

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name</b>	:	ROOF COATING
<b>Color</b>	:	White
<b>Material Uses</b>	:	Waterproofing Paint
<b>Manufacturer</b>	:	BMA Commercial and Industrial s.a.r.l. Industrial Valley, Ain Saade Nahr El Mot 55091, North Metn Lebanon
<b>Telephone Number</b>	:	+961. 1. 885385 / 485
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<b>Website</b>	:	www.bmapaints.com

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>Physical State</b>	:	Liquid
<b>Odor</b>	:	Slight Lavender Scent
<b>Eyes</b>	:	Direct contact can cause eye irritation
<b>Skin</b>	:	Prolonged or repeated contact can cause skin irritation
<b>Inhalation</b>	:	Inhalation of vapor can cause headache, nausea, irritation of nose, throat and lungs

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
Monoethylene Glycol	107-21-1	1.0 – 1.5

Components not listed are not physical or health hazards as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

<b>Eye Contact</b>	: Flush eyes with large amount of water without rubbing eyes. Consult a physician if irritation persists.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	: Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Consult a physician in case of a lasting irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: If inhaled: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this SDS. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>General Information and Flammable Properties</b>	: The product is not combustible.
<b>Special Hazards arising from the product</b>	: Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).
<b>Suitable</b>	: Dry powder, CO <sub>2</sub> or foam or water spray.
<b>Not Suitable</b>	: Do not use water jet.
<b>Special Protective Equipment and precautions for fire-fighters</b>	: Avoid breathing fire vapours. Cool containers exposed to flames with water. Wear breathing apparatus, protective gloves and eye protection. Use fire-fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Employ protective equipment commonly used in the event of fire. Avoid inhalation of fumes from residue. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Protective Equipment</b>	: Ensure adequate ventilation, do not breathe dust and vapours. (see Section 8)
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**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Minor Spills:

Clean up all spills immediately.  
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  
Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and respirator.  
Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

Major Spills:

CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.  
Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.  
Recover product wherever possible.

For cleaning up:

Ventilate, Clean-up personnel should use respiratory and / or liquid contact protection.  
Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers.  
Do not contaminate water sources or sewer.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe Handling**

: Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. Prevent formation of aerosols. Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Avoid breathing vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above accepted level. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

**Conditions for Safe Storage** : Consider storage in bounded areas – ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including storm water, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Store in securely sealed original containers. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Take all precautions mentioned in this document. Store between +5 °C and + 35 °C.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with Workplace Control Parameters

<u>Product name</u>	<u>Exposure Limit</u>
Titanium Dioxide	: ES-TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ACGIH TLV: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Benzyl Benzoate	: UK WEL Long Term: 5.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> UK WEL Short Term: 102 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Long-term Exposure Limit (8-hour TWA): 2.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Petroleum Distillates, solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic (DMSO extract <3%)	: OEL – Long term TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Oil Mist)
Ammonia	: OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 50 ppm ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 25 ppm (TWA) 35 ppm (STEL)
Monoethylene Glycol	: OEL: 25 ppm
Dust (Ethylhydroxyethyl Cellulose)	: TWA: 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Di Butyl Phtalate	: OSHA-TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ACGIH-TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> NIOSH-Recommended 10 hour TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## Exposure Controls

<b>Appropriate Engineering Controls</b>	<p>: Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p><u>The basic types of engineering controls are:</u></p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment.</p> <p>Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.</p> <p>The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates.</p>
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	<p>: In case of brief exposure or low pollution use respiratory filter device. In case of intensive or longer exposure use self-contained respiratory protective device.</p>
<b>Eye Protection</b>	<p>: Safety goggles recommended during refilling</p>
<b>Hand Protection</b>	<p>: Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <p>When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</p> <p>When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</p> <p>Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried</p>

