



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: MP10 RUST GUARD
Company Name: Stevensons Paints
Address: Tobie St, Hennospark, Centurion, Gauteng
Telephone: (012) 653 4222
Facsimile: (012) 653 4225
Spill Emergency no: 0800 17 07 43 (*Rapid Spill Response*)
Health Emergency no: 0800 33 34 44 (*Poison Control Centre*)
E-Mail Address: info@norware.co.za
Contact Persons: P Linde (082 829 4831)
G Swanepoel (083 229 2691)

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Preparation description: Blended from the products derived from the distillation of crude coal tar. Used mainly on iron and steel, roof tiles, vehicle undercarriages, wooden structures and pipes.

Chemical nature: Aromatic oils, aromatic cutback solvents and pitch are blended to conform to specifications. Paints are not compatible with other paints and cannot be used underneath or on top of other paints. The products contain a variety of hydrocarbons such as phenol and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzo(a)pyrene, benzanthracene and phenol derivatives.

Classification and Hazard labelling: Flammable liquid.

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Human health hazards: Inhalation of fumes may cause irritation of nose and throat, headache or dizziness. Vapours may cause redness or burning sensation of the eyes. The IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) classifies Coal Tar as a human carcinogen.

Environmental hazards: Although it is biodegradable, it can act as a water pollutant.

Safety hazards: Vapour-air mixtures are explosive above 50°C. Provide general and local exhaust ventilation systems equipped with high-efficiency particulate filters to keep airborne concentrations below the limits.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Support breathing as needed. Call doctor if symptoms persist.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin with water for at least 15 minutes.



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| Eye contact: | Gently lift the eyelids and flush immediately and continuously with copious amounts of water; consult a physician immediately. Do not let patient rub eyes or keep them tightly closed. |
| Ingestion: | Do not induce vomiting. Keep patient warm and transport to hospital. |
| Note to physician: | Treat symptomatically. Liberal amounts of neat oil or olive oil can be used on skin burns. Cresol may be detected in urine. |

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| Extinguishing media: | For small fires, use foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂) or dry chemical powder. For large fires, use fog or foam. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to fire. |
| Specific methods: | Stay away from ends of tanks. Immediately leave area if you hear a rising sound from venting safety device. Isolate area (if possible) for 500 meters in all directions if fire involves tank, rail truck or tanker. |
| Protective equipment: | Proper protective equipment, including breathing apparatus and gloves. |
| Other information: | Vapours may travel to an ignition source and flash back. Containers may explode in heat of fire. |

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| Personal precautions: | Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Remove ignition sources. |
| Environmental precautions: | Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, sawdust or inert absorbent. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. |
| Methods for cleaning up: | Absorb spilled liquid with sand, sawdust or inert absorbent. Collect liquid in sealable containers for disposal. |

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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| Handling: | Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or fumes. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Keep away from open flames or sparks. |
| Precautions: | To be stored in closed containers. Overheat and pressure build-up must be avoided. Electrical equipment must be flameproof and earthed. |
| Storage: | Keep away from sources of ignition. Use lowest practical storage temperatures to minimise fume generation. |
| Recommended material: | Mild steel. |

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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| Engineering control measures: | Use engineering controls to keep airborne concentrations below the exposure limits. Locate emergency equipment at well-marked and clearly identified stations in case emergency escape is necessary. |
| Occupational exposure standards: | TWA OEL-RL (Time-Weighted Average, Occupational Exposure Limit – Recommended Limit) : 0.14 mg/m ³ of coal tar volatiles (as cyclohexane solubles). |

Personal protective equipment –

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| Respiratory Protection: | To counter the risk of inhaling vapours, wear a fresh-air mask. |
| Hand protection: | Solvent-resistant rubber or plastic gloves. |
| Eye protection: | Safety goggles and/or face shield. |
| Skin and body protection: | Overalls or a neoprene apron and barrier cream. |
| Hygiene measures: | Wash overalls and undergarments regularly. Dispose of soiled gloves. Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking. Shower after work. |

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| Physical state: | Liquid at ambient temperature |
| Colour: | Black |
| Odour: | Typical coal tar odour |
| Boiling point: | ± 150 °C |
| Flash point: | 55 °C min |
| Auto-ignition temperature: | > 500 °C |
| Relative vapour density: | 4 (Air = 1) |
| Explosion properties: | 1-6 vol % in air |
| Density: | 1.10 kg/l min @ 25°C |
| Solubility - | |
| Water: | Insoluble |
| Solvents: | Soluble (gelling can occur) |

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| Stability: | Stable. |
| Conditions to avoid: | Open flames, sparks and excessive heat. |
| Hazardous decomposition products: | Strong oxidant. Thermal oxidative decomposition of coal tar can produce oxides of carbon and thick black acrid smoke. |

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| Summary of hazards: | Coal tar fumes are toxic by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact. The range of toxicity depends on the concentration, amount and duration of exposure. Effects may include irritation, burns and several forms of cancer. |
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Acute toxicity –

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| Oral: | LD ₅₀ (Rat, oral) 3.8 g/kg; 95 % confidence limit 2.9 – 5.1 g/kg (IRI Project No 412846, May 1979) |
| Inhalation: | Not considered to be a hazard under normal conditions of use. |
| Eye irritation: | Vapours can be a slight irritant. |
| Skin irritation: | A slight irritant. |
| Respiratory irritation: | If vapours are inhaled, slight irritation of the respiratory tract may occur. |

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| Chronic toxicity: | Dermatitis, skin cancer and lung cancer. |
| Medical conditions aggravated by long-term exposure: | Chronic respiratory or skin diseases. |
| Carcinogen: | In 1990 reports, the IARC and OSHA list coal tar as a carcinogen. |
| Other effects: | Photosensitization (worsening of rash with exposure to sunlight) may occur. Exposure to large doses (particularly by ingestion) may be fatal. |

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| Basis for assessment: | Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the ecotoxicology of similar products. |
| Mobility: | Material will cover top layer of soil. Some of the oils will evaporate over a long period of time. |
| Biodegradability: | Biodegradable. |
| Bio-accumulation: | No bio-accumulation. |
| Ecotoxicity: | Poorly soluble mixture. Practically non-toxic, LC/EC ₅₀ 50 – 100 mg/l , to <i>Leuciscus idus aelanotus</i> (Goldfish), 48 hr. |
| Sewage treatment: | Practically non-toxic, EC ₅₀ 50 – 100 mg/l, to organisms in sewage treatment plants. |

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

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| Waste and product disposal: | Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning operation should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water. |
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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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| UN Number: | 1137 |
| Class/Packing group: | 3, I – III |
| Hazard label: | Flammable liquid |

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Prevailing national legislation must be adhered to.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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| General: | Studies have shown that exposure to coal tar products may increase the risk of cancer. Eliminating skin contact and working in well-ventilated conditions will reduce the risk to practically zero. Wear impervious gloves, boots and aprons to prevent all skin contact. Applying a layer of barrier cream to the face reduces vapour contact and penetration through skin. Frequent change of protective garments is an additional protective measure. |
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In case of any discomfort always seek medical advice.

All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy.

No responsibility is accepted for errors or omissions or the consequences thereof.