

MSDS

Materials Safety Data Sheet



Safety Systems	
Produced Product	All types of Anti-Corrosive Solvent based Industrial Paints
Products Type	Epoxy Paints & Primers, PU Paints, Synthetic Enamel Paints, HR Aluminum Paints, Red Oxide Zinc Chrome / Zinc Phosphate Primers, Coal Tar Epoxy Coating etc.
Specifications	As per IS Specification
Application On	Fertilizer Plant, Chemicals Plants, Refinery, Pipelines, Marine Structures, Ship Interiors, Exteriors, Machineries, Chimney etc.
Contents Declaration	
Solvents, other volatile compounds of importance for Safety, Health & Water	Xylene, Toluene, MTO
Pigments and Extenders of importance for Safety & Health	Anti corrosive Organic & Inorganic Pigments, Tio2 & Red Oxide, Silica, Calcite. Cuprous Oxide, MTO
Binders, Plasticizers and other film formers	Epoxy, PU, Alkyd Modified Resin, Malic & Pigments & Drier
Physical Data	
Flash point	Above 30°C
Volatile solvent	35 ± 2%
Ventilation requirement (M 3/Lt)	500
Health Hazards	
<p>The health hazards associated with the product are mainly due to the content of Organic Solvents</p> <p>GENERAL: During manufacturing process, the product will release solvent vapors. When painting on large areas or when working in poorly ventilated rooms, harmful concentrations of solvent vapors may be reached and ventilation, spot exhaustion or personal protection equipment are required. Wash contaminated skin immediately.</p> <p>Avoid inhalation of spray mist as the mist contains all the components of the paint.</p> <p>INHALATION: Inhalation of vapors and spray mist may cause headache, fatigue, nausea and vertigo. Larger concentrations may induce unconsciousness and may be harmful to the liver and kidneys. The effects of prolonged and repeated exposure to high concentration are irritability, somnolence, in appetite and irreversible effects on the nervous system.</p> <p>SKIN: Degreasing of skin. Prolonged contact may cause irritation and redness.</p> <p>EYES: Splashes in the eyes causes' irritation.</p> <p>INGESTION: Accidental swallowing may cause vomiting and abdominal pain. Introduction into the lungs by vomiting may induce pneumonia.</p>	
First aid Measures	
<p>Generally, in case of doubt, seek medical advice.</p> <p>BY ACCIDENT: Contact a doctor or hospital, bring the label or this safety data sheet with the patient</p> <p>INHALATION: Move the patient into fresh air and keep the patient under surveillance. If the patient is unconscious and not breathing, administer artificial respiration. If the patient is breathing, place them in the unconscious position and keep warm by wrapping. Send for a doctor or an ambulance immediately.</p> <p>EYES: Flush immediately with water for at least 10 minutes. Keep the eye wide open. If necessary, seek medical attention.</p> <p>SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Skin cleanser may be used. Never use thinner or solvent as these degreases the skin.</p> <p>SWALLOWING: Do not provoke vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep the patient's head low to prevent vomit from entering the lungs.</p>	



Fire & Explosion Hazards

The product is flammable. The solvent vapors which are released may be ignited by sparks, hot surfaces, glowing cigarettes, etc. Vapors are heavier than air and will spread along floors and bottoms of containers. The vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

PRECAUTION FOR USE: Preparation and cleaning: Avoid inhalation of solvent vapors and skin contact.

APPLICATION: The work must be organized in such a way that inhalation of vapors and spray mist and also contacts with skin are minimized.

DRYING AND CURING: During drying, solvent vapors are released. Provide adequate ventilation.

WELDING, BURNING AND SANDING, THE DRY FILM CONTAINS

- Heavy metals like lead: Present
- Chlorine compounds: Absent
- Nitrogen compounds: Absent
- Zinc Compounds: Absent

Fumes, vapors and dust have to be removed from the breathing zone. Always avoid inhalation of slip.

Precautions in case of Accidents

FIRST AID:

Inhalation: Bring the patient into fresh air. In mild cases of indisposition, supervise the patient. If necessary, seek medical advice. In severe cases, if necessary, administer artificial respiration. Place the unconscious patient in the unconscious position and keep warm. Send for the doctor or ambulance immediately.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash contaminated skin with soap and water.

EYES: Flush immediately with water for at least five minutes. Open eyes wide.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep the patient's head - low to prevent the stomach contents from entering into the lungs. Send for the doctor or ambulance.

BURNS: Flush with water till the pain ceases. While flushing, remove clothing from the affected area unless it is burnt into the skin. If hospital treatment is necessary, flushing must continue during transfer and until the hospital staff takes charge of the treatment.

FIRE:

Extinguishing Media: Co₂, Dry Chemical, Foam, Halon or Water mist. Do not use water jet which will spread the liquid paint & fire.

SPILLAGE: Remove all sources of ignition. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Clean up with absorbent material or sand.

Precautions for Storage

Comply with State Fire Inspectorate's directives for flammable liquids.

Other

As the users' working conditions are beyond our knowledge and control, our advice cannot be regarded as complete. It is always the responsibility of the user to take all necessary steps in order to fulfill the demands laid down in the Rules and Regulations.

The information and recommendations provided are believed to be accurate as of this date. We however make no warranty with respect to responsibility or liability pertaining to this information.