

SAFETY DATA SHEET UNIVERSAL® STAIN BLOCK PRIMER

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT NAME	UNIVERSAL® STAIN BLOCK PRIMER
PRODUCT NO.	RO0030002
APPLICATION	A brush-/ roller-/ spray-applied single-component, solvent-borne coating. Intended for use as a primer/coating for stained walls and ceilings.
SUPPLIER	Rust-Oleum Corporation Portobello Industrial Estate Birtley County Durham DH3 2RE +44 (0)191 4106611 +44 (0)1914920125
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2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Flammable. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

CLASSIFICATION (1999/45) R10, R52/53, R66, R67.

ENVIRONMENT

The product contains a substance which is hazardous to aquatic organisms and which may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. See section 12.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

The product is flammable, Heating will generate vapours which may form explosive vapour/air mixtures.

HUMAN HEALTH

In high concentrations, vapours and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Vapours/aerosol spray may irritate the respiratory system. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	EC No.	CAS-No.	Content %	Classification (67/548/EEC)
Naptha (Petroleum) Hydrodesulphurized Heavy	265-185-4	64742-82-1	10-25%	Xn;R65. N;R51/53. R10,R66,R67.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	202-436-9	95-63-6	1.0-2.5%	R10 Xn;R20 Xi;R36/37/38 N;R51/53
Solvent Naptha Light Aromatic	265-199-0	64742-95-6	1.0-2.5%	Xn;R65. Xi;R37. N;R51/53. R10,R66.
MonoPropylene Glycol	200-338-0	57-55-6	< 1%	-
XYLENE	215-535-7	1330-20-7	< 1%	R10 Xn;R20/21 Xi;R38
ISO-BUTANOL	201-148-0	78-83-1	< 1%	R10 Xi;R37/38,R41 R67
ETHYL METHYL KETOXIME	202-496-6	96-29-7	< 1%	Carc. Cat. 3;R40 Xn;R21 R43 Xi;R41
Naptha (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Heavy	265-150-3	64742-48-9	< 1%	Xn;R65. R10,R67.
Cobalt neodecanoate	248-373-0	27253-31-2	< 1%	Xn;R22. Xi;R38. N;R51/53. R43.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases is Displayed in Section 16

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

GENERAL INFORMATION

General first aid, rest, warmth and fresh air. Do not give victim anything to drink if they are unconscious. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

INHALATION

Move into fresh air and keep at rest. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen.

INGESTION

Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water or milk. Keep person under observation. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low. Transport immediately to hospital and bring along these instructions.

UNIVERSAL® STAIN BLOCK PRIMER**SKIN CONTACT**

Use appropriate hand lotion to prevent defatting and cracking of skin. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash off promptly and flush contaminated skin with water. Promptly remove clothing if soaked through and flush skin with water.

EYE CONTACT

Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

Fire can be extinguished using: Water spray, fog or mist. Foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder. Dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Use pressurised air mask if product is involved in a fire. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Fire causes formation of toxic gases.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN FIRE

Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS**

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

SPILL CLEAN UP METHODS

Keep combustibles away from spilled material. Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames, heat and smoking. Ventilate. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**USAGE PRECAUTIONS**

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Ventilate well, avoid breathing vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above accepted level. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground to sources of ignition.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Flammable/combustible - Keep away from oxidisers, heat and flames. Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep in original container. Avoid contact with oxidising agents.

STORAGE CLASS

Flammable liquid storage.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	STD	TWA - 8 Hrs		STEL - 15 Min		Notes
ISO-BUTANOL	WEL	50 ppm	154 mg/m ³	75 ppm	231 mg/m ³	
MonoPropylene Glycol	WEL	150 ppm	474 mg/m ³			
Naptha (Petroleum) Hydrodesulphurized Heavy	WEL		600 mg/m ³			
Naptha (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Heavy	OES		1000 mg/m ³			
XYLENE	WEL	50 ppm(Sk)	220 mg/m ³ (Sk)	100 ppm(Sk)	441 mg/m ³ (Sk)	Sk

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Sk = Can be absorbed through skin.

INGREDIENT COMMENTS

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**PROCESS CONDITIONS**

Provide eyewash station.

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ENGINEERING MEASURES

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined occupational exposure limit is not exceeded. All handling to take place in well-ventilated area.

RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

Provide adequate ventilation. Observe Occupational Exposure Limits and minimise the risk of inhalation of vapours. At work in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, respiratory protection with air supply must be used. Wear mask supplied with: Gas cartridge suitable for organic substances.

HAND PROTECTION

For prolonged or repeated skin contact use suitable protective gloves. Use protective gloves made of: Neoprene. Nitrile. Rubber (natural, latex).

EYE PROTECTION

Wear splash-proof eye goggles to prevent any possibility of eye contact.

OTHER PROTECTION

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact.

HYGIENE MEASURES

DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA! Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	Liquid
COLOUR	White / off-white.
ODOUR	Characteristic. Hydrocarbon.
SOLUBILITY	Immiscible with water
RELATIVE DENSITY	1.47 Approx. @20°C.
VAPOUR DENSITY (air=1)	Heavier than air
FLASH POINT (°C)	37°C. CC (Closed cup).
FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - LOWER(%)	0.6
FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - UPPER(%)	8.0
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC)	Cat A/g : <350 g/l (EU Limit 350 g/l)

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY

No particular stability concerns.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with strong oxidisers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.

INHALATION

In high concentrations, vapours may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. In high concentrations, vapours are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Gas or vapour is harmful on prolonged exposure or in high concentrations.

