Coverstain Aerosol Spray

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Coverstain Aerosol Spray

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
AEROSOLS

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

SUPPLIER

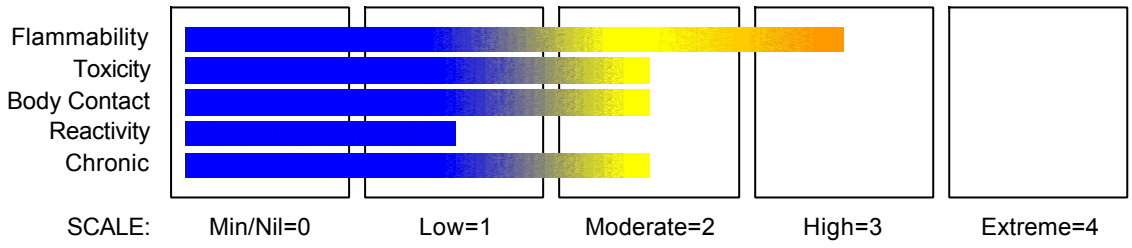
Company: Rust- Oleum Australia
Address:
Unit 1 , 2 Park Road
Rydalmere
NSW 2116
Australia
Telephone: + 612 9684 6060
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**
Fax: + 612 9680 0111

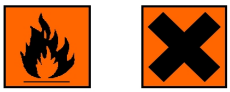
Company: Rust- Oleum Corporation (Manufacturer)
Address:
11 Hawthorn Parkway
Vernon Hills
Illinois 60061
United States of America

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS





RISK
■ Extremely flammable.
■ Irritating to eyes.
■ Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY
• Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
• Avoid contact with skin.

• Avoid contact with eyes.

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■ Possible risk of impaired fertility.
■ 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 respiratory system and skin*.
* (limited evidence).

• Wear suitable protective clothing.
• 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	%
butane	106-97-8.	10-30
acetone	67-64-1	10-30
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	64742-89-8.	10-30
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	<10
petroleum ether	8032-32-4.	<10
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	<10
non hazardous other ingredients		balance

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

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• Avoid giving milk or oils.
• Avoid giving alcohol.
• Not considered a normal route of entry.
• 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 aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
• Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
• Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
■ If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
• Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
• DO NOT use solvents.
• Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

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INHALED

■ If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
• Remove to fresh air.
• 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.
• If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ 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.

Treat symptomatically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:
• Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
• About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
• There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:
Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ SMALL FIRE:
• Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
LARGE FIRE:
• Water spray or fog.

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 highly flammable.
• Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
• Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
• Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

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.
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
• Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
• Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

MAJOR SPILLS
• Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
• Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
• Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
• DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
• 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
• DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
Natural gases contain a contaminant, radon-222, a naturally occurring radioactive gas. During subsequent processing, radon tends to concentrate in liquefied petroleum streams and in product streams having similar boiling points.
• Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
• Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
• Use in a well-ventilated area.
• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
• Aerosol dispenser.
• Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Acetone:
• may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitryl perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride
• reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalies or in contact with alkaline surfaces.
• may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene
• can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity.
Butane/ isobutane
• reacts violently with strong oxidisers
• reacts with acetylene, halogens and nitrous oxides
• is incompatible with chlorine dioxide, conc. nitric acid and some plastics
• may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, in flow or when agitated - these may ignite the vapour.
Ketones in this group:
• are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H2).
• react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H2) and heat.
• are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.

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• react violently with aldehydes, HNO3 (nitric acid), HNO3 + H2O2 (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO4 (perchloric acid).

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate:
• may polymerise unless properly inhibited due to peroxide formation
• should be isolated from UV light, high temperatures, free radical initiators
• may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and/ or explosion
• reacts violently with with sodium peroxide, uranium fluoride.
• Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances.
• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
• Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
• Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
• DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
• No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
• Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	butane (Butane)	800	1900						
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375				
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (Petrol (gasoline))		900						(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (1-Methoxy- 2-propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548				Sk

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

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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
• No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
• OTHERWISE:
• For potentially moderate exposures:
• Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER
■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Overalls.
• Skin cleansing cream.
• Eyewash unit.
• Do not spray on hot surfaces.
• The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
• Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
White aerosol spray with petroleum odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Gas.
Does not mix with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	<0	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	240
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.9	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

butane
log Kow (Sangster 1997): 2.89
acetone
log Kow (Prager 1995): - 0.24
log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.24

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Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Elevated temperatures.
• Presence of open flame.
• 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
■ Irritating to eyes.
■ 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 respiratory system 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.

CARCINOGEN

Cadmium and cadmium compounds	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
Sulfites	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

SKIN

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk

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

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Coverstain Aerosol Spray	No Data Available	No Data Available		
butane	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
acetone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	No Data Available	No Data Available		
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	No Data Available	No Data Available		

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petroleum ether	No Data Available	No Data Available		
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

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.
• Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
• Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
• Allow small quantities to evaporate.
• DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM:
2YE (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:AEROSOLS			

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	Y203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS			

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

butane (CAS: 106-97-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"

acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency 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"

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) 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"

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6,84540-57-8,142300-82-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

No data for Coverstain Aerosol Spray (CW: 24-7395)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	84540- 57- 8	Mut3; R68

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1

■ 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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Issue Date: 16-Sep-2010
Print Date: 3-Aug-2011

This is the end of the MSDS.