

Section 1 - Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer/Distributor: IMS Company
10373 Stafford Road
Chagrin Falls, OH 44023-5296

Emergency Phone #: 216-543-1615
Prepared by: Doug Bartlett
Prepared/Revised: April 11, 1994

Trade Names . . . Super 33 Silicone Spray

Spray Numbers . . S3312-A

Hazardous Material Identification System

Health 1 Flammability 4 Reactivity 1 Protection X

In the HMIS system, the higher the number listed, the greater the hazard, 0 meaning minimal hazard, and 4 meaning severe hazard. The X in the Protection column means to consult your supervisor. The HMIS system may not be adequate to convey the necessary hazard information associated with this product. HMIS ratings can be used only when specific training on the information contained in this MSDS is also provided.

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients

Does this product contain hazardous ingredients: Yes

Chemical/Common Name	CAS-Number	%	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
1,1-Difluoroethane (HFC 152A)	75-37-6	50 to 60	N.E. *	N.E. *
Dimethyl Ether	115-10-6	30 to 40	N.E. **	N.E. **
Release Agent-Silicone	63148-62-9	33	N.E.	N.E.

N.E. = None Established

† = Materials subject to SARA Title III Sec. 313 reporting requirements.

* Manufacturer suggested allowable exposure limit (AEL) = 1000 ppm.

** Other exposure limits for Dimethyl Ether: American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Limit (WEEL) = 500 ppm.

Does this product contain carcinogens (NTP, IARC, or OSHA)? No.

Section 3 - Health Hazard Data

HEALTH EFFECTS - (Acute and Chronic):

- Ingestion:** Because of the nature of the product, ingestion is unlikely.
- Inhalation:** Overexposure can cause CNS depression with anaesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, incoordination, and loss of consciousness. Higher exposures to vapors may cause temporary alteration of the heart's electrical activity, with irregular pulse, palpitations, or inadequate circulation; or fatality from gross overexposure.
- Eye:** Irritation. NOTE: Direct contact with spray can result in frostbite.
- Skin:** Irritation, defatting, dermatitis. NOTE: Direct contact with spray can result in frostbite.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY

Inhalation, Skin

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Not determined: however, exposure may aggravate diseases of the central nervous system, heart rhythm or other cardiovascular diseases, or pulmonary diseases. If a person has one or more of these problems, consult medical personnel to determine what steps should be taken.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

- Eye Contact:** Flush thoroughly with water, consult a physician.
- Skin Contact:** Do not apply directly to skin! If accidentally discharged onto skin, wash with soap and warm water. Launder contaminated clothes before re-use.
- Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and quiet. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. ****Get Medical Help at once****
- Ingestion:** An unlikely route of entry. However, if ingested, ****Get Medical Help at once**** Aspiration into lungs can cause chemical pneumonia. ****Induce vomiting ONLY IF advised by physician.****

****Note to Medical Personnel****

Because of increased risk of disturbances of cardiac rhythm, Catecholamine drugs such as Epinephrine should be used only with special caution and only in situations of emergency life support.

Section 4 - Chemical Data

Boiling Point (F)	N/A	Specific Gravity (Water = 1)	< 1
Vapor Pressure (PSIG)	60 ± 10	Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	> 95
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	> 1	Evaporation Rate (Ether)	faster
Solubility in Water	Slight		

Appearance and Odor Information:

Clear mist with slight ethereal odor as dispensed from the aerosol package.

Section 5 - Physical Hazard Data

Flash Point (estimated) < 0° F Flammable Limits : LEL = 1% UEL = 18%

Extinguishing Media

Carbon Dioxide, Foam, Dry Chemical, Water Fog. Using water to cool exposed containers may be useful.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

At elevated temperatures (> 130°F) aerosol containers may burst, vent or rupture. Use equipment or shielding to protect personnel against bursting, rupturing or venting containers. Cooling with water streams may be helpful.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode. See decomposition products.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Strong oxidizers, strong caustics, reactive metals such as sodium, potassium, zinc, magnesium, aluminum.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Not determined; however, silicon oxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrofluoric acid, fluorine, and carbonyl fluoride would be expected.

This product contains methylpolysiloxanes, which can generate formaldehyde at approximately 300°F (150°C) and above in atmospheres that contain oxygen. Formaldehyde is a skin and respiratory sensitizer, eye and throat irritant, acute toxicant, and potential cancer hazard.

Will Hazardous Polymerization Occur? No

Conditions to Avoid for Polymerization: N/A

Is the Product Stable? Yes

Conditions to Avoid for Stability

Avoid heat sufficient to burst container (see special fire fighting procedure above) and spraying into flame or onto red hot surfaces, which may cause decomposition.

Section 6 - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate area to reduce concentration of the components below their exposure limits. Use protective equipment consistent with the situation. Pick up the spill on absorbent material; store in closed containers for proper disposal. Remove residue to prevent a slippery condition developing.

Waste Disposal Methods

Consult Federal, State and Local regulations. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn) containers. Give empty, leaking, or full containers to a disposal service equipped to handle and dispose of aerosol (pressurized) containers.

Section 7 - Exposure Control Information

Ventilation

General or local exhaust, or mechanical or special ventilation to maintain below exposure limits.

Respiratory Protection

Generally not required if sufficient ventilation is provided. If the exposure limits of the product or any of its components are exceeded, an approved organic vapor mask should be used (consult your safety equipment supplier).

Protective Gloves

Where prolonged or repeated contact with the spray mist or the deposited product is likely, the use of impervious gloves (for example neoprene) is indicated.

Other Protective Equipment

As required by your company. If contact with the spray is likely, eye protection is recommended. Goggles, safety glasses with side shields or a face shield will provide protection in most situations.

Other Engineering Controls

To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed

Work Practices

Do not use in confined or closed space. Ventilation should maintain the concentration of the product or its components below their exposure limits. We consider it good practice to maintain exposure to the mist from any mold release below the OSHA Oil Mist exposure limit of 5 mg/m³ TWA.

Hygienic Practices

Wash thoroughly before eating or smoking after using this or any chemical product.

Section 8 - Special Precautions

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage

Store in cool, dry area out of direct sunlight. Do not puncture, incinerate (burn), or store above 120° F.

Maintenance Precautions

Do not remove or deface label.

Other Precautions

Read and follow directions and cautions on the container label, and any accompanying literature.

Additional Comments

The Flammable Limits are based on the minimum and maximum value of the components as known to us. N.I. means no information has been found. N.D. means not determined.

The aerosol package, when tested for flame projection, had a projection less than 18 inches and no burn-back toward the nozzle.

Accumulated overspray could make floors slippery. Use necessary housekeeping and work rules to prevent slipping.