

Adheseal

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P.O. Box 3113
Stafford Qld 4053.

2/8 Harvton St.
Stafford Qld 4053

Material Safety Data Sheet

Not Hazardous According to Criteria of Worksafe Australia

Identification

Adheseal SILICONE N80

SUPPLIER

Company: Adheseal Pty Ltd
Address:
2/8 Harvton St
Stafford
Qld 4053
Australia
Telephone: (07) 33560000
Fax: (07) 33560005

Product Name: Silicone N80

CAS RN No(s): None
UN Number: None
Dangerous Goods Class: None
Subsidiary Risk: None
Hazchem Code: None
Poisons Schedule Number: None

USE

A general purpose neutral oxime curing silicone sealant.
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

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APPEARANCE

Clear paste with an oxime odour; does not mix with water.

Boiling Point (deg C): Not applicable
Melting Point (deg C): Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Specific Gravity: 1.03
Flash Point (deg C): 63
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Solubility in Water (g/L): Immiscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
oximesilane		5-10

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**SWALLOWED**

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The material is moderately discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed in quantity. Smoothing the sealant with saliva wet finger may introduce sealant into the mouth. Safer alternates should replace this poor work practice. Swallowing may result in ethanol being generated in the gut.

EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and / or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

The material may be mildly discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged.
Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin and may cause in some cases, sensitisation if exposure is prolonged.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

INHALED

The vapour from the curing material is harmful if inhaled, particularly if exposure is prolonged and may cause, in some cases, sensitisation. The cured solid material is inert and represents a low order of hazard. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and inhalation of vapour from the curing material.
Material cures / solidifies by reacting with atmospheric moisture and this process generates irritating vapour.
Silica in this material is bound in a rubbery soft matrix and does not present an inhalation exposure hazard.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
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.
A small amount of ethanol and methylethylketoxime is released on curing.
Over heated material (i.e. above 180 C.) decomposes and releases highly irritating formaldehyde gas

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
In Australia phone 13 1126; New Zealand 03 4747000.
If swallowed, and if more than 15 minutes from a hospital:
1: INDUCE vomiting with IPECAC SYRUP, or fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS.
Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.
2: REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY.
3: In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated

by the patient's condition.

- 4: If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- 5: If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- 1: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash 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: If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- 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: Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- 2: Remove adhering sticky material using a waterless hand cleaner
- 3: Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water, repeating as required .
- 4: In event of visible or subsequent irritation seek medical attention.

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 CPR if necessary.
- 5: Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

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.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

Upper end of the range

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</p> <p>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</p> <p>3: Intermittent, low production.</p> <p>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</p> | <p>1: Disturbing room air currents</p> <p>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</p> <p>3: High production, heavy use</p> <p>4: Small hood-local control only</p> |
|---|---|

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases).

Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source.

The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Spraying to be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations. Unprotected personnel must vacate the spraying area.

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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EYE

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

DO NOT wear contact lenses.

Do not handle contact lenses again until all traces of the sealant has been cleaned from the fingertips, nails and cuticles.

Note: Residual sealant may remain on fingers for several days and transfer to lenses and cause severe eye discomfort.

HANDS/FEET

Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
00+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration 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**

Container must be air-tight.

Metal can Metal drum Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers and water.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry.

- 1: Store in original containers.
- 2: Keep containers securely sealed.
- 3: No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 4: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- 5: Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- 6: Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- 7: Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- 1: Remove all ignition sources.
- 2: Clean up all spills immediately.
- 3: Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- 4: Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- 5: Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- 6: Wipe up.
- 7: Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- 1: Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 2: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- 3: May be violently or explosively reactive.
- 4: Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- 5: Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 6: No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 7: Increase ventilation.
- 8: Stop leak if safe to do so.
- 9: Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- 10: Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- 11: Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- 12: Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- 13: Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

- 14: Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

15:Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

16: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 Authority for disposal.

3: Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

4: Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Uncured material paste is combustible, i.e. will burn if ignited.

Not considered a significant fire risk.

Heat may cause expansion leading to rupture of containers and contents spill.

Combustion products include nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), silicon dioxide (SiO₂), formaldehyde and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Over heated material (i.e. above 150 C.) decomposes and releases highly irritating formaldehyde gas

CONTACT POINT

CONTACT

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

24 HOUR SERVICE :- 13 11 26

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE :- 000 (exchange):-1100

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Dunedin :-(03)479 1200 (Normal Hours)

:(03)474 0999 (Emergency)

End of Report

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