

Rhinotop SDS

Product Name: RHINO TOP
Product Code: RT-W-T, RT-TX-W, RT-TX-D, RT-TX-T, RT-TX-A

1. Identification of the Manufacturer and Supplier

Manufacturer's Name: RLA Polymers
Address: 215 Colchester Road
 Kilsyth VIC 3137
INFORMATION PHONE: (03) 9728 1644
Date Revised: June 2022
Email: sales@rlagroup.com.au

Supplier's Name: MPS Paving Systems Australia Pty Ltd.
Address: 79-81 Intrepid Street
 Berwick, VIC 3806
Phone: + 61 3 9707 0077
Email: Info@mpspaving.com.au

2. Hazardous Ingredients Information

Reportable Components	CAS Number	MM HG @ Temp	Weight %
# Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	n/a	<20
	OSHA PEL TWA: [29CFR 1910.1000, TABLE Z-1-A] 10mg/m3/(%SiO ₂ +2) (Respirable fraction) ACGIH TLV TWA: 0.05mg/m3 (Respirable fraction)		
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	n/a	0-18
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 Dust OSHA PEL: 15mg/m3 Total Dust OSHA PEL: 5mg/m3 Respirable Dust WHMIS: D2A- Toxic material causing other toxic effects.			
Nepheline Syenite	37244-96-5	n/a	7-25
	No exposure limits have been established for this material.		
Epoxy Dispersion	Mixture	n/a	<3
	Manufacturer holds chemical identity confidential. No occupational exposure limits have been established for this chemical component.		
* Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	112-34-5	0.027 @ 20°C	<2

SARA 313 - GLYCOL ETHER CATEGORY (N230) - 100%

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

Indicates carcinogenic chemical.

NOTE: If tinted may contain Carbon Black CAS#1333-86-4 AND/OR Crystalline Silica CAS#14808-60-7. If tinted DARK GRAY or BLACK consider these levels to be reportable.

This MSDS may be used for other container sizes of this product.

3. Hazards Identification Emergency Overview:

Potential Health Effects:

In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers. Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

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3. Hazards Identification(continued...)

Eyes:	Contact with product or exposure to vapor may cause mild to moderate eye irritation.
Skin:	Contact causes moderate skin irritation. Causes drying of the skin.
Ingestion:	While this material has a low degree of toxicity, ingestion of large quantities may cause irritation of the digestive tract.
Inhalation:	May cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Coughing and chest pain may result as well as shortness of breath and reduced pulmonary function.

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes:	Immediately flush eyes with clean, lukewarm water for 15 minutes while lifting eyelids. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.
Skin:	Immediately wash the skin with a generous amount of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and wash before reuse. If irritation persists consult a physician.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician immediately.
Inhalation:	Remove from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist consult a physician immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and call emergency medical services immediately.
Note to Physician:	No specific antidote. Supportive care, treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable Properties

Flash Point:	92.3°C
Lower Flammable Limits:	1.1
Upper Flammable Limit:	n/a
Auto Ignition Temperature:	n/a
Extinguishing Media:	Foam, CO ₂ , dry chemical, water fog or spray, as appropriate for surrounding fire.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products and oxygen deficiency.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:	Stop spill at source. Pick up with mop and shovel. Rinse well with water.
Large Spill:	Wear skin, eye & respiratory protection during clean-up. Evacuate area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate spill area. Dike, and contain and/or absorb with inert material (sand, earth or other suitable material) to prevent entry into storm drains, sewers and other unauthorized treatment/drainage systems and natural waterways. Scoop up and place in approved containers for proper disposal. Cover with lid. If spill occurs near air inlets or inside, turn off heating or air-conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling and Storage:	Keep from freezing. Keep container cool and dry. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Keep product containers tightly closed when not in use. Avoid subjecting this product to extreme temperature variations.
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7. Handling and Storage (continued...)

Other Precautions: Avoid skin or eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapors and mists. If spilled on clothing, launder before reuse. Do not take internally. Use only in a well ventilated area.
Keep out of the reach of children.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Respiratory Protection: Wear a NIOSH approved respirator appropriate for the vapor or mist concentration at the point of use. Appropriate respirators may be a full-face piece or a half mask air-purifying cartridge respirator equipped for organic vapors/mists, a self-contained breathing apparatus in the pressure demand mode, or a supplied-air respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.134 for additional information.

Skin Protection: The use of nitrile rubber gloves is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields recommended.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Range: 100°C - 228°C
Melting Point: n/a
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 1.4409
Vapour Density (Air=1): n/a
Vapour Pressure: 17 mm Hg @ 20°C Water
Evaporation Rate:
(N-Butyl Acetate=1) Slower than Ether
Coating VOC: 96 g/l
Material VOC: 44 g/l
Solubility in Water: Soluble
Appearance: Pigmented, Viscous
Odour: Faint Ammonia Odour
pH: 8.0

10. Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable
Conditions to Avoid: Extremely hot or cold temperatures.
Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong alkalis
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may yield acrylic monomer, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Unidentified organic compounds in fumes and smoke may be formed during combustion.
Hazardous Polymerisation: Not expected to occur.

