

**Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet** 

Issue Date: 24-Jun-2011

XC9317SC

**Hazard Alert Code: HIGH** 

**CHEMWATCH 27-3051** Version No:2.0 CD 2011/2 Page 1 of 8

# Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Zinsser Bulls Eye 4LB Clear Shellac

### **SYNONYMS**

"Zinsser Bulls Eye 4 Lb. Clear Shellac"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

**PAINT** 

#### **PRODUCT USE**

Finish wood and other surfaces

### **SUPPLIER**

Company: Rust-Oleum Australia

Address:

Unit 1, 2 Park Road

Rvdalmere 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

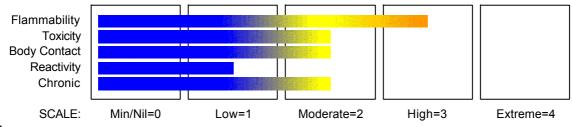
United States of America

# **Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

# STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

### **CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**





# **RISK**

- Highly flammable.
- Ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

# **SAFETY**

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

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- May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

- Avoid contact with eyes.
- · Wear suitable gloves.
- · Wear eye/face protection.
- · Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- · Do not empty into drains.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
alcohol, denatured	64-17-5	NotSpec
isopropanol	67-63-0	NotSpec
methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	NotSpec

# **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.

#### **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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- · Other measures are usually unnecessary.

#### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

■ Treat symptomatically.

### **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

# **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

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

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#### **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, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- · Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

#### HAZCHEM

•3YE

# Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

Breathing apparatus.

#### **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.
- 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

- · 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).

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#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

· Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- · Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- · No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- · Keep containers securely sealed.

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>EXPOSURE CONTROLS</b> Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure	alcohol, denatured (Ethyl	1000	1880				-		
Standards Australia Exposure	alcohol) isopropanol (Isopropyl	400	983	500	1230				
Standards Australia Exposure Standards	alcohol) methyl isobutyl ketone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	50	205	75	307				

# PERSONAL PROTECTION









# RESPIRATOR

•Type A 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.

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Not Available

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

• For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

#### **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:

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

Cloudy beige coloured flammable liquid with alcohol-like odour; slightly mixes with water.

#### **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State Melting Range (°C)	Liquid Not Available	Molecular Weight Viscosity	Not Applicable 25- 300 cPs cSt@40°C
Boiling Range (°C)	78	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	17	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	4.5- 5.5
Autoignition Temp (°C)	363	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	5
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.89
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density	1.59
		(air=1)	

Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available Evaporation Rate

isopropanol

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.05

methyl isobutyl ketone

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 1.31

# 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** 

- Ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin\*
- \* (limited evidence).

# TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

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1

3

Mobility

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Group

Group

Bioaccumulation

CARCINOGEN

beverages

Ethanol in alcoholic International Agency for Research on Cancer

(IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC

Monographs

Isopropyl alcohol International Agency for Research on Cancer

(IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC

Monographs

#### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity Ingredient

Water/Soil

Zinsser Bulls Eye 4LB Clear No Data No Data
Shellac Available Available alcohol, denatured LOW MED LOW HIGH

Persistence: Air

isopropanol LOW MED LOW HIGH methyl isobutyl ketone LOW LOW LOW 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.

Persistence:

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:

●3YE (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 3 Subsidiary risk: None UN No.: 1263 UN packing group: II

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac,

varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

5 L

Air Transport IATA: UN/ID Number: Ш 1263 Packing Group: Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 364 Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: Y341 Maximum Qty/Pack:

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: 353 Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 L

Shipping name:PAINT

**Maritime Transport IMDG:** 

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

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**

alcohol, denatured (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

POISONS SCHEDULE None

#### REGULATIONS

# Regulations for ingredients

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category Ill", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "World Anti-Doping Agency Prohibited List - World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)"

# isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) 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 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

### methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS: 108-10-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "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 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

No data for Zinsser Bulls Eye 4LB Clear Shellac (CW: 27-3051)

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# **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

- 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.