ShaliPoxy™ CTE-A

Epoxy Based Anti-Corrosive Coating- Amine base

STP Limited

Material Safety Data Sheet

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

Trade Name	**ShaliPoxy CTE A (Synonyms** : Coal Tar Epoxy, Component-A&B)
Intended Use	Used to protect steel, concrete structure, timber
Company Name	**STP Limited** 43 Nehru Place 707 Chiranjiv Towers, New Delhi 110019, India Phone : +91 11 46561359 Fax : +91 11 46561358
Emergency Information	Phone : +91 8130298888 Fax : +91 11 46561358

[1] Composition / information on ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Number	Concentration (%)	Exposure Limits	
			OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Coal Tar Pitch	65996-89-6	34	50 ppm	--
Polyamide Resin	68410231	7	Not established	--
Xylene	1330-20-7	9	100 ppm	--
Magnesium Silicate	14807-96-6	25	2 mg/m³	--
Epoxy Resin	025085-99-8	25	N/D	N/D
DETA	111-40-0	0.01	1 ppm	ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 1 ppm (TWA) (skin)

[2] Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview:
It is very unlikely that normal work operations with epoxy system could produce concentrations that are harmful to humans.

Signs and Symptoms of Potential Overexposure:	The vapours associated with this product are irritating to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract. The solvent used in this product is a mild to moderate skin irritant and may be absorbed if the materials on the skin for prolonged periods of time. Chronic exposures to the solvent in this material have been shown to lead to dermatitis. Systemic effects due to the solvent may include drowsiness, headache, dizziness, loss of coordination, euphoria, and possibly loss of consciousness. The material is also considered to be a mild to moderate eye irritant based on information for the individual components. The acute toxicity of this mixture has not been established. Based on information for the individual components in this material, it is assumed that this material will be moderately toxic via acute oral exposures. Symptoms of oral poisoning may include those listed previously, as well as nausea, vomiting, burning sensation of the mouth and excessive salivation. High vapour concentrations or chronic exposure to levels above the exposure limits (for the solvent) may lead to systemic symptoms, such as those listed previously.	
Primary Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation	Yes
	Skin	Yes
	Ingestion	Yes
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Persons with pre-existing skin, liver or kidney disorders may be at increased risk from over exposure to this material. This is not likely to be a problem when appropriate procedures are used to minimize exposure	

[3] First-aid Measures

Skin Contact:	Wash exposed area twice with waterless hand cleaner, soap and water or a mild detergent. DO NOT use solvents on skin, as they may promote absorption of this material. The exposed area should be examined by medical personnel if irritation or pain persists after washing.
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:	DO NOT induce vomiting due to the solvent content of this product. Give oxygen if respiration is shallow. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
Note to Physician:	Product is irritating to skin, eyes and respiratory tract. Treatment should be based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reactions of the patient.

[4] Fire-fighting Measures

Flash Point: >29°C	**Method**: Abel's Closed Cup	**Auto ignition Temperature**: Approx. 500°C

Flammable Limits:	**UFL**: 7%	**LFL**: 1%
Flammability Classification (OSHA):	Flammable Liquid	
Hazardous Products of Combustion:	Irritating and/or toxic fumes may be released if this material is burned.	
Potential for Dust Explosion:	Not applicable	
Special Flammability Hazards:	At elevated temperatures (>54°C), solvent volatalisation and decomposition may occur which might present a fire or explosion hazard.	
Appropriate Extinguishing Media:	Water fog, foam, carbon di-oxide, dry chemical	
Basic Fire Fighting Guidance	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Normal firefighting procedures may be used. Skin contact and/or breathing of vapours should be avoided.	

[5] Accidental Release Measures / Spills and Leaks

Containment Techniques:	For small spills, use suitable absorbent material and collect for later disposal. For large spills, the area may require diking to contain the spill.
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.
Special Instructions:	Remove all contaminated clothing to prevent further absorption. Decontaminate affected personnel using the first aid procedures in Section 4. Leather shoes that have been saturated must be discarded.
Special Reporting Requirements:	Notify appropriate authorities if required by regulation.