11. Toxicological Information

*Data is for individual components of preparation.

Material having a known chronic/acute effect on eyes: DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONBUTYL ETHER CAS#112-34-5 RABBIT: MODERATE
 Acrylic Polymer: Slight irritation (rabbit)

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11. Toxicological Information (continued...)

Material having a known dermal toxicity:	<p>DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONBUTYL ETHER CAS#112-34-5 SKIN IRRITATION-RABBIT: SLIGHT SKIN IRRITATION-GUINEA PIG: SLIGHT DERMAL LD-50 (RABBIT): 2764MG/KG Crystalline silica, CAS: 14808-60-7: skin irritation-due to the high tendency to absorb moisture (and oils), many individuals experience excessively dry, chapped skin with prolonged or repeated exposure. Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7 Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >10 g/kg</p>
Materials having a known oral toxicity:	<p>DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONBUTYL ETHER CAS#112-34-5 ORAL LD-50 (RAT): 7292 MG/KG. ORAL LD-50 (MOUSE): 2406 MG/KG. TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7 Oral LD50 (rat) >25 g/kg Acrylic Polymer LD50 > 5,000mg/kg (rat)</p>
Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:	<p>Crystalline silica, CAS: 14808-60-7. Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs. Silicosis may be progressive; it may lead to disability and death. Crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources is also classified as carcinogenic to humans. There is also evidence that exposure to respirable silicosis or the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of leproderma, an autoimmune disorder manifested by a fibrosis of the skin and internal organs. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. There are several studies suggesting that exposure to respirable crystalline silica or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney disorders. TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7 LC50 (rat)>6.82 mg/l(4 hr)</p>
Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects:	<p>Headache, nausea, abdominal pain and irritation of the nose, throat and lungs. Skin and eye irritation.</p>
Identified Carcinogens/ Longterm Effects:	<p>Contains crystalline silica CAS#14808-60-7. Overexposure to respirable crystalline silica dust can cause silicosis, a form of progressive pulmonary fibrosis. This dust can be formed when sanding or otherwise mechanically abrading the dried product surface. Follow all OSHA guidelines and precautions to avoid over exposure. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has evaluated in volume 68, monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenicity risk of chemicals to humans, crystalline silica in the form of quartz and amorphous silica (1997), that there is "sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational exposures has been classified as a group 1 carcinogen by the IARC. TITANIUM DIOXIDE HAS RECENTLY BEEN CLASSIFIED BY THE IARC AS A GROUP 2B CARCINOGEN "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</p>
Identified Teratogens:	<p>INFORMATION BASED ON THE TOXICITY PROFILES FOR DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER.CAS#112-34-5 DERMAL STUDY (RABBIT): NOEL FOR MATERNAL TOXICITY = 1000 MG/KG/DAY (HIGHEST DOSE TESTED); NOEL FOR DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY = 1000 MG/KG/DAY (HIGHEST DOSE TESTED). ORAL STUDY (RAT): LOEL FOR MATERNAL TOXICITY = 5MG/KG; NOEL FOR MATERNAL TOXICITY = NOT ESTABLISHED; NOEL FOR DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY = 633 MG/KG/DAY (HIGHEST DOSE TESTED).</p>

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11. Toxicological Information(continued...)

Identified Reproductive toxins:	INFORMATION BASED ON THE TOXICITY PROFILES FOR DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER.CAS#112-34-5DERMAL STUDY (13-WEEK, RAT): NOEL FOR MATERNAL/PATERNAL TOXICITY = 2 MG/KG/DAY (HIGHEST DOSE TESTED); NOEL FOR MATERNAL/PATERNAL FERTILITY = 2 MG/KG/DAY (HIGHEST DOSE TESTED); NOEL FOR DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY = 2 MG/KG/DAY (HIGHEST DOSE TESTED. ORAL STUDY (RAT): NOEL FOR MATERNAL/PATERNAL FERTILITY = 1000 MG/KG/DAY (HIGHEST DOSE TESTED); NOAEL FOR EMBRYO/FERTOTOXICITY = 1000 MG/KG/DAY.
Identified Mutagens:	No Data

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER CAS#112-34-5: OXYGEN DEMAND COD: 2.08g OXYGEN/g BOD-5: 0.25g OXYGEN/g. ACUTE AQUATIC EFFECTS DATA: 24HR LC-50 (GOLDFISH): 2700MG/L 96HR LC-50 (BLUEGILL SUNFISH): 1300 MG/L. Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7 96 Hr LC50 (Fathead minnows)>1,000mg/l
Chemical Fate:	In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers. Local exhaust ventilation recommended if generating vapor, dust, or mist. Turn off heating and/or air conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building. If exhaust ventilation is not adequate, use MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.94 for guidelines.

13. Disposal Considerations

Instructions:	Whatever cannot be saved for reuse should be transferred to an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Consult appropriate national, state, and local regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal procedures.
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