INGESTION

Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

SKIN CONTACT

Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema. Irritating to skin. May be absorbed through the skin.

EYE CONTACT

Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes.

Name	XYLENE
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50	3523 mg/kg (oral rat)
Toxic Conc. - LC 50	6191 mg/l/4h (inh-rat)

Other Health Effects

May cause skin and eye irritation.

Name	ISO-BUTANOL
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50	2460 mg/kg (oral rat)

Other Health Effects

Toxic through skin absorption. Swallowing may cause severe internal injury, unconsciousness or death. May cause skin/eye irritation and burns (corrosive).

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Name	ETHYL METHYL KETOXIME
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50	2528 mg/kg (oral rat)
Toxic Conc. - LC 50	>10.5 mg/l/4h (inh-rat)
Name	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50	5000 mg/kg (oral rat)
Toxic Dose 2 - LD 50	6900 mg/kg (oral-mouse)
Toxic Conc. - LC 50	18 mg/l/4h (inh-rat)
Name	2-OCTYL-2H-ISOTHIAZOL-3-ONE
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50	550 mg/kg (oral rat)

Other Health Effects

Caustic effect on skin and mucous membranes. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Strong caustic effect on the eyes.

Name	Solvent Naptha Light Aromatic
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50	>3000 mg/kg (oral rat)
Name	MonoPropylene Glycol
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50	>2000 mg/kg (oral rat)
Name	Naptha (Petroleum) Hydrodesulphurized Heavy
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50	>5000 mg/kg (oral rat)
Name	Naptha (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Heavy
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50	>5000 mg/kg (oral rat)

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**ECOTOXICITY**

Dangerous for the environment: May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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Name XYLENE

Partition Coefficient 3.2

Ecotoxicity

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment. The product must not be allowed to enter drains or water courses.

LC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l 2.2

Mobility

Water: Insoluble, the product will spread over the surface and rapidly evaporate. Soil: The product has only slight mobility in the soil and will partially evaporate.

Bioaccumulative potential

Likely to bio-accumulate, but with short retention of the order of a week or less.

Degradability

The product is readily biodegradable.

Name ISO-BUTANOL

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 100-1430

Mobility

No specific test data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Degradability

Readily biodegradeable. Presence in surface waters may present a hazard in terms of Oxygen depletion.

Name ETHYL METHYL KETOXIME

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l >100

EC 50, 48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l 201

IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l 11.8

Mobility

The product is water soluble and may spread in water systems.

Degradability

>85%

Name 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 77.2

EC 50, 48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l 3.6

IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l 1-10

Mobility

The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOC) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Name 2-OCTYL-2H-ISOTHIAZOL-3-ONE

Ecotoxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms. Depending on concentration, toxic effects on activated sludge organisms are possible.

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 0.14

EC 50, 48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l 0.18

IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l 0.084

Name Solvent Naptha Light Aromatic

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 1-10

EC 50, 48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l 1-10

IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l 1-10

Name MonoPropylene Glycol

Partition Coefficient 0.92 (water/Octanol)

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 40613

EC 50, 48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l >100

Name Naptha (Petroleum) Hydrodesulphurized Heavy

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 10

Mobility

Water: Insoluble, the product will spread over the surface and rapidly evaporate. Soil: The product has only slight mobility in the soil and will partially evaporate.

Bioaccumulative potential

Likely to bio-accumulate, but with short retention of the order of a week or less.

Degradability

The product is readily biodegradable.

Name Naptha (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Heavy

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l 2200

Mobility

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The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOC) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Degradability

The product is biodegradable.

Acute Fish Toxicity

Not considered toxic to fish.

Name Cobalt neodecanoate

Ecotoxicity

The product contains a substance which is toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Waste to be treated as controlled waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with local Waste Disposal Authority.

DISPOSAL METHODS

Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements. Make sure containers are empty before discarding (explosion risk). Absorb in vermiculite or dry sand and dispose of at a licenced hazardous waste collection point.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**GENERAL**

In pack sizes up to and including 30 litres, under the terms of 2.3.2.5, this product is not subject to the packaging, labelling and marking requirements of the IMDG Code, but both full documentation and placarding of cargo transport units is still required.



PROPER SHIPPING NAME	PAINT
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE/MARINE POLLUTANT	No.
ADR CLASS	Not dangerous according to ADR.
UN NO. SEA	1263
IMDG CLASS	3
IMDG PACK GR.	III
UN NO. AIR	1263
AIR CLASS	3
AIR PACK GR.	III

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**RISK PHRASES**

R10	Flammable.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY PHRASES

S2	Keep out of the reach of children.
S23	Do not breathe vapour/spray.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well-ventilated areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point.
P14	Contains Cobalt neodecanoate, ETHYL METHYL KETOXIME. May produce an allergic reaction.

EU DIRECTIVES

System of specific information relating to Dangerous Preparations. 2001/58/EC. Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC.

APPROVED CODE OF PRACTICE

Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations. Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply.

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NATIONAL REGULATIONS

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. No. 1689. Workplace Exposure Limits 2005 (EH40)

16 OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION SOURCES

Croner's Emergency Spillage Guide Croner's Emergency First Aid Guide Croner's Substances Hazardous to Health

ISSUED BY

D Charles

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SAFETY DATA SHEET STATUS

Approved.

DATE 21/11/2012

RISK PHRASES IN FULL

R10	Flammable.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R21	Harmful in contact with skin.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R37/38	Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
NC	Not classified.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

DISCLAIMER

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.