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# Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### **PRODUCT NAME**

RAMSET BLAZEBRAKE 201 FIRE RATED ACRYLIC SEALANT

### **SYNONYMS**

"Product Code: BLBRGYC, BLBRGYS", "Fire Rating: Tested and approved in accordance with AS1530-4, 1990", "Can achieve a fire resistance rating of up to 4 hours", "depending on joint configuration and design element."

#### **PRODUCT USE**

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

One-part Acrylic Joint Sealant for fire rated structures.

## **SUPPLIER**

Company: Ramset Australia Address: 1 Ramset Drive Chirnside Park VIC, 3116 Australia Telephone: +61 3 9726 6222

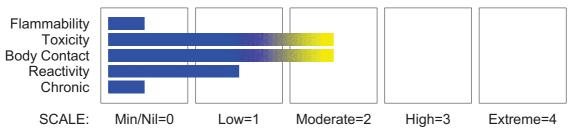
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008** Fax: +61 3 9726 8215 Website: www.ramset.com.au

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

# STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

# **CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



### **RISK**

•None under normal operating conditions.

# Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN % frits chemical 65997-18-4 0-10 additives 0-1 ingredients determined not to be hazardous [Mfr] PO-100

# **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.

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- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

#### FYF

- 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

■ Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- - There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

• other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes, carbon dioxide (CO2).

May emit corrosive fumes.

- Non combustible
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Combustion products include:.

carbon dioxide (CO2).

# 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.

## **MAJOR SPILLS**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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**

- - Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing 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.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### **EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• frits chemical: CAS:65997- 18- 4

## **MATERIAL DATA**

FRITS CHEMICAL:

RAMSET BLAZEBRAKE 201 FIRE RATED ACRYLIC SEALANT:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

### FRITS CHEMICAL:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply. 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.

# 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 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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

#### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. 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**

Off-white or grey paste with a characteristic odour; miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (℃)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (℃)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	M iscible
Flash Point (℃)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Availab le
Decomposition Temp (℃)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not A vailable
Autoignition Temp (℃)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.30- 2.00
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density	Not Available
		(air=1)	

Volatile Component (%vol) 25- 30 (VOC <0.1%) Evaporation Rate

# 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 damaging to the health of the individual.

### EYE

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

### SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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.

Not Available

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#### **INHALED**

■ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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**

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

## **TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

**Ecotoxicity** 

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation

Water/Soil s chemical No Data

frits chemical No Data No Data Available Available

## **Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- $\blacksquare$  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, UN, IATA, IMDG

# Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

## REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

No data for Ramset BlazeBrake 201 Fire Rated Acrylic Sealant (CW: 8815-80)

### **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

- 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.
- 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.

Mobility

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This is the end of the MSDS.