



LPS Laboratories

P.O. Box 105052 • 4647 Hugh Howell Road • Tucker, GA 30085-5052 U.S.A.
TEL: 800-241-8334 or 770-243-8800 • FAX: 800-543-1563 or 770-243-8899

Dear LPS Customer,

On April 28, 2004 (lot number 4119) LPS implemented a raw material substitution for LPS 3 that should successfully resolve longstanding issues with aerosol can "sprayability." These changes have in no way compromised the character of LPS 3 but have enhanced its ability to provide corrosion protection for both industrial and aerospace metals. Due to slight changes in composition, changes were made to our material safety data sheet. Enclosed is the current version and the previous version.

If you need additional information, please contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ed Williams'.

Ed Williams
Manager of Research and Development
LPS Laboratories



LPS LABORATORIES
U.S. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
LPS 3 HEAVY DUTY RUST INHIBITOR

Section 1 • Product and Company Identification

Manufacturer's Name: LPS Laboratories

Part Numbers: 00316, 00322, 03128, 00305, 00355

Trade Name: LPS 3 Heavy-Duty Rust Inhibitor

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Address:

4647 Hugh Howell Road
Tucker, GA USA 30085-5052

Telephone Number: 770-243-8800

Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-424-9300 Chemtrec;
Outside U.S.: (703) 527-3887

PLAIN LANGUAGE HAZARD SUMMARY

Material Safety Data Sheets can be confusing. Federal and State laws require us to include a great deal of technical information that probably won't help the non-professional. LPS includes this "PLAIN LANGUAGE HAZARD SUMMARY" to address the questions and concerns of the average worker. If you have additional health, safety or product questions, don't hesitate to call us at 800/241-8334.

Worker Toxicity

LPS 3 HEAVY DUTY RUST INHIBITOR is an industrial chemical. It is a specialized soft-film coating designed to prevent rust and corrosion on steel, aluminum and other metals. It contains "rule 66/3 mineral spirits" and mineral oil which can be irritating to skin at a minimum and if handled improperly can be dangerous. We suggest you wear gloves and avoid extended exposure to unprotected skin. Don't get it in your eyes (it stings), or breath large amounts of the vapor, (it will dry out your nasal passages and if you breathe large amounts in poorly ventilated areas it can make you dizzy and even sick). Don't spray LPS 3 HEAVY DUTY RUST INHIBITOR for extended periods without adequate ventilation. If you're going to perform work involving a lot of product in a poorly ventilated area, use of a respirator or self-contained breathing equipment may be required. For more exposure and first aid information, refer to MSDS Sections 2, 8 and 11.

Flammability

LPS 3 HEAVY DUTY RUST INHIBITOR is combustible, having a flash point above 100°F and an autoignition temperature over 400° F. Under normal use conditions flammability isn't a concern, but don't spray the product onto red-hot metal surfaces.

Disposal

If you spill LPS 3 HEAVY DUTY RUST INHIBITOR, notify the proper environmental or safety department at your company right away. If LPS 3 HEAVY DUTY RUST INHIBITOR becomes contaminated with another substance and is rendered unusable for protecting metal items from rust, the resulting mixture may fall under a hazardous classification. See section 13 for more details.



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Section 2 • Hazards Identification

From a worker safety standpoint, this material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Emergency Overview: DANGER: Flammable. Aerosol contents under pressure. Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed.

Primary route(s) of entry: Skin and Eye contact. Inhalation.

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eyes Irritating to eyes

Skin Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. The solvent portion of this product can also be absorbed through the skin and produce CNS depression effects.

Inhalation: Breathing high concentrations of vapor may cause respiratory irritation, euphoria, excitation or giddiness, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, muscular weakness, staggering gait, and central nervous system (CNS) depression. CNS effects include dizziness, drowsiness, disorientation, vertigo, memory loss, visual disturbances, difficulty with breathing, convulsions, unconsciousness, paralysis, coma and even death, depending upon the level of overexposure concentration and duration. Vapors can reduce the oxygen content in air. Approximately 20,000 ppm (or 2% by volume) of this product's solvent portion in air can be fatal to humans in 5 to 10 minutes. Sudden death from cardiac arrest (heart attack) may result from exposure to 5,000 ppm for only 5 minutes. Oxygen deprivation is possible if working in confined spaces.

Ingestion: If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation to the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system effects. Aspiration hazard if swallowed – can enter lungs and cause damage.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Carcinogenic Effects: NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

Mutagenic Effects: None

Teratogenic Effects: None

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Persons with pre-existing central nervous system (CNS) disease, neurological conditions, skin disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, or impaired liver or kidney function should avoid exposure.

