

PEARLAC PAINTS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name RED OXIDE METAL PRIMER

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or

mixture and uses advised against Identified uses Paint.

Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1.

Environmental hazards Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Warning

Hazard statements Flammable liquid and vapour.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children. Avoid breathing vapour / spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

Supplemental label information - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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Supplemental label information ; Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Supplementary precautionary statements ; *IF INHALED:* Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

SECTION 3: First aid measures

The product contains organic solvents .

3.1 Description of first aid measures

General information	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

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Skin contact Rinse with water.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.

Protection of first aiders First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.

3.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.

Ingestion Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation.

Skin contact Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin. Discoloration of the skin.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

SECTION 4: Fire fighting measures

4.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

4.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards FLAMMABLE. Solvent vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

4.3 Advice for firefighters

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Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 5: Accidental release measures

5.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation.
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5.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.
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5.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	Wear protective clothing. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Small Spillages: Collect spillage. Large Spillages: Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.
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SECTION 6: Handling and storage

6.1 Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this

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product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

6.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store away from incompatible materials. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class Flammable liquid storage. Larger quantities must be kept in a separate, marked storeroom conforming to the structural requirements contained in the HSE guidance note Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers.

6.3 Specific end use(s)

Usage description Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible.

SECTION 7: Personal protection

Exposure controls – Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Good general ventilation should be adequate to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. . Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

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Eye/face protection	Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.
Hand protection	To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply As a general principle, exposure should be managed by means other than the provision of protective gloves
Other skin and body protection	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.
Hygiene measures	Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Respiratory protection	Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply . Respiratory protection must be used if the airborne contamination exceeds the recommended occupational exposure limit .
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

SECTION 8: Physical and chemical properties

8.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Viscous liquid. Coloured liquid.
Colour	Red.
Odour	Organic solvents.
Odour threshold	Not determined.
pH	Technically not feasible.
Melting point	Not determined.

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Initial boiling point and range	Not determined.
Flash point	38 approx. ° C Closed cup.
Evaporation rate	Not determined.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: 0.8
Other flammability	Not determined.
Vapour pressure	Not determined.
Vapour density	heavier than air
Relative density	1.55 approx. @ @ 20° C
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined.
Explosive under the influence of a flame	Not considered to be explosive.

SECTION 9: Stability and reactivity

9.1 Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

9.2 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented.

9.3 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Oxidising materials. Acids – oxidising.

9.4 Hazardous decomposition products

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Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 10: Toxicological information

10.1.

Inhalation Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. In high concentrations, vapours are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.

Ingestion Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Nausea, vomiting.
Diarrhea.

Skin contact The product contains organic solvents. May be absorbed through the skin. Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

Medical considerations Skin disorders and allergies. Avoid vomiting and stomach flushing because of the risk of aspiration.

SECTION 11: Disposal considerations

11.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal methods Do not empty into drains. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling.
Incineration

Waste class landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

When this coating, in its liquid state, as supplied, becomes a waste, it is categorized as hazardous waste . Part-used containers, not drained and/or rigorously scraped out and containing dried residues of the supplied coating, are categorized as hazardous waste . Used containers, drained and/or rigorously scraped out and containing dry residues of the supplied coating, are categorized as non-hazardous waste,



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SECTION 12: Other information

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.



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