

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: ACCENT BRICK & CONCRETE SILICONE

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Expansion joint sealant for brick, mortar, stone, fibro, plasterboard, marble, glass, wood, most plastics, porcelain, ceramics and most metals.

Supplier: DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd
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Street Address: 1 Gow Street,
Padstow, NSW 2211
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 2 9781 8777
Facsimile: +61 2 9781 8825
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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
Based on available information, not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): None allocated.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Risk Phrases
Crystalline silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	10-20%	R48/23, Carc. Cat. 1 R49
Hydrocarbon solvent	-	10%	R65
Dialkyl tin compound	-	<1%	-
Ingredients undisclosed by supplier	-	to 100%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact:

Wipe excess material from skin with a clean rag or paper towel (do NOT use solvent to clean skin). Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek medical advice.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Combustible paste. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of formaldehyde .

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

SMALL SPILLS: Wipe up with rag or absorbent paper. Any residual material can be cleaned up with mineral turpentine or similar hydrocarbon solvent, or acetone based nail polish remover.

LARGE SPILLS: Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Avoid breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Scrape up excess material before cure. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Cured material can only be removed by cutting or abrasion.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Keep out of reach of children. Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for substance liberated during application and cure:

Methyl ethyl ketoxime 8 hr TWA = 3 ppm; STEL = 10 ppm *

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

*Supplier recommended.

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Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. Use in well ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES.



MANUFACTURE, PACKAGING AND TRANSPORT: Green - Wear overalls (or 'issued' long pants and long sleeve tops), safety boots, gloves and safety glasses. Remove contact lenses before using sealant. Do not handle lenses until all sealant has been removed from fingertips, nails and cuticles. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. If risk of inhalation exists, wear organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. FOR CONSUMER USE: No special personal protective equipment required. Wash hands after use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Paste
Colour:	Grey
Odour:	Solvent
Solubility:	Insoluble in water. Uncured material is soluble in organic solvents. No solvent known for cured sealant.
Specific Gravity:	1.02 @ 25°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	63
Flammability Limits (%):	1.6-10.2 (hydrocarbon solvent)
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	211 (hydrocarbon solvent)
% Volatile by Volume:	10 approx.
Solubility in water (g/L):	Insoluble
Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not applicable
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	242-270 (hydrocarbon solvent)
Decomposition Point (°C):	Not available
pH:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	No information available.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.

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Incompatible materials: Incompatible with strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon. Formaldehyde. Methyl ethyl ketoxime.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion: Swallowing may result in irritation to the mouth and throat. No adverse effects expected after swallowing cured (solvent free) sealant.

Eye contact: May be an eye irritant.

Skin contact: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritation. Methyl ethyl ketoxime (liberated during application and setting) is a skin sensitiser. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to allergic contact dermatitis in sensitive individuals. Cured sealant (solvent free) is not expected to be a skin irritant.

Inhalation: Methyl ethyl ketoxime is liberated during application and setting. Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways).

Acute toxicity: No LD50 data available for the product.

Chronic effects: No information available for the product. Repeated or prolonged breathing of crystalline silica dust may result in chronic lung diseases such as silicosis. However, due to the physical state of this product this is not relevant unless it is sanded, abraded or crushed. In such cases, precautions should be taken to avoid the breathing of dust.

Recent lifetime inhalation studies have shown statistically significant increase in liver tumours in male rats and male mice at 375 ppm. No tumours were present at lower concentration rates (15 and 75 ppm) or in female rats or mice at any concentration tested. Liver tumour incidence is relatively more common in rodents than humans. At current estimated exposure levels it is not anticipated that methyl ethyl ketoxime represents a carcinogenic risk to humans, however further testing is currently underway to assess the relevance of the above data to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Marine Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

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Air Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:

Based on available information, not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): None allocated.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason(s) for Issue:

Revised Primary SDS

This safety data sheet has been prepared by SDS Services.

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since DuluxGroup Limited cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their DuluxGroup representative or DuluxGroup Limited at the contact details on page 1.

DuluxGroup Limited's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

DuluxGroup owns the Dulux trade mark in Australia, New Zealand, PNG and Fiji. It is not associated with and has no connection to the owners of the Dulux trade mark in other countries, nor does it sell Dulux products in other countries.