

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 General Information

Manufacturer:

Rust-Oleum Corporation
11 Hawthorn Parkway
Vernon Hills, IL 60061
1-847-367-7700

Emergency Telephone: InfoTrac 1-(800)-535-5053**Date: October 29, 2008****Product Name:** Rust-Oleum Lacquer Thinner**Product Code:** 248670

Section 2 Hazardous Ingredients

<u>Hazardous Component</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>
Acetone	67-64-1	1000 ppm	500 ppm, 750 ppm (STEL)
Methanol	67-56-1	200 ppm	200 ppm, 250 ppm (STEL)
Toluene	108-88-3	200 ppm (TWA) 300 ppm (C)	50 ppm

* Total Dust ** Respirable Dust Fraction C = Ceiling Value

Section 3 Hazard Identification

Emergency Overview: This product is a clear liquid with a characteristic smell and flash point of 5°F.**Primary Routes of Exposure:**

Skin Contact
Eye Contact
Inhalation
Ingestion

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eye: One or more components of this material is an eye irritant. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness and swelling.

N/A: Not Applicable N/D: Not Determined N/E: Not Established N/R: Not Required Est.: Estimated

Skin: One or more components of this material is a skin irritant. Direct contact with this material may cause redness, burning and skin damage. Contact may result in skin absorption but symptoms of toxicity are not anticipated by this route alone under normal conditions of use. Persons with preexisting skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

Ingestion: One or more components of this material is toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. Effects of overexposure may include: Irritation of the digestive tract, signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue), visual disturbances (including blindness), convulsions, coma, death, diarrhea. **Aspiration Hazard:** One or more components of this material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Inhalation: While this material has a low degree of toxicity, breathing high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause: Irritation of the nose and throat, signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue), nausea. Respiratory symptoms associated with preexisting lung disorders (e.g. asthma-like conditions) may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

(See also Sections 4, 8, and 11 for related information)

Section 4 First Aid Measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin contact: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: If swallowed, Contact a physician or Poison Control Center. This material may pose an aspiration hazard. Do Not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. The symptoms of chemical pneumonitis often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Section 5 Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point (method): 15°F.

Extinguishing Media: Extinguish with dry chemical, CO₂ or universal type foam.

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Protection of Firefighters: This material is extremely flammable and may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, smoking, pilot lights or mechanical/electrical equipment). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they may ignite, flash back or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it may explode in the heat of a fire.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Clean Up Methods: Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary people away. Dike and contain spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.). Transfer liquid to containers for recovery or disposal, or absorb with absorbent materials and place into containers for disposal. Keep spill out of sewer and open bodies of water. Floors may be slippery; care should be exercised to avoid falls during clean up operations.

(See also Section 8 for information on Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment)

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and all other sources of ignition. Ground all equipment. Do not breathe vapor. Do not take internally. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Use with adequate ventilation or use approved respirator. When handling, wear chemical splash goggles, protective clothing and solvent resistant gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling or contact. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where this product is used. Do not apply air pressure, puncture or weld on or near containers

Storage: Store containers in cool, dry, ventilated, fire resistant area away from heat and separated from oxidizers

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use in well-ventilated areas. If necessary use mechanical local exhaust ventilation or general room dilution ventilation to reduce vapor concentrations.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Eye Protection: Prevent eye contact. Wear chemical splash goggles or similar eye protection if the potential exists for eye contact.

Skin Protection: Prevent skin contact. Wear chemical-resistant flexible-type gloves (neoprene, PVC, butyl, nitrile or similar). Depending on conditions of use additional protective equipment may be necessary such as face-shield, apron or coveralls.

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Respiratory Protection: None required for normally expected use conditions. If occupational exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation is experienced, wear an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

General Hygiene Practices: Wash after handling material. Prevent Eye contact. Avoid prolonged skin and inhalation contact. Wash thoroughly before handling food, cosmetics, or before smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Section 9 Physical Data

Appearance: Clear

Odor: Solvent Odor

Physical State: liquid

pH: N/D

Boiling Point: 134°F

Melting Point: -139°

Vapor Pressure: 85 mmHG@70°F

Vapor Density: < 1

Viscosity: 1 cps@70°F

Solubility in Water: Partially

Specific Gravity (water = 1): 0.837

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion may yield carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosgene and/or HCL. Do not breathe smoke or fumes. Wear appropriate protective equipment.

Incompatibility: Strong acids or bases, oxidizing agents, alkali metals, halogens, amines.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Carcinogenicity: The following ingredients are present at greater than 0.1% and are classified by IARC, NTP, or regulated by OSHA as carcinogenic:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>IARC</u>	<u>NTP</u>	<u>OSHA</u>
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Methanol, a component of this product, causes harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Results of tests in workers exposed to high concentrations have shown that Toluene, a component of this product, can cause irreversible changes in the genetic material (DNA) of a cell. The human health consequence of these changes is not fully understood. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of Toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney and brain damage. Toluene, a component of this product, causes harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Persons with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to irregular heartbeats (arrhythmias) if exposed to high concentrations of this material (See Section II - Note to Physician). Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painter's Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

(See also Section 15 for related information)

Section 12 Ecological Information

Chemical Fate and Effects: None known

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

RCRA Hazardous Waste: This material, when discarded or disposed of, could be a hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261) due to characteristics of ignitability (D001). The transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of this waste must be conducted in compliance with 40 CFR 262,263,264,268, and 270. Disposal can only occur in properly permitted facilities. Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate.

Section 14 Transportation Information

Regulated by the DOT: ORM-D, Consumer Commodity

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Section 15 Regulatory Information

CERCLA:

The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification to the National Response Center for releases of quantities of Hazardous Substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQs) in 40 CFR 302.4 (for CERCLA 102).

Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration (Wt.%)</u>
Toluene	108-88-3	59 %
Acetone	67-64-1	19 %
Methanol	67-56-1	22 %

SARA Title III, section 311/312:

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQs) in 40 CFR 355 (used for SARA 302, 304, 311 and 312).

Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration (Wt.%)</u>
None	N/A	N/A

SARA Title III, section 313:

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR 372 (for SARA 313).

Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration (Wt.%)</u>
Toluene	108-88-3	59 %
Methanol	67-56-1	22 %

TSCA:

The components of this mixture are listed in the Toxic Substance Control Act Inventory of Chemical Substances.

This product does not contain chemicals that require export notification under Section 12(b) of the TSCA regulation:

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Section 16 Other Information

Legend: N/A: Not Applicable
N/E: Not Established
cps: Centipoise
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
PPM: Parts Per Million
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
TWA: Time Weighted Average
mppcf: Million particles per cubic foot of air.
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (US Dept. of Labor)
RCRA: Resource Conservation and recovery Act
SARA: Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
FHSA: Federal Hazardous Substance Act

N/D: Not Determined
N/R: Not Required
KU: Krebs Units
C: OSHA Ceiling Value
PPB: Parts Per Billion
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
mg/m³: Milligrams per cubic Meter

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