

CoverStain

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 7-Sep-2010
XC9477SC

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

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

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

SUPPLIER

Company: Haydn Brush Company Limited

Address:

1014 Ferry Road

Ferrymead

Christchurch

New Zealand

Telephone: 6433843210

Emergency Tel: National Poison and Hazard

Chemicals Information : 643474099, 0800764766

Emergency Tel: AH Company contact: Blair Holland

64275808049

Fax: 6433843234

Company: Rust-Oleum Corporation (USA)

Address:

11 Hawthron Parkway

Vernon Hills

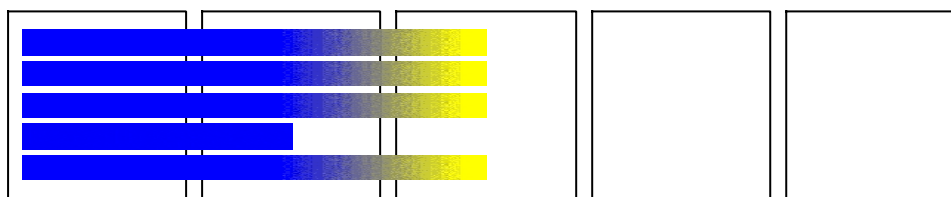
IL 60061

United States of America

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability
Toxicity
Body Contact
Reactivity
Chronic



SCALE:

Min/Nil=0

Low=1

Moderate=2

High=3

Extreme=4

GHS Classification

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Eye Irritation Category 2B

Flammable Liquid Category 3

Reproductive Toxicity Category 2

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3

STOT - SE Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

3.1C	Flammable liquid and vapour.
6.3B	Causes mild skin irritation
6.4A	Causes eye irritation
6.8B	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
6.9	May cause respiratory irritation.
9.1D	Harmful to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ ... /equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF EXPOSED or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...
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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

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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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.

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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Chemical splash suit.

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

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Stoddard Solvent (Petrol (Gasoline))	300	890	500	1,480				
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Stoddard Solvent (Rubber solvent (Naphtha))	400	1,600						
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Stoddard Solvent (White spirits (Stoddard solvent))	100	525						

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic:
- petroleum ether:

CAS:64742- 89- 8

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:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 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.

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
Material		Value	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC:			
log Kow		3.17- 3.94	
PETROLEUM ETHER:			
log Kow		4.66	

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

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.

continued...

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

GHS Hazard Phrases

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
 Flammable liquid and vapour
 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 Causes mild skin irritation
 Causes eye irritation
 Suspected of damaging fertility
 May cause respiratory irritation
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 Harmful to aquatic life

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

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.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

●3Y

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
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

ERMA Approval number

This substance is to be managed in accordance with the classification and controls specified in the Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice, 2004, (see table below). This substance may alternatively be managed under the conditions imposed by an applicable Group Standard.

HSR No.	HSR Name
HSR002495	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002528	Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002548	Corrosion Inhibitors (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002556	Dental Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002563	Embalming Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002576	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002583	Fuel Additives (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002599	Leather and Textile Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002611	Metal Industry Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002621	N.O.S. (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002637	Photographic Chemicals (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002641	Polymers (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002682	Water Treatment Chemicals (Flammable [3.1C]) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002603	Lubricants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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

"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", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

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

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

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

"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", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

No data for CoverStain (CW: 24-7394)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at <http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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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Issue Date: 7-Sep-2010

Print Date: 19-Jul-2011