



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

## CSL 315 Self-Leveling Silicone Concrete Joint Sealant

Reviewed April 18, 2000

MSDS NO. 120

### I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME	CSL 315 Self-Leveling Silicone Concrete Joint Sealant
CHEMICAL NAME	Not Applicable
CHEMICAL FORMULA	Silicone Sealant
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	Polymer

### II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OF MATERIAL

MATERIAL	%	CAS NUMBER	ACGIH TLV	LD50
Amorphous Silica	5-10	7631-86-9	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	>5000 mg/kg oral/rat
Oximino Silane	1-5	22984-54-9	Not Est.	2400-3700 mg/kg oral/rat
Amino Alkyl Silane	1-5	3069-29-2	Not Est.	Not Est.

### III PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (°C)	Not Available
Freezing Point (°C)	Not Available
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Negligible @ 25°C.
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable
% Volatile By Volume	4 - 7
Specific Gravity ( Water = 1)	1.13
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Solubility in Other Solvents	Soluble in Most Organic Solvents
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not Applicable
Appearance and Odor	Smooth, self-leveling, almost odorless
Odor Threshold	Not Applicable

### IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point of Curing By-Product and Method	84-85°C. P.M.C.C. ASTM D-93
Lower Explosive Limit %	Not Established
Upper Explosive Limit %	Not Established
Autoignition Temperature	No Data
Fire Extinguishing Agents	Dry Chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , Waterspray
Fire Fighting Procedures	Wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) which provides eye protection and is NIOSH approved. Sealant will burn if strongly heated. Water can be used to cool material below flash point.
Unusual Fire/ Explosion Hazard	None
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Silicone Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides

### V HEALTH HAZARD AND TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

#### A. EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE

Health Effects	Pulmonary Edema, Dermatitis
Toxicological Data	LD50 of mixture (calculated) Ingestion/Rat 3810-4670 mg/kg
Carcinogenicity Data	The ingredients of this product are not listed as carcinogens by the National Toxicology Program, and have not been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer or the American Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
Reproductive Data	No information available and no adverse reproductive effects are anticipated
Mutagenicity Data	No information available and no adverse mutagenic effects are anticipated
Teratogenicity Data	No information available and no adverse teratogenic effects are anticipated
Synergistic Products	None Known
Delayed Effects	Decomposition product Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime (MEKO). Lifetime studies of rats and mice indicate the following long-term health effects.
	- increase in liver carcinomas in male mice (375ppm) and male rats (375ppm).
	- damage to olfactory epithelium in both mice and rats (both sexes) at 15, 75 and 375ppm.
	Normal exposure levels experienced by users indicate exposures of 3ppm or less.

#### B. EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE

Inhalation	Not normally an inhalation hazard. At high vapor concentration, curing by-product has a narcotic action with reversible effects.
Eyes	Moderate irritation. Can cause burns.
Skin	Mild irritant; may cause transient reddening of the skin.
Ingestion	Very low oral toxicity. May cause irritation and obstruction to gastro-intestinal tract.
Delayed (Subchronic & Chronic ) Effects:	Decomposition product Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime (MEKO). In a chronic oral toxicity animal study, methyl ethyl ketoxime produced an adverse effect upon red blood cells. This was found for all dose levels tested. Gross

histopathologic alterations were observed in the spleen, lung and kidney. In an acute dermal animal study, 200 mg/kg caused mild hematological (blood) effects. No effects were seen at 20 mg/kg.

## VI FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation	No emergency care anticipated. Treat symptomatically. If symptoms persist, consult physician.
Eye Contact	Do not attempt to physically remove solids or gums from eye. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes, by the clock, holding the eyelid(s) open. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention. Contaminated clothing should be laundered before re-use.
Ingestion	Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim drink 8 to 10 oz. (240 to 300ml) of water or milk to dilute material in stomach. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Repeat the administration of water/milk. Obtain medical attention immediately.
First Aid	Provide general supportive measures (comfort, warmth, rest). Consult a physician and/or the nearest Poison Control Center for all exposures except minor instances of inhalation or skin contact. Solid or plastic material in the eye should be removed only by a physician.

## VII REACTIVITY DATA

Product Stability	Stable
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur
Incompatible Materials	STRONG OXIDIZERS. CONCENTRATED ACIDS OR BASES - cause degradation of polymer. Boiling water may soften and weaken material.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Combustion will produce silicon dioxide, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

## VIII PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

### A. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory Protection	Not required unless normal ventilation is inadequate.
Eye/Face Protection	Chemical splash goggles
Skin Protection	Gloves, coveralls, apron may be useful to prevent contamination of skin or clothing.
Resistance of Materials for Protective Clothing	No specific data. Most rubbers and plastics are adequate.
Ventilation Requirements	Local exhaust to provide sufficient removal of vapors.

### B. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Conditions	Store in cool dry conditions. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.
Handling Procedure	No specific measures required. Do not inhale vapor or ingest sealant. Cured CSL product requires no special precautions.

### C. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Spill and Leak Procedure	Restrict access to area of spill. Provide ventilation and protective clothing if needed. Scrape-up sealant with cardboard or rag and place in container.
Waste Disposal	Review environmental regulations to disposal. Silicone wastes can often be incinerated in approved facilities. Solid waste may be sent to a designated landfill site.

## IX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND SOURCES USED

1. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Inc., Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLV) and Biological Exposures Indices, 5th Edition, 1986, Cincinnati, OH.
2. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
3. Sigma-Aldrich Corp., USA, The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, 1985.
4. Sittig, M., handbook of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals and Carcinogens, 2nd Edition, 1985, Park Ridge, NJ.
5. Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety, CHEMINFO, Record #15E, #26E.
6. Material Safety Data Sheets from Cabot Corporation, Wacker-Chemie GMBH, General Filtration, Dow Corning, Union Carbide, Hoechst Canada, Allied Chemicals.

## X PREPARATION INFORMATION

Date Issued	October 24, 1988
Prepared By	Baz Mistry
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## XI REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

WHMIS Classification	1. CLASS B-Flammable and Combustible Liquid Division 3-Combustible Liquid
	2. CLASS D-Poisonous and Infectious Material Division 2-Other Toxic Effects Subdivision b-Toxic
TDG Information	Not regulated in Canada

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