



CoverStain

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 7-Sep-2010
XC9317SC

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 24-7394
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
CoverStain

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT

PRODUCT USE
Alkyd-based primer and sealer designed for interior and exterior painting applications.

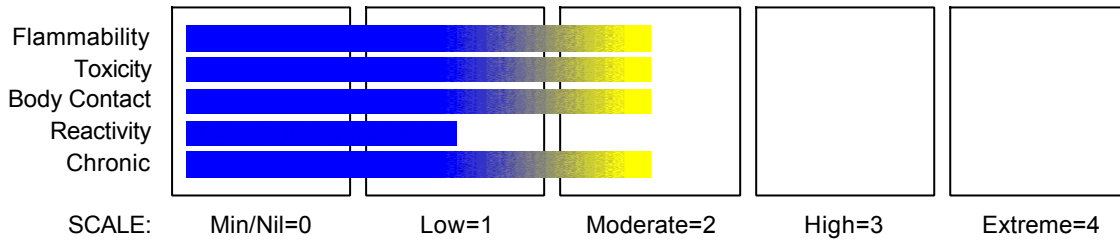
SUPPLIER
Company: Rust- Oleum Australia
Address:
Unit 1 , 2 Park Road
Rydalmere
NSW 2116
Australia
Telephone: + 612 9684 6060
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**
Fax: + 612 9680 0111

Company: Rust- Oleum Corporation (Manufacturer)
Address:
11 Hawthorn Parkway
Vernon Hills
Illinois 60061
United States of America

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



- RISK**
- Flammable.
 - Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
 - Possible risk of impaired fertility.
 - HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

- SAFETY**
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
 - Avoid contact with skin.
 - Avoid contact with eyes.
 - Wear suitable protective clothing.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
 - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
 - Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
- * (limited evidence).
- Wear suitable gloves.
 - Wear eye/face protection.
 - Use only in well ventilated areas.
 - Keep container in a well ventilated place.
 - Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
 - To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
 - Keep container tightly closed.
 - Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
 - If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
 - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Stoddard Solvent | 8052-41-3. | 10-30 |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic | 64742-89-8. | 10-30 |
| petroleum ether | 8032-32-4. | <10 |
| non hazardous other ingredients | | balance |

Note: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

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Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**MINOR SPILLS**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source | Material | TWA ppm | TWA mg/m ³ | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m ³ | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m ³ | TWA F/CC | Notes |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Stoddard Solvent (White spirits) | | 790 | | | | | | (see Chapter 16) |

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| Source | Material | TWA ppm | TWA mg/m ³ | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m ³ | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m ³ | TWA F/CC | Notes |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Stoddard Solvent (Petrol (gasoline)) | | 900 | | | | | | (see Chapter 16) |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic: CAS:64742- 89- 8
- petroleum ether: CAS:8032- 32- 4

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
 - frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White flammable liquid with slight petroleum odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| State | Liquid | Molecular Weight | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity | 2500 cPs cSt@40°C |
| Boiling Range (°C) | 163 | Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible |
| Flash Point (°C) | 28 | pH (1% solution) | Not Applicable |
| Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not Available | pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°C) | Not Available | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | 1 |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 9.6 | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 1.3 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.2 | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | 5.14 @ 1atm |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available | Evaporation Rate | Not Available |

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
- * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Possible risk of impaired fertility.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

continued...

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| CoverStain | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |
| Stoddard Solvent | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |
| petroleum ether | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

●3Y (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Class or division: | 3 | Subsidiary risk: | None |
| UN No.: | 1263 | UN packing group: | III |

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Air Transport IATA:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| UN/ID Number: | 1263 | Packing Group: | III |
| Special provisions: | A3 | | |
| Cargo Only | | | |
| Packing Instructions: | 366 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 220 L |
| Passenger and Cargo | | Passenger and Cargo | |
| Packing Instructions: | Y344 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 60 L |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | |
| Packing Instructions: | 355 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 10 L |

Shipping name: PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| IMDG Class: | 3 | IMDG Subrisk: | None |
| UN Number: | 1263 | Packing Group: | III |
| EMS Number: | F-E,S-E | Special provisions: | 163 223 955 |

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer bas

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

Stoddard Solvent (CAS: 8052-41-3,64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic (CAS: 64742-89-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

petroleum ether (CAS: 8032-32-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index"

No data for CoverStain (CW: 24-7394)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name | CAS |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Stoddard Solvent | 8052-41-3, 64742-47-8 |

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.