

ShaliJet® Sealing Compound

Coal Tar Sealing Compound



Material Safety Data Sheet

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

Trade Name	ShaliJet Sealing Compound (Synonyms: Coal Tar Sealing Compound)
Intended Use	Coal Tar Pitch Sealing Compound
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 (%)	Other Information
Coal Tar Pitch	65996-93-4	45-55	Complex mixture of aromatic-heterocyclic hydrocarbons, polystyrene & fillers.
Anthracene	120-12-7	20-25	
Poly Vinyl Benzene	9003-53-6	3-8	
Filler	14807-96-6	20-25	

[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:	ShaliJet Sealing Compound (LT) contains coal tar pitch, coal tar oils, Polystyrene and fillers. Filler is non-toxic upon oral and dermal exposure, but inhalation exposure of excessive quantities or low level inhalation exposures over long periods of time may lead to respiratory distress. This type of exposure is unlikely from ShaliJet Sealing Compound (LT) as the filler is thoroughly incorporated in the coal tar pitch. Coal tar pitch vapours and dust are irritating to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract. Direct skin contact with coal tar pitch dust and /or high vapor concentrations may cause burning and itching, changes in pigmentation and skin eruptions. When accentuated by sunlight, skin exposure may result in a photo toxic skin reaction. Direct eye contact with enamel vapour, dust may cause inflammation, discomfort, conjunctivitis, and possible abrasion of the cornea. Care should be taken ensure that exposure limits for vapour, dust are not exceeded.
Health Hazards:	Skin contact, skin absorption, eye contact, inhalation, ingestion

Delayed Effects:	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.
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[3] First-aid Measures

Skin Contact:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water and ask a doctor for advice
	Exposed area with waterless hand cleaner, soap and water. Do not use solvent on skin.
Eye Contact:	Rinse eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the eyelids. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
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.
Thermal Exposure:	Contact with molten enamel causes serious burns. For contact with molten product, do not remove contaminated clothing. Flush skin immediately with large amounts of cold water. If possible, submerge area in cold water. Pack affected area with ice and GET MEDICAL ATTENTION immediately.
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

Flash Point: >180 °C	Method: PMCC	Auto ignition Temperature: Not available
Flammable Limits:	UFL: Not Available	LFL: Not Available
Flammability Classification (OSHA):	Not applicable	
Hazardous Products of Combustion:	Toxic vapours may be released upon thermal decomposition. (NO _x , CO _x , SO _x , PAHs)	
Potential for Dust Explosion:	Fine pitch dust has a dust explosion potential similar to coal dust, with a minimum cloud ignition temperature of 710 °C. Dust explosion concentration is 1000mg/0.03 m ³	
Special Flammability Hazards:	Liquid Sealing compound 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.	
Appropriate 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.	
Basic Fire Fighting Guidance	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Normal firefighting procedures	

	may be used. Skin and eyes contact should be avoided.
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[5] Accidental Release Measures / Spills and Leaks

Containment Techniques:	If solid Sealing compound is spilled, shovel the spilled material into disposal containers. If liquid Sealing compound 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.
Clean-up Procedures & equipment:	Wear protective equipment during clean up. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate area of spill or leak. Collect material for later disposal. After collection of material, flush area with water.
Evacuation Procedure:	Isolate the hazard and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

[6] Handling & Storage

Storage Precautions:	Protect containers from physical damage, sparks and flames.
Storage Recommendations:	Isolated storage is preferable. Maintain dry, ventilated conditions for storage. Containers should be periodically inspected
Precautions for Unique Hazards:	This material may present a dust explosion hazard in solid form and is sensitive to ignition by electrostatic discharge. Maintain areas below flammable vapour/explosive dust concentrations.
Practices to Minimise Risk:	Wear appropriate equipment when performing maintenance on contaminated equipment. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin or breathing of dust and vapours. Do not smoke or eat in areas where this material is handled. Wash hands before eating. Avoid confinement during operation.
Special Handling Equipment:	Closed system handling of liquid Sealing compound may create excessive vapour concentrations in confined spaces.
Dangerous Incompatibility Reactions:	Keep away from strong oxidizing agents.
Incompatibilities with Materials of Construction:	None known

[7] Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits:	OSHA PEL: See Section 2.	ACGIH TLV: See Section 2.
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Personal Protective Equipment:	Use NIOSH/ISI-approved chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapour cartridges, or any supplied-air respirator as necessary for protection from coal tar pitch volatiles. Wear impervious gloves (i.e. latex rubber), boots, work uniform and safety glasses or chemical goggles. Application of certain protective creams for coal tar products and sunscreens (SPF of at least 15) before and during work may be beneficial in reducing the risk of over exposure.
Respirator Caution:	Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134). Air-purifying respirators must not be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

[8] Ventilation

Ventilation:	All operations should be conducted in well-ventilated conditions. Local exhaust ventilation should be provided.
Other Engineering Controls:	All available engineering controls to minimize risk should be used.
Thermal Hazards:	When handling liquid Sealing compound, wear appropriate thermal protection equipment as needed. Use of chemical goggles or faceshields is highly recommended when handling molten material.
Additive or Synergistic Effects:	Overexposure to this material causes photosensitization of the skin. See sunscreen recommendations above.

[9] Physical & Chemical Properties

Molecular Formula:	A complex hydrocarbon mixture which includes Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Molecular Weight:	Not Available
Appearance, State & Odour (ambient temp.)	Black solid with little to no odour; has an aromatic, tarry odour at elevated temperatures
pH:	Not available
Vapour Pressure	< 1 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapour Density (air=1):	> 1
Boiling Point:	Initial boiling point > 250 °C
Freezing Point:	Not applicable
Melting Point	See 'Softening Point'
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Specific Gravity:	1.4 to 1.5
Pouring Point:	180° - 210 °C
VOC Content:	Approx. 033% (EPA Method 24)
Bulk Density:	10-14 lb/gal.
Water Partition Coefficient:	Not available
Odour Threshold:	Not available

[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:	Slightly carcinogenic				
Additional Toxicity Information:	Overexposures may lead to photosensitization of the skin.				

[12] Ecological Information

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

[13] Disposal Consideration

US EPA Waste Number:	Not applicable
Classification of Waste as manufactured:	Non Hazardous.
Waste Disposal:	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: Shalijet Sealing Compound (LT), Non Hazardous
Emergency Guidebook:	Refer TREM Cards for this product.
Emergency Guidebook Numbers:	NIL

[15] Regulatory Information (Risk & Safety Phrases)

OSHA Hazards:	Carcinogen. Toxic. Irritant. Sensitiser (skin)		
SARA 313:	CAS Number	Chemical Name	% by weight
	120-12-7	Anthracene	25
Other Regulatory Listings:	Non toxic material. Irritant. Sensitiser.		
Special Shipping Information:	Product Packed in Solid, : Chemicals, Shalijet® Sealing compound: 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 different manufacturers.
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