Signs and Symptoms

Stinging in eyes. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause redness, irritation, and scaling of the skin (dermatitis). Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause headaches, stupor, irritation of throat and eyes, and kidney effects.



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Section 3 • Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	Percent by Weight
Mineral Spirits	64742-47-8	60-70%
Petroleum Oil	64742-54-7	5-10%
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	1-5%
Carbon dioxide (aerosol only)	124-38-9	2-3%

Section 4 • First Aid Measures

- Eyes:** Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with cool, clean, low pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Skin:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.
- Inhalation:** Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.
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Section 5 • Fire Fighting Measures

Flash point: CLOSED CUP: 42° to 45°C (107° to 113°F). (Tagliabue.)

Flammable limits: LOWER: 0.6% UPPER: 6% **Autoignition Temperature:** >230°C (446°F)

Products of Combustion: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Firefighting media: SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder.
LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosions.

Sensitivity to Impact: None. **Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** None.

Protection Clothing (Fire): Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: None.



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Section 6 • Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill and Leak: Absorb with an inert material and dispose of properly.

Large Spill and Leak: For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. Pick up free liquid for disposal if this can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal.

Section 7 • Handling and Storage

Handling: Eliminate ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded when fluid temperature exceeds 100°F. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mists.

Storage: Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Avoid all sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store below 120°F.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage: Store aerosols as Level 3 Aerosol (NFPA 30B). Store all materials in dry, well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors.

Section 8 • Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Ingredients	CASRN	OSHA PEL-TWA	ACGIH-TLV	Other Limits
Mineral Spirits	64742-47-8	500 ppm	100 ppm	LC-50: 21,400 mg/m ³ for 4 hours (rat) LD-50: 15,400 mg/kg (rabbit-dermal)
Petroleum Oil	64742-54-7	Not available.	Not available	LD-50: >5,000 mg/kg in 24 hours (rabbit-dermal)
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	5.0 mg/m ³ *	10.0 mg/m ³ * TWA	NIOSH REL: 5 mg/m ³ TWA
Carbon Dioxide (aerosol only)	124-38-9	10,000 ppm	5,000 ppm	Not available

*Nuisance Dust (pure form)

Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits.

Personal Protection:

Eyes: Safety glasses.

Respiratory : Use appropriate respirator if ventilation is inadequate.

Hands: Use solvent resistant gloves.

General Hygiene Considerations: Wash thoroughly after handling. Have eye-wash facilities immediately available.



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Section 9 • Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State and Appearance: Viscous liquid

Vapor pressure: 2.6 mmHg(at 20°C)

Color: Medium to dark brown

Vapor density: 4.8 (Air=1)

Odor: Cherry

Volatility: 75% (v/v)

Boiling/Condensation point: 160°C (320°F)

Evaporation rate: 0.2 (N-butylacetate = 1)

Specific gravity: 0.83 (Water=1)

VOC: 69.5%, 577 g/L, 5.8 #/gal. Per CARB Regulations

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Solubility in water: Insoluble in cold water.

Section 10 • Stability and Reactivity

Stability and Reactivity: The product is stable.

Incompatibility with Various Substances: Extremely reactive or incompatible with oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂)

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 • Toxicological Information

Acute and Chronic Toxicity

A: General Product Information

Following exposure to vapors, this material can produce central nervous system depression. High atmospheric concentrations can result in eye, nasal and respiratory tract irritation. However, if handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice, this product will not present a significant hazard in the workplace.

B: Component Analysis

For Rule 66/3 Mineral Spirits Fraction:

Mineral Spirits is a mild to moderate eye irritant and a skin and respiratory tract irritant. Human volunteers exposed to an airborne concentration of 400 ppm experienced no ill effects. Saturated vapors in air (or AP 8,200 mg/m³) are below the LC₅₀ level in rats. Based upon laboratory animal studies, repeated direct application of Mineral Spirits to the skin can product defatting dermatitis, kidney damage, and changes in blood-forming capacity. Rats developed kidney damage and elevated blood urea nitrogen levels when exposed to a concentration of 1.9 mg/L for 65 days. The kidney damage in rats appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli, but only occurred in males; so these effects may not be pertinent to humans. Male rats exposed to airborne concentrations of 100, 150, and 1,500 ppm for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for 9- days did not develop any functional or histological signs of neurotoxicity. Mineral Spirits has not been shown to be mutagenic in a variety of standard tests. For additional ecological information concerning components of this product, users should refer to the Hazardous Substances Databank ® and the Oil and Hazardous Materials / Technical Assistance Data System (OHM/TADS) maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine. (Source: CITGO Petroleum Company).