<b>Body Protection</b>	:	thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.
<b>Hygiene Measures</b>	:	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State</b>	:	Liquid
<b>Color</b>	:	White
<b>Odor</b>	:	Slight Lavender Scent
<b>pH</b>	:	≥ 8.5
<b>Relative Density (g.cm<sup>-3</sup>)</b>	:	1.2 ± 0.1
<b>Viscosity (Poise at 25°C)</b>	:	40 ± 2
<b>Flammability</b>	:	Not applicable
<b>Flash Point °C</b>	:	Not applicable
<b>Flammability Limit – Lower (%)</b>	:	Not applicable
<b>Flammability Limit – Upper (%)</b>	:	Not applicable
<b>Lower Explosion Limit, vol / vol air</b>	:	Not applicable
<b>Upper Explosion Limit, vol / vol air</b>	:	Not applicable
<b>Boiling Point (°C)</b>	:	No data available
<b>Melting Point (°C)</b>	:	Not applicable
<b>Solubility in water at 20 °C</b>	:	Miscible with water
<b>Partition coefficient n-Octanol/Water</b>	:	Not applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Stability and Reactivity</b>	:	<u>Chemical stability:</u> The product is normally stable. <u>Possibility of hazardous reactions:</u> No dangerous reactions known. <u>Conditions to avoid:</u> No significant condition. <u>Incompatible materials:</u> No significant material.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	:	Fire creates: Toxic gases / vapours / fumes of: Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) and Carbon monoxide (CO).

**Hazardous Polymerization** : | It will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Specific information about the product itself are not available.

Component: Monoethylene Glycol

<b>Medical Symptoms</b>	:   It may cause intoxication if swallowed and may result in kidney damage due to precipitation of oxalic acid. Dialysis may be necessary. Animal tests have shown that monoethylene glycol may harm unborn children. Pregnant women should avoid exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	:   May cause irritation to the respiratory system. Solvent vapours are hazardous and may cause nausea, sickness and headaches.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	:   Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin and eczema. May be absorbed through skin.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	:   Slightly irritating.
<b>Ingestion</b>	:   Harmful if swallowed. May cause severe internal injury. May cause liver/or renal damage.

Component: Petroleum Distillates, solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic (DMSO extract <3%)

<b>Acute Oral Toxicity</b>	:   LD50: > 5,000 mg/Kg
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity</b>	:   LC50: 5.53 mg/L
<b>Acute Dermal Toxicity</b>	:   LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/Kg

Component: 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate

<b>Acute Oral Toxicity</b>	:   LD50 (Rat): 6,500 mg/Kg
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity</b>	:   LC50 (Rat): > 3.55 mg/L
	Exposure time: 6 h
	Remarks: (highest concentration tested)
<b>Acute Dermal Toxicity</b>	:   LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 15,200 mg/Kg

Component: Polyphosphoric Acids, Sodium Salts

<b>Acute Oral Toxicity</b>	:   LD50 (Rat): 3,053 mg/Kg
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Component: Titanium Dioxide

<b>Acute Oral Toxicity</b>	:   LD50 (Rat): 10,000 mg/Kg
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Component: Ammonia

<b>Skin Contact</b>	: Blistering may occur. Progressive ulceration will occur if treatment is not immediate.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	: Corneal burns may occur. May cause permanent damage.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Corrosive burns may appear around the lips. Blood may be vomited. There may be bleeding from the mouth or nose.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: There may be shortness of breath with a burning sensation in the throat. Exposure may cause coughing or wheezing.

Component: Ethylhydroxyethyl Cellulose

<b>Acute Oral Toxicity</b>	: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/Kg
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Product dust may be irritating to respiratory system.
<b>Skin</b>	: Product dust may be irritating to skin.
<b>Eyes</b>	: Product dust may be irritating to eyes.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Not irritating.

Component: Di Butyl Phtalate

<b>Acute Oral Toxicity</b>	: LD50 (Rat) = 7,499 mg/Kg
<b>Acute Dermal Toxicity</b>	: LD50 (Rabbit) = 20 ml/kg
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity</b>	: LC50 (Rat) = 4,250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Local Effects</b>	: Irritant: inhalation, eyes.
<b>Acute Toxicity Level</b>	: Toxic: Inhalation Slightly Toxic: Ingestion
<b>Medical Conditions aggravated exposure</b>	: Kidney Problem

## 12. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	<b>ADR/RID</b>	<b>ADN</b>	<b>IMDG</b>	<b>ICAO/IATA</b>
TRANSPORTATION	Road	River	Marine	Airways
<b>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</b>	The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.			
<b>UN/ID No.</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>SYMBOL</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>CLASS</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>PACKAGING GROUP</b>	-	-	-	-



LABELLING NO	-	-	-	-
CLASSIFICATION CODE	-			
HAZARD NO (HIN NO)	-			
EmS			-	
MARINE Pollutant			No	
HS CODE	32091010			
<i>Note for International Transportation Regulations: this product is not regulated as a hazardous material.</i>				

### 13. OTHER INFORMATION

**Date of Issue or Change** : | 23-07-2018

*The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge. It characterises the product with regard to the appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent a guarantee of any properties of the product.*