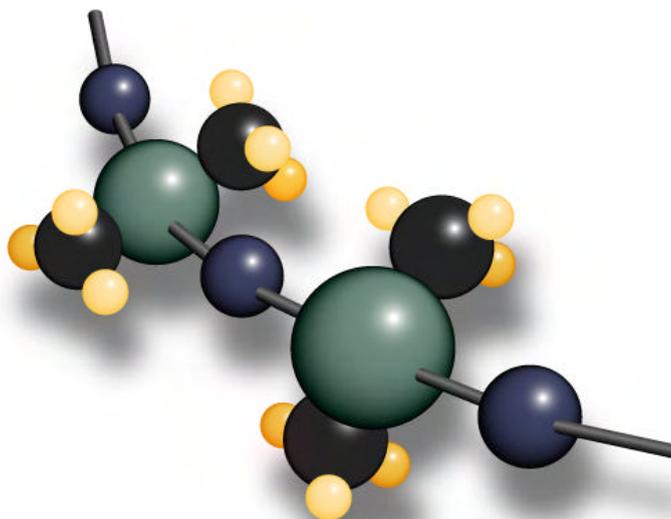


Polymer Systems Technology Limited

UK & Ireland Distributor



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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MED-1555

NuSil Technology LLC urges each customer or recipient of this MSDS to study it carefully to become aware of and understand the hazards associated with the product. The reader should consider consulting reference works or individuals who are experts in ventilation, toxicology, and fire prevention, as necessary or appropriate to the use and understanding of the data contained in this MSDS.

To promote safe handling, each customer or recipient should: (1) notify its employees, agents, contractors, and others whom it knows or believes will use this material of the information regarding hazards or safety; (2) furnish this same information to each of its customers for the product; and (3) request its customers to notify their employees, customers and other users of the product of this information.

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

NuSil Technology LLC 1050 Cindy Lane Carpinteria, California 93013 USA (805) 684-8780	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS: (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (805) 684-8780 OUTSIDE OF THE USA (703) 527-3887 CHEMTREC
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PRODUCT NAME: MED-1555
CHEMICAL NAME: N/A
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Fluorosilicone
FORMULA: Proprietary
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: N/A
SYNONYMS: N/A
CAS # : Mixture

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

%	<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>EXPOSURE VALUE</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>
12	Silica, treated	67762-90-7	See Section 8	See Section 7
5	Ethyltriacetoxysilane	17689-77-9	None Established	See Section 7
2	Methyltriacetoxysilane	04253-34-3	None Established	See Section 7
Trace	Acetic Acid (given off during cure)	00064-19-7	See Section 8	See Section 7

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EFFECTS OF SINGLE OVEREXPOSURE:

SWALLOWING:

Moderately toxic. May cause irritation of the mouth and throat, esophagus and stomach, with nausea, abdominal and chest pain, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, faintness, weakness, drowsiness and collapse. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

SKIN ABSORPTION:

Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material.

INHALATION:

Prolonged overexposure to high concentration of vapor may result in the inhalation of harmful, and potentially lethal, amounts of material.

SKIN CONTACT:

Brief contact with bare skin will cause mild to moderate irritation, seen as excess redness and possibly swelling at the site of contact. Prolonged contact, as from clothing wet with the material, may result in skin irritation.

EYE CONTACT:

Causes severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva, and chemical irritation of the eye.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE:

No injury from silica or other dust should occur during reasonable use. If use creates respirable particles, then some respiratory system injury may occur. However, since the silica in this product is compounded into the polymer matrix, it is not expected to present the same hazard as neat silica.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE:

Because of its' irritating and defatting properties, this material may aggravate an existing dermatitis. Breathing of vapor or mist may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION:

None currently known.

OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

None currently known.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

SWALLOWING:

If patient is fully conscious, give two glasses of water. Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

SKIN:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Obtain medical attention. Wash clothing before wearing again. Discard shoes.

INHALATION:

Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Oxygen may be given by qualified personnel if breathing is difficult. Obtain medical attention.

EYES:

Immediately flush eyes with water and continue washing for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (e.g., gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (test method(s)): >275° F Estimated

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (by volume):

LOWER: N/A UPPER: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol-type or universal-type foams applied by manufacturer's recommended technique.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not spray a solid stream of foam directly into a pool of hot, burning liquid as this may cause frothing, and may intensify the fire. Use self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fire in an enclosed area.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Irritating fumes of acetic acid may develop when material is exposed to water or open flame.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Spills should be contained with mechanical barriers. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with all Federal, State, and local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Normal precautions common to safe manufacturing practice should be followed in handling and storage.

