

Material Safety Data Sheet

24 Hour Assistance:
1-847-367-7700
Rust-Oleum Corp.
www.rustoleum.com

Section 1 - Chemical Product / Company Information

Product Name: URETHN 1-GL 9800 LOWES MEDIUM BEIGE Revision Date: 09/28/2011

Identification Number: 252214

Product Use/Class: Topcoat/Urethane

Supplier: Rust-Oleum Corporation Manufacturer: Rust-Oleum Corporation
11 Hawthorn Parkway 11 Hawthorn Parkway
Vernon Hills, IL 60061 Vernon Hills, IL 60061
USA USA

Preparer: Regulatory Department

Section 2 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight % Less		ACGIH TLV-TWA	ACGIH TLV-STEL	OSHA PEL-TWA	OSHA PEL CEILING
		Than					
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	110-43-0	25.0		50 ppm	N.E.	100 ppm	N.E.
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	15.0		10 mg/m3	N.E.	15 mg/m3 (Total Dust)	N.E.
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	10.0		150 ppm	200 ppm	150 ppm	N.E.
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	5.0		N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	1.0		3.5 mg/m3	N.E.	3.5 mg/m3	N.E.
Xylene	1330-20-7	1.0		100 ppm	150 ppm	100 ppm	N.E.

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

*** Emergency Overview ***: High vapor concentrations can irritate eyes, nose and respiratory passages. Causes nose and throat irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May affect the brain or nervous system causing dizziness, headache or nausea. Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye irritation. Flammable liquid and vapor.

Effects Of Overexposure - Eye Contact: Causes eye irritation.

Effects Of Overexposure - Skin Contact: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause irritation.

Effects Of Overexposure - Inhalation: High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. May cause headaches and dizziness.

Effects Of Overexposure - Ingestion: Aspiration hazard if swallowed; can enter lungs and cause damage. Harmful if swallowed.

Effects Of Overexposure - Chronic Hazards: Contains Titanium Dioxide. Titanium Dioxide is listed as a Group 2B- "Possibly carcinogenic to humans" by IARC. Significant exposure is not anticipated during brush application or drying. Risk of overexposure depends on duration and level of exposure to dust from repeated sanding of surfaces or spray mist and the actual concentration of Titanium Dioxide in the formula. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Overexposure to xylene in laboratory animals has been associated with liver

abnormalities, kidney, lung, spleen, eye and blood damage as well as reproductive disorders. Effects in humans, due to chronic overexposure, have included liver, cardiac abnormalities and nervous system damage.

Contains carbon black. Chronic inflammation, lung fibrosis, and lung tumors have been observed in some rats experimentally exposed for long periods of time to excessive concentrations of carbon black and several insoluble fine dust particles. Tumors have not been observed in other animal species (i.e., mouse and hamster) under similar circumstances and study conditions. Epidemiological studies of North American workers show no evidence of clinically significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure to carbon black.

Carbon black is listed as a Group 2B-"Possibly carcinogenic to humans" by IARC and is proposed to be listed as A4- "not classified as a human carcinogen" by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Significant exposure is not anticipated during brush application or drying. Risk of overexposure depends on duration and level of exposure to dust from repeated sanding of surfaces or spray mist and the actual concentration of carbon black in the formula.

Primary Route(s) Of Entry: Skin Contact, Skin Absorption, Inhalation, Ingestion, Eye Contact

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First Aid - Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids open. Get medical attention. Do NOT allow rubbing of eyes or keeping eyes closed.

First Aid - Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First Aid - Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

First Aid - Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. Get immediate medical attention.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 63 F (Setaflash)

Extinguishing Media: Film Forming Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Dry Sand, Water Fog

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure buildup and possible autoignition or explosion.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Released Or Spilled: Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. DO NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust. Eliminate all ignition sources; use explosion-proof equipment. Place material in a container and dispose of according to local, provincial, state and federal regulations.

Section 7 - Handling And Storage

Handling: Wash hands before eating. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residues.

Storage: Keep container closed when not in use. Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and sources of ignition.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Prevent build-up of vapors by opening all doors and windows to achieve cross-ventilation.

Respiratory Protection: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits.

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or in any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Skin Protection: Nitrile or Neoprene gloves may afford adequate skin protection. Use impervious gloves to prevent skin contact and absorption of this material through the skin.