[6] Handling & Storage

Storage Precautions:	Protect containers from physical damage. Outside or isolated storage is preferable. Inside storage should be in a flammable liquids storage room or cabinet. This material is flammable.
Storage Recommendations:	Maintain dry, ventilated conditions for storage. Ensure that ambient temperature of storage areas does not exceed 54°C to prevent volatilization of solvents.
Practices to Minimise Risk:	Wear protective equipment when performing maintenance on contaminated equipment.

[7] Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Personal Protective Equipment:	Use NIOSH/ISI-approved air purifying respirator with organic vapour cartridges or a continuous flow positive pressure air-supplied respirator as necessary for protection against organic solvent vapour. Use chemical goggles, face shields, boots and impervious clothing and gloves where necessary to prevent exposures. Contact lenses should not be worn when handling this material. Do not smoke or eat in areas where this material is handled. Wash hands thoroughly before eating or smoking.
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.

[9] Physical & Chemical Properties

Molecular Formula:	Mixture
Appearance, State & Odour (ambient temp.)	Black liquid with aromatic odour
Vapour Pressure	50 mbar @ 25°C
Boiling Point:	Approx. 140°C
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Specific Gravity:	1.33 @ 23°C

[10] Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid exposures to temperatures >54°C
Hazardous Polymerisation:	Will not take place

[11] Toxicological Information

Acute Oral LD_{50}:	3511to 8500 mg/kg		**Species:**		Rat
Acute Dermal LD_{50}:	>42000 mg/kg.,		**Species:**		Rabbit
Acute Inhalation LC_{50}:	6350-6670 ppm	**Duration:**	4 hr.	**Species:**	Rat

Skin/Eye Irritation:	Mild to moderate skin/eye irritant
Additional Toxicity Information:	Note: LD_{50}/LC_{50} values reported above are for mixed xylenes, which make up the predominant proportion of this mixture.

[12] Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	No data is available for this particular mixture. For the specific components: Xylenes: LC_{50} (goldfish) = 13-17 mg/L/96H; LC_{50} (fathead minnow) = 42 mg/L/24 to 96H; LD_{50} (rainbow trout) = 13.5 mg/L/96H Chlorinated paraffins: Mussels, >60 days, 1.33 mg/L, no mortality, bioconcentration factor of 105-167 based on parent compound; rainbow trout, >60 days, NOEL, 4.2 mg/L, bioconcentration factor of 1.0-42.8 times on total material. No data is available for the remaining constituents of this mixture.
Environmental Fate:	No data is available for this particular mixture. For the specific components: Xylene in environmental media is subject to rapid evaporation. Hydrolysis is not significant in water under normal environmental conditions. Xylene is not expected to bioconcentrate, and is shown to readily degrade in standard biodegradation tests. No data is available for the remaining constituents of this mixture.

[13] Disposal Consideration

US EPA Waste Number:	D001
Classification of Waste as manufactured:	Hazardous. Note: Generator is responsible for proper waste characterization.
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:	Paint/ Related Material, 3, UN 1263 Where container exceeds 142 lbs., add “RQ (contains xylene)”		
Emergency Guidebook:	Refer TREM Cards for this product.		
Emergency Guidebook Numbers:	**NAERG**: 128	**EMS**: 3-05	**MFAG**: 310, 313

[15] Regulatory Information (Risk & Safety Phrases)

OSHA Hazards:	Possible Carcinogen. Irritant. Flammable Liquid		
SARA 313:	**CAS Number**	**Chemical Name**	**% by weight**
	1330-20-7	Mixed Xylenes	6
	111-40-0	DETA	0.01
Other Regulatory Listings:	Flammable Liquid, Possible Carcinogen, Irritant		
Special Shipping Information:	Flammable Liquid: Red Level UN 1263		

[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.