Material Safety Data Sheet

SILICONE SEALENT (RXSOL-65-6502-001)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	SILICONE SEALENT
Part Number	RXSOL-65-6502-001

Company Details:

RX MARINE INTERNATIONAL
105, A wing , BSEL , TECH PARK.
VASHI ,NEW BOMBAY 400703 INDIA

Branch : Kandla, Mumbai , Chennai, Vizag, Kolkata, UAE , OMAN , CANADA and KENYA

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Email	mail@rxmarine.com
Website	**www.rxmarine.com/**

2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS NO	EC.NO	Weight%
SILICONE SEALENT	This product is a mixture.	Contains no hazardous ingredients according to GHS	-

3. Hazards Identification

Swallowed:	Product is mildly corrosive when in contact with water. May cause irritation and damage to gastrointestinal tract.
Eye	Reacts with tears resulting in severe irritation, corrosive burns and risk of permanent damage to eyes.
Skin	May cause caustic attacks on skin, especially when wet
Inhaled	May cause irritations of the respiratory tract
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash station
Hazard Statements	NA
Hazard classification	GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) Not a hazardous substance or mixture
P280 Wear protective gloves.P305 + P351 + P338	NA
Precautionary statements response	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Response	None
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.
Prevention	P273 Avoid release to the environment.
Supplemental Hazard Statements	None
Other hazards	NA
Chronic	NA.

4. First Aid Measures

General advice	If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

If inhaled	Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician
Eye Contact	Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.
Swallowed	Wash mouth and lips and drink large amounts of water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention
Skin Contact	Wash off with plenty of water.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash station
Inhalation	Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.
Notes to Physician	Treat symptomatically
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delaye	Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol-resistant foam
Flammability	Non-flammable
Flash Point	None
Suitable extinguishing media	Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical. Water spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	NA
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Carbon oxides Mixture with combustible ingredients. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Forms explosive mixtures with air on intense heating. Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire.
Further information	Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
General Hazard	This product is not flammable and does not support combustion
Extinguishing Media	Use media suitable for the material that is burning.
Hazardous combustion products	Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides.
Advice for firefighters	Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Protective Equipment	NA
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical	NA
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health..
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.. Use personal protective equipment..

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.
Spillage	NA
Spills and disposal	Clean up by sweeping and collection of dry material, avoid dusting. Wear safety equipment as for normal handling. Avoid generating dust. Vacuum up if possible, otherwise sweep up and re-cycle. If the spilled product is not suitable for re-use, damp down, collect and where possible return to manufacturer for re-processing. Disposal to an approved landfill site and covering with clean fill shall be conducted in accordance with State/Local Council regulations.
Personal Protection	Advice for non-emergency personnel: Avoid inhalation of dusts. Evacuate the danger area, observe emergency procedures, consult an expert. Advice for emergency responders: Protective equipment see section 8.

Enviromental Precaution	Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning	Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	NA
Storage	NA.
Advice on safe handling	NA
Advice on protection against fire and explosion	NA
Hygiene measures	NA
Precautions for safe handling	Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.Unsuitable materials for containers: None known
Storage conditions	Tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep locked up or in an area accessible only to qualified or authorized persons. Light sensitive. Moisture sensitive.
Storage conditions	Tightly closed. Dry
Storage class	NA
Specific end use(s)	NA
Advice on general occupational hygiene	NA

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Radiation Exposure	NA
Occupational Exposure limit values	No data available
Biological limit values	No data available
Exposure controls	Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the riskelimination area
Engineering Control	Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.
Personal Protection	Use P2 respirator to cover nose and mouth and suitable eye protection (safety glasses or goggles) to minimise exposure. The use of impervious gloves and protective clothing is recommended to reduce unnecessary contact with skin.
Eye/face protection	Use safety glasses (with side shields)
Body Protection	Protective clothing
Skin protection	Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Natural rubber ("latex"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier

Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge
Other Protection Measure	Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.
Hand protection	Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Natural rubber ("latex"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier
Control of environmental exposure	Do not let product enter drains. Risk of explosion.
Thermal hazards	No data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Paste
Color	White
Odour	Acetic acid
Odor Threshold	NA
PH	NAr)
Melting Point	NA
Boiling Point	No data available
Flash Point	No data available
Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable
Flammability(solid, gas)	No data available
Explosive limits	No Data Available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Non-flammable
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Vapour pressure	No Data Available
Density	No data available
Vapour Density	No Data Available
Specific Gravity	2.5
Partition coefficient	No data available
Explosive properties	None
Bulk Density	200 - 300 kg/m^3
Solubility	Insoluble in water, soluble in concentrated acids and alkalis
Ignition temperature	No information available.
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.04
Reactivity	Reacts with hydrofluoric acid (HF) to produce toxic, gaseous silicon tetrafluoride (SiF4)
Additional Information	Radioactivity -Silica Fume contains low levels of radionuclides, typically 1-2 Becquerel per gram (Bq/g) of uranium-238. It may also contain 1-2 Bq/g of radium-228, 7-8 Bq/g of radium-226 and 8-10 Bq/g of lead-210. When safe handling practices are followed radiation exposure of workers is unlikely to exceed one half of the dose limit for the members of the general public given in the IAEA BSS (2014) – 0.5 mSv/year.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Stability	Stable under normal conditions
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Can react with strong oxidizing agents
Conditions to avoid	No data available
Incompatible materials	Avoid contact with oxidizing materials
Decomposition	Decomposition will not occur
Hazardous Polymerization	No data available
Hazardous decomposition products:	Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde
Conditions to avoid	None known

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity	No data available
Information for the Product	Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.Based on information for component(s):LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.
Skin corrosion/irritation	No data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	No data available
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	No data available
Toxicity to Animal	WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 689 mg/kg [Rat].
Toxic Effects on Human	May cause damage to the following organs: upper respiratory tract. Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung irritant, lung sensitizer).
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
Reproductive toxicity	No data available
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available
Special Remarks on other Toxi Effects on Humans	Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes skin irritation. May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reation, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material. Eyes: Causes eye irritation. Ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal (digestive) tract irritation with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. May be harmful if swallowed. Inhalation: Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema, inflammation, edema of bronchi and larynx. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Repeated or prolonged skin exposure may cause allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Repeated or prolonged exposure by inhalation may affect respiration and metabolism.
Additional Information	Endocrine disrupting properties
Assessment	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher. RTECS: OD2800000 To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Other dangerous properties can not be excluded. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Endocrine disrupting properties	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher. RTECS: DK2625000 burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Damage to the eyes. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidenc

12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability	No data available
Toxicity	Toxicity to fish: no data available Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available Toxicity to algae: no data available Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available
Toxicity to fish	Flow-through test LC50 - Oryzias latipes - > 95,4 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	Static test EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - > 100 mg/l - 48 h (OECD Test Guideline 202)
Toxicity to algae	Static test ErC50 - SELENASTRUM - > 998 mg/l - 72 h (OECD Test Guideline 201)
Eco Toxicity	Not Available
COD and BOD 5	Not Available
Products Biodegradation:	The methods for determining the biological degradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.
Mobility in soil	No Information available
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.
Endocrine disrupting properties	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher
Assessment	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.
Other adverse effects	No data available

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods	Disposal must be in accordance with Federal, State and Local Council regulations. If approved, Silica Fume may be transferred to an approved landfill site. If the content of Silica Fume in a blended material exceeds 10%, additional approvals for the disposal may be needed. Note: Many states apply specific regulations for the disposal of waste containing Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) above background levels. Consult and comply with current regulations.
Contaminated packaging	Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.
Waste treatment Method	See www.retrologistik.com for processes regarding the return of chemicals and containers, or contact us there if you have further questions.

14. Transport information

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG	Not regulated for transport Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk
Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO	Not regulated for transport

15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	NA
Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question	NA
National legislation	NA
DSCL (EEC)	NA
Other regulations	Take note of Dir 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work
Chemical Safety Assessment	For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out

16. Other information

Other Information	The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and weassume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Rx Marine International has been advised of the possibility of such damages