Material Safety Data Sheet

Not classified as hazardous according to Work safe Australia criteria

SUPPLIER

Company :	INTEGRATE CHEM AND SERVICE COMPANY LIMITED.
Address:	7/312 Bangkaew Sub-district Bangplee District Samutprakarn 10540
Fax:	++66(0)2 3161150
Product Name:	RUST SEAL

USE

Converts rust to a neutral surface prior to painting.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES

Beige acidic liquid with a slight odour; mixes with water.

Boiling Point (deg C):	Not available
Melting Point (deg C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	1.02
Flash Point (deg C):	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Water	7732-18-5	50 - 60
Tannic acid	1401-55-4	10 - 20
Silicone Dioxide	12926-00-8	1 - 5

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed.
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid is highly discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing pain and sever conjunctivitis.
Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.
Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
The mist is highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary rote of exposure is usually by skin contact.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

1. DO NOT induce vomiting.
   If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
2. Observe the patient carefully.
3. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
4. Give water (or milk) to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably can comfortably drink.
5. Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

1. Immediately hold the eyes open and wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh with fresh running water.
2. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
3. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
4. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If product comes in contact with the skin:

1. Immediately remover all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).

2. Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).
3. Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

1. If fumes or combustion products are inhaled: Remove to fresh air.
2. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
3. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures
4. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPP if necessary.
5. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

REL TWA: 100 mg/m3

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.
If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.
Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
If mist is present, use air supplied breathing apparatus.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS / FEET

Wear protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

1. Overalls.
2. Eyewash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information ,consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (If available) , or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

SAFE HANDLING

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Plastic carboy Plastic drum Polyliner drum
Packing as recommended by manufacturer
Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from alkalies, oxidizing agents chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

STORAGE REQUIREMENT

1. Store in original containers.
2. Keep containers securely sealed.
3. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
4. DO NOT allow to freeze.
5. Store away from incompatible materials.
6. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
7. Observe manufacturer ′s storing and handling recommendations.
   Store and use between 5 and 35 deg. C.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

1. Clean up all spills immediately.
2. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
3. Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
4. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
5. Wipe up.

6. Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

1. Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
2. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
3. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
4. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
5. Stop leak if safe to do so.
6. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
7. Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
8. Neutralise/ decontaminate residue.
9. Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
   Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
10. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
11. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

DISPOSAL

1. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
2. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
3. Treat and neutralize at an effluent treatment plant.
4. Use soda ash or slaked lime to neutralize.
5. Recycle containers, otherwise dispose in an authorized landfill.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

1. Non combustible.
2. Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
3. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
4. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
5. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO.)
6. May emit acrid smoke. May emit corrosive fumes.
   Other decomposition products include carbon dioxide (CO2).