Keep container closed, in a cool dry place.	S3/S7/S8
Do not breathe fumes and avoid contact with skin and eyes.	S23/S24/S25
Harmful by inhalation.	R20
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.	R36/R38

Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE VALUES AND SOURCE:

Silica, amorphous:	10 mg/m ³ - 8 hours TWA (ACGIH)
	6 mg/m ³ - 8 hours TWA (OSHA)
	6 mg/m ³ - 8 hours TWA (NIOSH)

Acetic Acid:	10 ppm - 8 hours TWA (ACGIH)
	15 ppm - STEL (ACGIH, OSHA)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Use NIOSH approved respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus as needed to maintain personnel exposure below established Occupational Exposure Values.

VENTILATION:

General (mechanical) room ventilation with local ventilation as needed to maintain exposure below established Occupational Exposure Values.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use acid resistant gloves.

EYE PROTECTION: Use safety goggles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Eye bath and safety shower.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (based on typical material)
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BOILING POINT: N/A

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O=1): 1.3

FREEZING POINT: N/A

VAPOR PRESSURE :NA

VAPOR DENSITY (air=1): N/A

EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate=1): N/A

SOLUBILITY IN WATER (By wt): Insoluble

APPEARANCE: Translucent

ODOR: Acetic Acid

PHYSICAL STATE: Paste

PERCENT VOLATILES (by wt): See Section 15

Note: The above information is not intended for use in preparing product specifications.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA
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STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, or open flame.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Reacts with water and moisture in air, liberating acetic acid. Avoid contact with alcohols and alkalis. Oxidizing materials can cause a reaction.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Burning can produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of silicon, and hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide is highly toxic if inhaled; carbon dioxide in sufficient concentrations can act as an asphyxiant. Acute overexposure to the products of combustion may result in irritation of the respiratory tract.

Traces of formaldehyde may be generated due to oxidative thermal decomposition at temperatures greater than 150°C (300°F). Exposure to formaldehyde can cause adverse effects such as skin and respiratory sensitization and eye and throat irritation. Formaldehyde is a potential carcinogen. Evaluate and control exposure to formaldehyde when warranted by conditions of use.

Acetic acid after hydrolysis; acetic anhydride after thermic decomposition. May give off hydrogen fluoride upon combustion.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

COMPONENT:

MED-1555:

Acute Oral LD ₅₀ (mg/kg):	50-500 (Rat) Inferred from ingredient hazard(s)
Acute Dermal LD ₅₀ (mg/kg):	200-1000 (Rbt.) Inferred from ingredient hazard(s)
Acute Inhalation LC ₅₀ (mg/l):	0.5-2 (Rat) Inferred from ingredient hazard(s)
Other:	N/A.
Ames Test:	N/A.

Refer to Section 3 for further discussion of the health hazards associated with this preparation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Complete information not yet available.
 CHEMICAL FATE INFORMATION: Complete information not yet available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with all Federal, State, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: None (Not Regulated)

I.A.T.A. HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: None (Not Regulated)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

STATUS ON SUBSTANCE LISTS:

The concentrations shown are maximum or ceiling levels (weight %) to be used for calculations for regulations. Trade Secrets are indicated by "TS".

C.H.I.P. REGULATIONS

Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 requires physico-chemical and health hazard determination of all substances and preparations manufactured, transported, stored, modified, or consumed within the U.K. Components present in this product at a level, which could require reporting under the statute, are:

<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION</u>
Acetic Acid	00064-19-7	Trace

FEDERAL EPA

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center of release of quantities of Hazardous Substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) in 40 CFR 302.4. Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION</u>
Acetic Acid	00064-19-7	Trace

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ's) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ's) in 40 CFR 355 (used for SARA 302, 304, 311, and 312). Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

**** NONE ****

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR 372 (for SARA 313). This information must be included in all MSDS's that are copied and distributed for this material. Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under this statute are:

**** NONE ****

INVENTORY STATUS

The ingredients of this product are listed on, or are exempt from listing on, the TSCA inventory.

STATE-RIGHT-TO-KNOW

CALIFORNIA Proposition 65

This product contains no levels of listed substances, which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute.

MASSACHUSETTS 105 CMR 670.000 Right-To-Know, Substance List (MSL)

Hazardous Substances and Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances on the MSL must be identified when present in products. Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION</u>
Silica, treated	67762-90-7	12 %
Acetic Acid	00064-19-7	Trace
