TARALAC®

TARA PAINTS & CHEMICALS

(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Company)

A - 423 / 14, Mahagujarat Industrial Estate, Sarkhej - Bavla Road, Lane Behind Satyam Arcade, Village : Moraiya, Ahmedabad - 382 210, Gujarat (India)

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0523 RTU Lacquer Matt (25s 10%)

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME	**RTU Clear**
SYNONYMS	"Clear gloss lacquer type finish coating "
SHIPPING NAME	PAINT
SUPPLIER Company	**TARA PAINTS & CHEMICALS**
Address	A/423/14, Mahagujarat Industrial Estate, Sarkhej-Bavla Raod, NH.No.8A, Moraiya, Ahmedabad – 382210
PHONE NO.	+91 8000011774

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of OHSMS. POISONS SCHEDULE: **S5** Keep contents under ... (there follows the name of a liquid).

RISK

Highly flammable.
Harmful by inhalation.
Irritating to eyes.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
May cause harm to the unborn child.
Possible risk of impaired fertility.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Keep locked up.
Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
Keep container tightly closed.
This material and its container must be disposed in a safe way.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact the Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety datasheets.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Nitrocellulose with >25% alcohol, <12.6% nitrogen	Not avail.	10-30
Alkyd resin solution	various	10-30
N- Butyl acetate	123-86-4	1-9
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-9
N- butanol	71-36-3	1-9

Modified resin unregulated		1-5
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	1-5
Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent		1-5
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	1-2
Additives unregulated flow agents, slip agents		

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from the eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from the contaminated area.
- Lay the patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, before initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them the location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourse.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of the fire.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Dangerous hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Nitrocellulose is a contributing fuel making a fast-burning intense fire.

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to the source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion/decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). nitrogen oxides (NOx).
- . May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result Avoid mixing with epoxy curing agents and amine hardeners as decomposition may occur with heat generated plus nitrogen oxides evolved and possible fire.
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E
Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

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- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them the location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourse.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase in ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion-proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
- Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when the risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until the atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe the manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- The atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Lacquer allowed to dry on clothing greatly increases hazard in a fire.
- SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by the manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidizers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in the approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well-ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe the manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source Material TWA ppm TWA mg/m³ STEL ppm STEL mg/m³ Peak ppm Peak mg/m³ TWA F/CC

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR: Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove the contact lens as soon as practicable. The lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream with polyethene gloves or Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear.
- DO NOT use a solvent to clean the skin.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area. Spraying to be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations. Unprotected personnel must vacate the spraying area. The general exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If the risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. The correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Pale amber viscous highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour;
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:	Liquid. Does not mix with water. Floats on water.
Molecular Weight:	Not available.

Boiling Range (°C):	78- 145,
Melting Range (°C):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.93- 0.97
Solubility in water (g/L):	Immiscible
PH (as supplied):	Not applicable,
PH (1% solution):	Not available.
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol):	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available,
Relative Vapour Density (air=1) :	>1
Flash Point (°C) :	<23
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available,
Auto ignition Temp (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not available,
State:	Liquid
Viscosity:	Not available

SECTION 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Harmful by inhalation. Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Irritating to eyes. May cause harm to the unborn child.
Can be absorbed through the skin. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
NITROCELLULOSE WITH >25% ALCOHOL, <12.6% NITROGEN:
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ALKYD RESIN SOLUTION:
"alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure/toxicity data available. Almost always in solvent solution - the hazard is from the solvent. N-BUTYL ACETATE:
TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (rat)	LD50: 13100 mg/kg Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate
Dermal (rabbit)	LD50: 3200 mg/kg* Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)- SEVERE
Inhalation (human)	TCLo: 200 ppm Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - Moderate
Inhalation (rat)	LC50: 2000 ppm/4h Eye (human): 300 mg
Inhalation (Human)	TCLo: 200 ppm/4h * [PPG]
Inhalation (Rat)	LC50: 390 ppm/4h
Intraperitoneal (Mouse)	LD50: 1230 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Guinea) pig:	LD 1500 mg/kg

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

XYLENE:
TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (human)	LDLo: 50 mg/kg Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate
Oral (rat)	LD50: 4300 mg/kg Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant
Inhalation (human)	TCLo: 200 ppm Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild
Inhalation (man)	LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Oral (Human)	LD: 50 mg/kg
Inhalation (Human)	TCLo: 200 ppm/4h
Intraperitoneal (rat)	LD50: 2459 mg/kg
Subcutaneous (rat)	LD50: 1700 mg/kg
Oral (Mouse)	LD50: 2119 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Mouse)	LD50: 1548 mg/kg
Intravenous (Rabbit)	LD: 129 mg/kg
Inhalation (Guinea) pig:	LC 450 ppm/4h

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (non-allergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The substance is classified by IARC as

Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
Reproductive effector in rats

N-BUTANOL:
TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (rat)	LD50: 790 mg/kg Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h- Moderate
Inhalation (human)	TCLo: 25 ppm Eye (human): 50 ppm - Irritant
Inhalation (rat)	LC50: 8000 ppm/4h Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg- SEVERE
Dermal (rabbit)	LD50: 3400 mg/kg Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h- SEVERE
Inhalation (human)	TCLo: 86000 mg/m³

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:
TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (rat)	LD50: 2737 mg/kg Eye (human): 350 ppm - Irritant
Inhalation (human)	TCLo: 100 ppm/5 m Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - Irritant
Inhalation (rat)	LD50: 23500 mg/m³/8 hr Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - Mild
Dermal (rabbit)	LD50: 6480 mg/kg Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr Open
Inhalation (man)	TCLo: 10 mg/m³/6 hr - Mild
Inhalation (rat)	LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr
Dermal (rabbit)	LD50: 20000 mg/kg

MATERIAL CARCINOGEN REPROTOXIN SENSITISER SKIN
xylene IARC:3 ILOEl
methylethyl ketone ILOEl CARCINOGEN
IARC:InternationalAgencyfor Researchon Cancer (IARC)Carcinogens:xyleneCategory:3 REPROTOXIN
ILOEl: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene REPROTOXIN
ILOEl: ILO Chemical sin the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: methyl ethyl ketone

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.

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- Consult the State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E
UNDG: Dangerous Goods
Class: 3
Sub risk: None
UN Number: 1263
Packing Group: II
Shipping Name: PAINT
PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: **S5**
REGULATIONS
Nitrocellulose with >25%alcohol,<12.6%nitrogen(CASNo: None):
No regulations applicable
IMO MARPOL73/78 (AnnexII) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk International Council of Chemical Associations(ICCA)- High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume(HPV) Chemicals
United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances- Table II

Xylene (CAS:1330-20-7)is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO MARPOL73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)- High Production Volume List
OECDR representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality- Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water
n-butanol (CAS:71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO MARPOL73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
International Council of Chemical Associations(ICCA)- High Production Volume List
OECDRepresentativeList of High production volume(HPV) Chemicals