



SAFETY DATA SHEET

RAPID MENDER PART B

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: RAPID MENDER PART B HARDENER
PRODUCT CODES:
MANUFACTURER: HARDCOAT SOLUTIONS, LLC
DIVISION: FLOOR COATING
ADDRESS: 2424 W 14TH STREET
TEMPE AZ 85281
PRODUCT USE: FLOOR COATING
PREPARED BY: HARDCOAT SOLUTIONS, LLC

CHEMICAL SPILL
EMERGENCY PHONE: 800-255-3924
CHEMTel PHONE:
OTHER CALLS:
FAX PHONE:
CHEMICAL NAME:
CHEMICAL FAMILY:
CHEMICAL FORMULA:



SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Skin Irritation - Category 3
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS - HEALTH:

H370 - Causes damage to organs.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

HAZARDOUS STATEMENTS - ENVIRONMENTAL:

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (GENERAL):

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (PREVENTION):

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (RESPONSE):

P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (DISPOSAL):

P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (STORAGE):

P405 - Store locked up.



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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	% BY WEIGHT	CAS#
POLYMER WITH MANNICH BASE	40% - 71%	0052019-35-9
BENZENEAMINE, 4,4'-METHYLENEBIS[n-(1-METHYLPROPYL)-	16% - 28%	0005285-60-9
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 10%	0013463-67-7
AROMATIC AMINE	4% - 7%	0068479-98-1
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.4% - 0.7%	0014808-60-7
CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 0.4%	0001333-86-4

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:	Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
SKIN CONTACT:	Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
EYE CONTACT:	Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION:	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
SPECIFIC HAZARDS IN CASE OF FIRE:	Sudden reaction and fire may result when the product is exposed to oxidizing agents.
FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS:	Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.



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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE:	Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT:	Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.
PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:	Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:	Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:	Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL:	Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas
VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS:	Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.
STORAGE ROOM REQUIREMENTS:	Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored. Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE PROTECTION:	Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.
APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold
SKIN PROTECTION:	Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.



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Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA T-ables- Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m)	NIOSH Carcinogen
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1				3.5a			1
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];				0.05e			1
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b				1
Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)								
CARBON BLACK		3 (1)										
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE		0.025 (R)										
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		10										

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

DENSITY	8.98 lb/gal	VISCOSITY	N.A.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.08	LOWER EXPLOSION LEVEL	N.A.
VOC REGULATORY	0.00 lb/gal	UPPER EXPLOSION LEVEL	N.A.
VOC PART A & B COMBINED	N.A.	VAPOR PRESSURE	N.A.
APPEARANCE	Pigmented Liquid	VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air
ODOR THRESHOLD	N.A.	FREEZING POINT	N.A.
ODOR DESCRIPTION	Mild Chemical	MELTING POINT	N.A.
PH	N.A.	LOW BOILING POINT	308 °C
WATER SOLUBILITY	N.A.	HIGH BOILING POINT	N.A.
FLAMMABILITY	N/A	AUTO IGNITION TEMP	N.A.
FLASH POINT SYMBOL	N.A.	DECOMPOSITION PT	N.A.
FLASH POINT	135 °C	EVAPORATION RATE	Slower than ether
		COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL	N.A.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:	Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Heat, high temperature, open flame, and moisture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/ POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur.
INCOMPATIBLE1 MATERIALS:	This product will react with any material containing isocyanate. Some reactions can be violent.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.



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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:	Product may be absorbed through skin and cause nausea, headache, and general discomfort. Causes mild skin irritation
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION:	Vapors can irritate the eyes. Chemical burns may result due to overexposure. Affects of exposure may be delayed. Causes serious eye irritation
CARCINOGENICITY:	Suspected of causing cancer.
RESPIRATORY/SKIN SENSITIZATION:	Inhalation : Severe overexposure may induce respiratory sensitization with asthma like symptoms. These symptoms may be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Chronic exposures may result in permanent decreases in lung function. Skin sensitization may develop after repeated and/or prolonged contact.
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY:	No data available
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:	No data available
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE:	Causes damage to organs.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
ASPIRATION HAZARD:	No data available
ACUTE TOXICITY:	If ingested : In humans, irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion, and injury may be severe and cause death. Repeated and prolonged exposure at low levels may result in adverse skin and eye effects, liver and kidney disorders.

0001333-86-4

CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

CHRONIC EXPOSURE

0001333-86-4

CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0014808-60-7

SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS - MISCELLANEOUS

0001333-86-4

CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. **WARNING:** This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0013463-67-7

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

0014808-60-7

SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. **WARNING:** This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.



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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY: Harmful to aquatic life
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

MOBILITY IN SOIL: No data available

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No data available

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL:

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws. Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT INFORMATION:

Not regulated.

UN/NA #: 2735

UN Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (POLYOXYPROPYLENEDIAMINE)

Hazard Class: 8

Packing Group: III

Placard: Corrosive

IMDG INFORMATION:

Not regulated.

UN/NA #: 2735

UN Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (POLYOXYPROPYLENEDIAMINE)

Hazard Class: 8

Packing Group: III

Placard: Corrosive

Marine Pollutant: No data available

IATA INFORMATION:

Not regulated.

UN/NA #: 2735

UN Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (POLYOXYPROPYLENEDIAMINE)

Hazard Class: 8

Packing Group: III

Placard: Corrosive



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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

CHEMICAL NAME	% BY WEIGHT	CAS#	REGULATION LIST
POLYMER WITH MANNICH BASE	40% - 71%	0052019-35-9	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
BENZENEAMINE, 4,4'- METHYLENEBIS [n-(1-METHYLPROPYL)-	16% - 28%	0005285-60-9	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 10%	0013463-67-7	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
AROMATIC AMINE	4% - 7%	0068479-98-1	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.4% - 0.7% 5	0014808-60-7	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 0.4%	0001333-86-4	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION:

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

GLOSSARY:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

DISCLAIMER

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