Eye Protection: Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.

Other protective equipment: Refer to safety supervisor or industrial hygienist for further information regarding personal protective equipment and its application.

Hygienic Practices: Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking.

Section 9 - Physical And Chemical Properties

Vapor Density:	Heavier than Air	Odor:	Slight Aromatic
Appearance:	Liquid	Evaporation Rate:	Slower than Ether
Solubility in H ₂ O:	Negligible	Freeze Point:	N.D.
Specific Gravity:	1.232	pH:	N.A.
Physical State:	Liquid		

(See section 16 for abbreviation legend)

Section 10 - Stability And Reactivity

Conditions To Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatibility: Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and strong alkalies.

Hazardous Decomposition: When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes. By open flame, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur under normal conditions.

Stability: This product is stable under normal storage conditions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Chemical Name	LD50	LC50
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	1600 mg/kg (Rat, Oral)	N.E.
Titanium Dioxide	>7500 mg/kg (Rat, Oral)	N.E.
n-Butyl Acetate	13100 mg/kg (Rat, Oral)	2000 ppm (Rat, Inhalation, 4 Hr)
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	4300 mg/kg (Rat, Oral)	>1000 ppm (Rat, Inhalation, 6Hr)
Carbon Black	>8000 mg/kg (Rat, Oral)	N.E.
Xylene	4300 mg/kg (Rat, Oral)	5000 ppm (Rat, Inhalation, 4Hr)

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological Information: Product is a mixture of listed components.

Section 13 - Disposal Information

Disposal Information: Dispose of material in accordance to local, state and federal regulations and ordinances. Do not allow to enter storm drains or sewer systems.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

	Domestic (USDOT)	International (IMDG)	Air (IATA)
Proper Shipping Name:	Consumer Commodity	Paint	Paint
Hazard Class:	ORM-D	3	3
UN Number:	N.A.	UN1263	UN1263
Packing Group:	N.A.	II	II
Limited Quantity:	No	IMDG 34-08, 3.4.7	No

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

CERCLA - SARA Hazard Category

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

IMMEDIATE HEALTH HAZARD, CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD, FIRE HAZARD

SARA Section 313:

Listed below are the substances (if any) contained in this product that are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372:

Chemical Name	CAS Number
Xylene	1330-20-7

Toxic Substances Control Act:

Listed below are the substances (if any) contained in this product that are subject to the reporting requirements of TSCA 12(B) if exported from the United States:

U.S. State Regulations: As follows -**New Jersey Right-to-Know:**

The following materials are non-hazardous, but are among the top five components in this product.

Chemical Name

Modified Acrylic Copolymer
Potassium Aluminosilicate
Polyester Polyol Copolymer

CAS Number

PROPRIETARY
37244-96-5
PROPRIETARY

Pennsylvania Right-to-Know:

The following non-hazardous ingredients are present in the product at greater than 3%.

Chemical Name

Modified Acrylic Copolymer
Potassium Aluminosilicate
Polyester Polyol Copolymer

CAS Number

PROPRIETARY
37244-96-5
PROPRIETARY

International Regulations: As follows -**CANADIAN WHMIS:**

This MSDS has been prepared in compliance with Controlled Product Regulations except for the use of the 16 headings.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASS: B2 D2A D2B

Section 16 - Other Information

HMIS Ratings:

Health: 2* Flammability: 4 Physical Hazard: 0 Personal Protection: X

NFPA Ratings:

Health: 2 Flammability: 4 Instability: 0

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, g/L: 378

REASON FOR REVISION: Regulatory Update

Legend: N.A. - Not Applicable, N.E. - Not Established, N.D. - Not Determined

Rust-Oleum Corporation believes, to the best of its knowledge, information and belief, the information contained herein to be accurate and reliable as of the date of this material safety data sheet. However, because the conditions of handling, use, and storage of these materials are beyond our control, we assume no responsibility or liability for personal injury or property damage incurred by the use of these materials. Rust-Oleum Corporation makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or reliability of the data or results obtained from their use. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. The information and recommendations in this material safety data sheet are offered for the users' consideration and examination. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the final suitability of this information and to comply with all applicable international, federal, state, and local laws and regulations.