

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS





CAS number:

# **ROYALE SEMI GLOSS**

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/ UNDERTAKING

### **IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE**

**ROYALE SEMI GLOSS** Product name: BB-1018W101 Product code: Chemical name: Not available Synonyms: Not available Chemical formula: Not applicable Not applicable

### **COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION**

BERGER PAINTS BARBADOS LIMITED Manufacturer/Supplier:

EXMOUTH GAP, BRANDONS, ST. MICHAEL BRIDGETOWN BB12069, BARBADOS W.I.

Emergency telephone number

TEL: (246) 425-9073 (PBX) (with hours of operation): FAX: (246) 228-0643

www.bergerpaintscaribbean.com PRODUCT INFORMATION

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Irritant, Dangerous for the environment Classification: R43- May cause sensitization by skin contact. Risk phrases:

R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in

the aquatic environment

May cause sensitization by skin contact Human health hazards:

Environmental hazards: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the

aquatic environment

None known. Additional hazards:

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS#	%
Acrylic Latex	-	45 - 62
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	1 - 30
Kaolin	1332-58-7	1 - 5
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate	6846-50-0	1 - 3
2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	26530-20-1	0 - 0.5
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 - 0.5
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5	0 - 0.5
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2682-20-4	0 - 0.5



### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### **INHALATION**

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### **INGESTION**

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### **SKIN CONTACT**

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

### **EYE CONTACT**

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

Suitable: Recommended: alcohol-resistant foam, CO2, powders, water spray.

Not suitable: Do not use water jet.

### **SPECIAL EXPOSURE HAZARDS**

Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

# HAZARDOUS THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, metal oxide/oxides

# SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.



### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS**

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### **METHODS FOR CLEANING UP**

Small spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### **HANDLING**

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

### **STORAGE**

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.



8. EXPOSURE	CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION	

INGREDIENT NAME	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.	
DIURON (ISO)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.	
ZINC OXIDE	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).  TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust  NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).  TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 10 mg/m3 10 hours. Form: Total  OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).  TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction  TWA: 15 mg/m³8 hours. Form: Total dust	
PROPANE-1,2-DIOL	AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011). TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.	
SILICON DIOXIDE	NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013). TWA: 6 mg/m³ 10 hours.	
BENZOPHENONE	AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011).	

TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

# RECOMMENNDEED PROCEDURE

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere 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. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

# OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.



HYGIENE MEASURES	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. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
HAND PROTECTION	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
EYE PROTECTION	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
SKIN PROTECTION	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure controls they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMIC	CAL PROPERTIES
PHYSICAL STATE	Liquid.
ODOR	Not available.

# PHYSICAL STATE Liquid. ODOR Not available. ODOR THRESHOLD Not available. PH Not available. BOILING POINT Not available. MELTING POINT Not available.



FLASH POINT Closed cup: >61°C (>141.8°F)

**VAPOR PRESSURE** Not available.

**SOLUBILITY** Not available.

VAPOR DENSITY Not available.

**AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE** Not available.

**DENSITY** 1.18 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

FLAMMABILITY Not available

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY The product is stable.

POSSIBILITY OF Under normal conditions of storage and use,

**REACTIONS** hazardous reactions will not occur.

**CONDITIONS** Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld,

**TO AVOID** braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

MATERIALS TO AVOID No known incompatibility

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards. Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact: May cause skin irritation. May cause sensitization by skin

contact.

Eye contact: Irritating to eyes.

PRODUCT/INGREDIENT NAME	RESULT	SPECIES SCORE	EXPOSURE	OBSERVATION
titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human -	72 hours 300 microgra Intermittent	ams -
silicon dioxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit -	24 hours 25 milligrams	-
ammonia	Eyes - Severe irritant Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit - Rabbit -	250 micrograms 0.5 mins 1 milligrams	- -
octhilinone (ISO)	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit -	100 milligrams	-
zinc oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit - Rabbit -	24 hours 500 milligram 24 hours 500 milligram	



reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2Hisothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1) Skin - Severe irritant Human - 0.01 percent

PRODUCT NAME CARCINOGENIC MUTAGENIC DEVELOPMENTAL FERTILITY EFFECTS EFFECTS EFFECTS EFFECTS

diuron (ISO) Carc. Cat. 3; R40

carbendazim (ISO)

Muta. Cat. 2; R46 Repr. Cat. 2; R61 Repr. Cat. 2; R60

CHRONIC EFFECTS Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to

very low levels.

CARCINOGENICITY
MUTAGENICITY
TERATOGENICITY
DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS
FERTILITY EFFECTS

No known significant effects or critical hazards

**OVER-EXPOSURE SIGNS/SYMPTOMS** 

Inhalation : No specific data. Ingestion : No specific data.

Skin : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness

Eyes : No specific data.

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ECOTOXICITY** Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

environment.

**AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY** Conclusion/Summary: Not available.

### **BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL**

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
titanium dioxide isobutyric acid, monoester with 2,2,	- 2.3 to 3.2	352 -	high low
4-trimethylpentane-1,3-diol diuron (ISO)	2.68	14.125375446	low
Benzophenone carbendazim (ISO) octhilinone	3.18 1.52 2.45	12.02 2.51 -	low low low
(ISO) zinc oxide	-	60960	high

**OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS** No known significant effects or critical hazards.



### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### **METHODS OF DISPOSAL**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste product residues should not be disposed of via the sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT REGULATIONS

This preparation is not classified as dangerous according to international transport regulations (ADR/RID, ADNR, IMDG and IATA). Transport in accordance with ADR/RID, ADNR, IMDG and IATA and national regulation.

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

## HAZARD SYMBOL OR SYMBOLS:



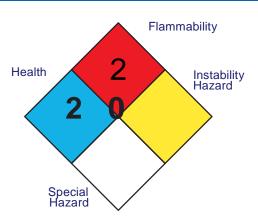
Toxic, Dangerous for the environment

RISK PHRASES	R43- May cause sensitization by skin contact. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
SAFETY PHRASES	S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S24- Avoid contact with skin. S29- Do not empty into drains. S37- Wear suitable gloves. S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.
CONTAINS	octhilinone (ISO) reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)
PRODUCT USE	Consumer applications



### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (U.S.A.)



### **HISTORY**

Date of printing 23-12-2015 Date of issue 01-12-2021

Revision

Date of previous issue No previous validation

Version 2

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### **DISCLAIMER**

Information contained in this material safety data sheet is believed to be reliable and given in good faith, but no representation, guarantee or warranties of any kind are made as to its accuracy, suitability for a particular application or results to be obtained from them. The user of this material decides what safety measures are necessary to safely use this material, either alone or in combination with other materials.



# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This an evolving document and will be updated periodically as new products become available. For further support, please contact our corporate office:

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