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Petroleum Base Oil Fraction:

The petroleum base oil used in this product contains fractions that may be refined by various processes including severe solvent extraction, severe hydrocracking, or severe hydrotreating. None of the oils requires a cancer warning under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). These oils have not been listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report nor have they been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as: carcinogenic to humans, probably carcinogenic to humans or possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Section 12 • Ecological Information

General Product Information

No ecotoxicity information is available for the product. Keep out of surface waters, sewers, and water supplies.

Component Information

For Rule 66/3 Mineral Spirits Fraction:

Mineral spirits is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a naphtha hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. This coating action can also be harmful or fatal to plankton, algae, aquatic life, and water birds. Additionally, potable water and boiler feed water systems should never be allowed more than 5 ppm contamination from this material. Using Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), similar materials showed a 96 hour TLm (Median Toxic Limit) from 10 ppm to 20 ppm in ambient saltwater. 24 hour TLms resulted in 2,990 ppm and 200 ppm when using Bluegill Sunfish (*Lipomis macrochirus*) and juvenile American Shad (*Squalius cephalus*), respectively. Based upon actual spill incident investigations, similar materials have been shown to bioaccumulate in tissues of various fish from 1 ppm to 10 ppm levels.

Petroleum Base Oil Fraction:

The 96 hour LC50 for rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is > 1000 mg/l. This material is not expected to readily biodegrade.

Section 13 • Disposal Considerations

Waste Status: This product has the RCRA characteristic of ignitability and if discarded would have the hazardous waste code D001.

Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information inaccurate, incomplete, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations.



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Section 14 • Transport Information

Aerosols Only

Mode	Shipping Name	Hazard Class	Number	Technical Name	Label	Packing Group	Emergency Response Guide
D.O.T. Ground	Consumer Commodity	ORM-D	UN 1950	NA	ORM-D	NA	NA
IATA (US)	Consumer Commodity	9	UN 8000	NA	Miscellaneous	NA	NA
IATA (non-US)	AEROSOLS, flammable	2.1	UN 1950	NA	Flammable Gas	NA	NA
IMDG (Regular)	AEROSOL	2.1	UN 1950	NA	Flammable Gas	NA	EMS: 2-13
IMDG (Special)	Dangerous Goods in Limited quantities of Class 2	NA	UN 1950	NA	NA	NA	EMS: 2-13

Non-Aerosol Packaging

Mode	Shipping Name	Hazard Class	Number	Technical Name	Label	Packing Group	Emergency Response Guide
D.O.T. Ground	Not Regulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
IATA (US)	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.	3	Un 1993	Naphtha Petroleum	Flammable Liquid	III	NA
IATA (non-US)	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.	3	UN 1993	NA	Flammable Liquid	III	NA
IMDG (Regular)	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.	3	UN 1993	Naphtha Petroleum	Flammable Liquid	III	EMS: 3-07
IMDG (Special)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EMS: 3-07

If shipped by air (IATA), part # 00322 and #03128 will need to be repacked. Contact LPS Technical for additional information.

Section 15 • Regulatory information

HCS Classification Class: Flammable aerosol.

U.S. Federal Regulations: TSCA 8(b) inventory: All of the ingredients are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.

RCRA Hazardous Waste No.: D001 (non-aerosols) and D001/D003 (aerosols only).

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR part 370) Reportable Quantity: none

SARA TITLE III Sections 311/312 hazardous Categorization (40 CFR part 370): Acute Pressure

SARA TITLE III Section 313: No individual section 313 component is present at or above 1%.



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Section 16 • Other Information

MSDS# 10316

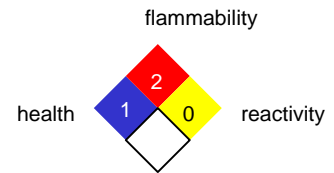
Responsible Name: Ed Williams

Technical Manager

HMIS-III

Health: [*] 1
Flammability: 2
Physical Hazard: 2 (aerosol)
0 (non-aerosol)

NFPA



Notice to Reader:

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Ed Williams, Technical Manager
LPS Laboratories
A division of Illinois Tool Works

Form #2502



LPS LABORATORIES
MSDS
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Product Identification and Use

Manufacturer's Name:

LPS Laboratories

Trade Name:

LPS 3 Heavy- Duty Rust Inhibitor

Street Address:

4647 Hugh Howell Road

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

City, State, Zip:

Tucker, GA 30085-5052

Part Numbers:

00316, 03128, 00305, 00355
00322 - LPS 3 Trigger Spray

Telephone Number: 770-934-7800

Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-424-9300 Chemtrec

Outside U.S.: (703) 527-3887

Hazardous Materials Description and proper shipping name (49 CFR 172.101):

Compound, Boiler, Preserving Liquid NMFC 50093 SUB 2 BRL/BXS CL55
CONSUMER COMMODITY ORM-D

TSCA Inventory:

All of the ingredients are listed on the TSCA inventory.

