

# COVER UP AEROSOL SPRAY

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 31-Oct-2011  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 24-7693  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

COVER UP AEROSOL SPRAY

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

- Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.  
Stain sealing ceiling paint.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Rust- Oleum Australia Pty Ltd  
Address:  
Unit 1, 2 Park Road  
Rydalmere  
NSW, 2116  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9684 6060  
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**  
Fax: +61 2 9680 0111

Company: Rust- Oleum Corp. (Manufacturer)  
Address:  
11 Hawthorn Parkway  
Vernon Hills  
IL, 60061  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 847 367 7700  
Fax: +1 847 816 2441

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



### RISK

Risk Codes  
R12  
R36  
R44  
R66  
R67

#### Risk Phrases

- Extremely flammable.
- Irritating to eyes.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes  
S16  
S23  
S24  
S25  
S37  
S39  
S401  
S26  
S46  
S60

#### Safety Phrases

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- 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.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acetone	67-64-1	10-30
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30
as		
butane	106-97-8.	
propane	74-98-6	
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	10-30
other ingredients determined non hazardous		balance

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

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

### 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.

### INHALED

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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

- Treat symptomatically.
- 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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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

- - Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

SMALL FIRE:

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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

2YE

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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

- - 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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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

- Ketones in this group:
  - are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>).
  - react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H<sub>2</sub>) and heat.
  - are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.
  - react violently with aldehydes, HNO<sub>3</sub> (nitric acid), HNO<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO<sub>4</sub> (perchloric acid).

Propane:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc.
- liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings
- may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours.
- Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375	
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800			
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated (Petrol (gasoline))		900			(see Chapter 16)

### 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

■ - 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.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ 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:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

■ Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.

Highly flammable white colour liquid with petroleum like 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)	Not Available
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

acetone

log Kow (Prager 1995): - 0.24

log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.24

butane

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 2.89

propane

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 2.36

## 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

##### SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

##### EYE

■ Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

■ There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.

Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

■ The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

## INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Cover Up Aerosol Spray	No Data Available	No Data Available		
acetone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available		
butane	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
propane	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - 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

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

## HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

## ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63, 190, 277, 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers -	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special	None
Instruction:		Provision:	
Packagings & IBCs -	PP17, PP87, L2	Packagings & IBCs -	P003, LP02
Packing Instruction:		Special Packing	
		Provision:	

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

## Land Transport UNDG:

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

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

## Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	None	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

## REGULATIONS

### Regulations for ingredients

#### acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "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", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "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"

#### hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7,68476-86-8) 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)"

#### butane (CAS: 106-97-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"

#### propane (CAS: 74-98-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

#### naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9,101795-02-2) 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", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

No data for Cover Up Aerosol Spray (CW: 24-7693)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
hydrocarbon propellant	68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	64742- 48- 9, 101795- 02- 2

■ 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](http://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.*