

# RAMSET ROOF SEAL SILICONE SEALANT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 14-Jun-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4860-59

Version No:2.1.1.1

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

RAMSET ROOF SEAL SILICONE SEALANT

### PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
Industrial silicone preparation.

### SUPPLIER

Company: ITW Australia Pty Ltd (Ramset)

Address:

1 Ramset Drive

Chirnside Park

VIC, 3116

Australia

Telephone: 1300 780 063

Telephone: +61 3 9726 6222

Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (24 hrs)**

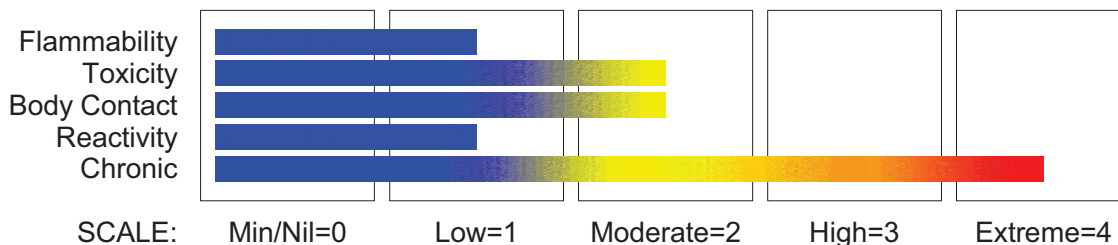
Email: [www.ramset.com.au](http://www.ramset.com.au)

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

Risk Codes

R22

R36

R48/20

Risk Phrases

• Harmful if swallowed.

• Irritating to eyes.

• Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S24

S25

S36

S37

S39

S51

S09

S401

Safety Phrases

• Avoid contact with skin.

• Avoid contact with eyes.

• Wear suitable protective clothing.

• Wear suitable gloves.

• Wear eye/face protection.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	10-20
hydrocarbon solvent, proprietary		10
dialkyl tin compound, proprietary		<1
ingredients determined not to be hazardous [Mfr]		balance
in contact with water, may liberate methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	NotSpec

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - 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.
  - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- - If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

None

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Slippery when spilt.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Slippery when spilt.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
  - Keep containers securely sealed.
  - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
  - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Store below 30 deg. C.
- Keep dry.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

### MATERIAL DATA

RAMSET ROOF SEAL SILICONE SEALANT:

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

■ Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure to respirable crystalline silicas (RCS) represents a significant hazard to workers, particularly those employed in the construction industry where respirable dusts of cement and concrete are common.

#### RAMSET ROOF SEAL SILICONE SEALANT:

##### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

■ The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e. generally less than 5 µm.

#### RAMSET ROOF SEAL SILICONE SEALANT:

■ **WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite.

Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.

For methyl ethyl ketone:

Odour Threshold Value: Various reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition) 25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=28 (METHYL ETHYL KETONE).

#### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

■ **WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY:

This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

#### METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

■ Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Odour Threshold Value: Various reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition)

25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

•Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

#### EYE

■ - Safety glasses with side shields.

- 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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 contact lens as soon as practicable. 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ 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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Light grey coloured solid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	242- 270 (hydrocarbon solvent)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	63	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>211	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10.2 (solvent)	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.02 @ 25 deg C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.6	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC = 49 g/l	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

### SKIN

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

### INHALED

- There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### CARCINOGEN

silica crystalline - quartz	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1	Carcinogenic to humans
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### SKIN

methyl ethyl ketone	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
silica crystalline - quartz	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
  - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
  - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
  - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
  - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

Xn

Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7,122304-48-7,122304-49-8,12425-26-2,1317-79-9,70594-95-5,87347-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring",  
"Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**methyl ethyl ketone (CAS: 78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**No data for Ramset Fomoplus Expanding Polyurethane Foam (pre June2013) (CW: 4860-59)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
silica crystalline - quartz	14808- 60- 7, 122304- 48- 7, 122304- 49- 8, 12425- 26- 2, 1317- 79- 9, 70594- 95- 5, 87347- 84- 0

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*