HMIS Labeling:

Health: 1
Flammability: 2
Reactivity: 0

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients / Identity Information

Ingredients	CAS Numbers	%WW	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER LIMITS
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	8052-41-3	70-80	100 ppm	100 ppm	None
Petroleum Oil (Severely hydro-treated)	64742-52-5	10-15	5mg/m3*	5mg/m3*	10 mg/m3* STEL
Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	34590-94-8	2-3	100 ppm	100 ppm	150 ppm STEL
Carbon dioxide propellant (aerosol only)	124-38-9	2-3	10,000 ppm	5,000 ppm	30,000 ppm STEL

* Oil mist

Section 3 - Physical / Chemical Characteristics

Boiling point: (F°):	315°F	Specific gravity (H2O = 1):	.830
Vapor pressure (mmHg) @100°F :	<5	Percent volatile by volume (%):	75
Vapor density (Air = 1):	4.8 - 5.3	Evaporation rate (n-Butyl Acetate = 1):	.12
Solubility in water:	Nil		

Appearance and odor: Dark brown liquid with sweet, mild odor.

Section 4 - Fire and Explosion Hazard

Flash point (method used): 105°F TCC **Flammable limits (of diluent): LEL** 0.7% **UEL** 6.0%

Extinguishing media: Foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Do not use a direct stream of water.

Special fire fighting procedures: Self-contained breathing apparatus should be provided to fire fighters. Water fog may be used to cool closed containers.

Unusual fire and explosive hazards: Intensive heat created by fire will cause aerosols to burst.

Section 5 - Health Hazard Data

Primary route(s) of entry: Inhalation, eyes, skin.

Health hazard/effects of over exposure:

Inhalation: Headache, dizziness, nausea and anesthetic effects.

N.E. = Not established
N.A. = Not applicable

Eyes: Irritation.
Skin: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause drying and defatting of skin.
Ingestion: Low order of oral toxicity; however minute amount aspirated into lungs during ingestion may cause severe pulmonary injury.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated.

Chemicals listed as potential carcinogen: NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

Emergency and first aid procedures:

Inhalation: Move to fresh air and contact physician. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water and contact physician.

Skin: Wash with soap and water; apply medicated skin cream.

Ingestion: Contains aliphatic hydrocarbons and petroleum oil. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs. Contact physician immediately.

Section 6 - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable **Conditions to avoid:** Avoid sparks or open flames. See handling and storage precautions.

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition may yield carbon monoxide.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 7 - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Ventilate area by opening doors and windows. Remove ignition sources. Remove leaking container and transfer remaining product to another vessel. Prevent product from going into sewers and water sources by diking or impounding. Using appropriate safety equipment, mop up or soak up with absorbent material, such as sand or clay.

Waste disposal methods: Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations for petroleum distillates.

RCRA Hazardous Waste No.: This material has the RCRA characteristic of ignitability and if discarded in its purchased form would have the hazardous waste number D001.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity: N.A.

SARA TITLE III Chemicals: None

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage: Store aerosols below 120°F and above 32°F. Store bulk below 150°F and above 32°F. Store away from ignition sources and avoid breathing vapors.

Section 8 - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection: None required if good ventilation is maintained. For enclosed areas, use NIOSH approved organic vapor cartridge respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus.

Ventilation: Local exhaust is usually adequate. However, mechanical ventilation should be used when spraying in enclosed areas. Vapor concentration should be minimized as much as possible.

Protective gloves: Use solvent resistant gloves for liquid handling.

Eye protection: For spraying or splashing of solvent, use face shield or goggles.

Other protective equipment: As necessary to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Work/hygienic practices: Wash hands with soap and water after use and/or before breaks, lunch and at the end of work periods. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Section 9 - Preparation Date of MSDS

The foregoing technical information and recommendations are compiled from sources that are believed to be accurate and reliable. However, they are supplied without warranty or guarantee of any kind either expressed or implied. The purchaser is responsible for selecting and determining the suitability of products for purchaser's particular needs and we disclaim any responsibility for improper applications or misuse of our products in any manner whatsoever.

March 6, 2002

Fred Fugitt, Technical Services Chemist

Ed Williams, Manager of Research and Development

LPS Laboratories

ITW

Form # 2502

MSDS LPS 3 Heavy-Duty Rust Inhibitor