

ShaliEnamel P / R

Coal Tar Enamel For Pipe Coating



Material Safety Data Sheet

Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Trade Name	ShaliEnamel P / R (Plasticised Pitch) formerly known as Coal-tar Enamel Type 1 Plasticised Pitch)
Intended Use	Underbody Coating
Company Name	STP Limited 43 Nehru Place 707 Chiranjiv Towers, New Delhi 110019, India Phone : +91 11 4656 1359 Fax : +91 11 4656 1358
Emergency Information	Phone : +91 81302 98888 Fax : +91 11 4656 1358

[1] Composition / information on ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Number	Concentration (%)	Exposure Limits	
			OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Coal Tar Pitch	65996-93-4	45-50%	0.2 mg/m ³ as 8-hr. TWA (for Coal tar pitch volatiles)	0.2 mg/m ³ as 8-hr. TWA (for Coal tar pitch volatiles)
Coal Powder	Mixture	20-25%	NA	NA
Soap Stone Powder (Talc)	14807-96-6	25-30%	20 million particles per ft ³ of air as 8-hr TWA (respirable fraction, no asbestos)	20 million particles per ft ³ of air as 8-hr TWA (respirable fraction, no asbestos)

[2] Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview	A black solid with little to no odour. Has an aromatic, tarry odour at elevated temperatures. Carcinogen. Toxic. Irritant. Sensitizer (skin).
Signs and Symptoms of Potential Overexposure:	Inhalation exposures over long periods of time may lead to respiratory distress syndrome and talc pneumoconiosis. Direct eye contact with enamel vapour, dust may cause inflammation, discomfort, conjunctivitis, and possible abrasion of the cornea
Primary Route(s) of	Skin contact, skin absorption, eye contact, inhalation,

Entry	ingestion
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or central nervous functional illness may be at increased risk from overexposure. Exposure to vapours may aggravate pre-existing lung conditions. This is not likely to be a problem when appropriate procedures are used to minimize exposure.

[3] First-aid Measures

Inhalation	Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
Ingestion	If conscious, induce vomiting to prevent further absorption. Give Oxygen if respiration is shallow. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Eye Contact	Rinse eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the eyelids. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
Skin Contact	For contact with solid enamel, remove contaminated clothing and wash exposed area with waterless hand cleaner, soap and water. Do not use solvent on skin.
Note to Physician:	No specific antidote known. Treatment should be based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reactions of the patient.

[4] Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media	Water fog, foam, carbon di-oxide, dry chemical, sand, Soap Stone Powder, steam. Water spray can control unconfined enamel fires, but may cause frothing or eruption in closed tanks.
Special Fire Fighting procedures	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Normal firefighting procedures may be used. Skin and eyes contact should be avoided.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards	Liquid Enamel at elevated temperatures will sustain combustion, and may generate vapours that may ignite in the presence of air and a source of ignition. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Solid enamel dust is sensitive to static discharge.

[5] Accidental Release Measures / Spills and Leaks

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled	If solid enamel is spilled, shovel the spilled material into disposal containers. If liquid
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	enamel is spilled, contain the material using inert solids (i.e. sand, earth, etc.) and allow the material to solidify and cool. Cooled material may then be shoveled into disposal bag.
Evacuation Procedure:	Isolate the hazard and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

[6] Handling & Storage

Precautions for safe handling	Closed system handling of liquid enamel may create excessive vapour concentrations in confined spaces. Follow appropriate confined space entry procedures when entering any confined space that has been in liquid enamel service.
Other precautions	Isolated storage is preferable. Maintain dry, ventilated conditions for storage. Containers should be periodically inspected

[7] Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection (Type)	When handling liquid enamel, wear appropriate thermal protection equipment as needed. Use of chemical goggles or face shields is highly recommended when handling molten material.
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[8] Ventilation

Local Exhaust	All operations should be conducted in well-ventilated conditions. Local exhaust ventilation should be provided.
Protective Gloves	Wear impervious gloves (i.e. latex rubber), boots, work uniform
Eye Protection	Safety glasses or chemical goggles

[9] Physical & Chemical Properties

Molecular Formula:	A complex hydrocarbon mixture which includes Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Appearance, State & Odour (ambient temp.)	Black solid with little to no odour; has an aromatic, tarry odour at elevated temperatures

Vapour Pressure	< 1 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapour Density (air=1):	> 1
Boiling Point:	Initial boiling point > 290 °C
Freezing Point:	Not applicable
Melting Point	See 'Softening Point'
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Specific Gravity:	1.4 to 1.6
Softening Point:	104 to 140°C
VOC Content:	Approx. 033% (EPA Method 24)
Bulk Density:	10-13 lb/gal.

[10] Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid static discharge and generation of dust. Contact with water can cause frothing or eruption of closed tanks.
Incompatibilities:	Strong oxidizers
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	None known
Hazardous Polymerisation:	Will not take place

[11] Toxicological Information

Acute Oral LD₅₀:	6200 mg/kg for coal tar	Species:	Rat		
Acute Dermal LD₅₀:	Not available.	Species:	Not available		
Acute Inhalation LC₅₀:	TCLo=17 mg/m ³ for talc.	Duration:	6 Hrs / 26 days.	Species:	Rat
Skin/Eye Irritation:	Mild skin/eye irritant				
Target Organs:	Skin, possibly lungs, bladder, kidney and CNS				
Carcinogenicity:	Coal tar pitch volatiles, shoots, tars and oils are listed as a carcinogenic. Prolonged or repeated contact may lead to dermatitis				

[12] Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	No data is available.
Environmental Fate:	No data is available.

[13] Disposal Consideration

Dispose of this material in accordance with standard practice for disposal of potentially hazardous materials as required by applicable by regulations. Note that disposal regulations may also apply to empty containers and related equipments.

[14] Transport Information

DOT / IATA/ IMDG Proper Shipping Name:	When shipped as a solid and pkg<RQ: Plasticised Pitch™/Coal Tar Enamel, Non Hazardous
Emergency Guidebook:	Refer TREM Cards for this product.
Emergency Guidebook Numbers:	NAERG: 171, 128 for elevated temperature shipments.

[15] Regulatory Information (Risk & Safety Phrases)

OSHA Hazards:	Carcinogen. Toxic. Irritant. Sensitiser (skin)		
SARA 313:	CAS Number	Chemical Name	% by weight
	85-01-8	Phenanthrene	3.0
	Mixtures	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds	2.5
Other Regulatory Listings:	Very toxic material. Irritant. Sensitiser.		
Special Shipping Information:	Product Packed in Solid, : Chemicals, (Coal Tar Enamel): Non hazardous. OSHA Hazards: Carcinogen, Toxic, Irritant, Sensitizer (skin).		

[16] Other Health & Safety Information

Precautionary Statement:	Please note that the information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider these data as a supplement to other information gathered by and make independent judgments of suitability of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers. Sources used from UK and USA manufacturers.
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