Polymer Systems Technology Limited

UK & Ireland Distributor

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Creative Partners in a Material World

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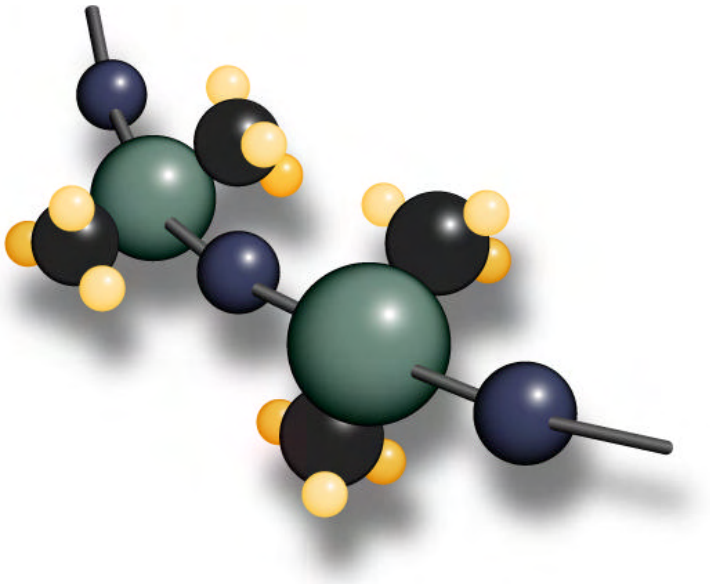

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
MED-6608-2

NuSil Technology 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 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**

PRODUCT NAME: **MED-6608-2**
CHEMICAL NAME: N/A
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Dispersion
FORMULA: Proprietary
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: N/A
SYNONYMS: N/A
CAS # : Mixture

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

%	MATERIAL	CAS #	EXPOSURE VALUE	CLASSIFICATION
30	Xylene	01330-20-7	See Section 8	See Section 7
15	*2-Butanone, 0,0',0" (methylsilylidyne) trioxime	22984-54-9	None Established	See Section 7
5	Silica, amorphous	07631-86-9	See Section 8	See Section 7
	*Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime (given off during cure)	00096-29-7	None Established	See Section 7

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EFFECTS OF SINGLE OVEREXPOSURE:

SWALLOWING:

Slightly toxic. May cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing of large quantity may lead to central nervous system disturbances, such as convulsions, depression, or coma. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

SKIN ABSORPTION:

No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

INHALATION:

Vapor may be irritating, experienced as nasal discomfort and discharge, with dizziness, headache, giddiness, and unconsciousness. Severe overexposure by inhalation may result in permanent lung damage.

SKIN CONTACT:
Brief contact is not irritating. Prolonged contact, as from clothing wet with the material, may cause moderate irritation seen as local redness.

EYE CONTACT:
Liquid causes irritation, experienced as stinging, excess blinking and tear production, with excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. High vapor concentrations cause tearing and irritation.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE:
Inhalation over a prolonged period will produce symptoms of dizziness, weakness, pain in the limbs, paresthesias, and nervousness, and lead to anemia and weight loss.

No injury from silica or dust should occur during reasonable use. If use creates respirable particles, 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.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION:
In a subchronic oral toxicity animal study, methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO), which is given off during cure, produced an adverse effect upon red blood cells (anemia). This was found for all dose levels tested. In an acute dermal animal study, 200 mg/kg caused mild hematologic (blood) effects. No effects were seen at 20 mg/kg.

Liver carcinomas were observed in a lifetime inhalation study in which mice and rats were exposed to MEKO 6 hrs/day, 5 days/week for 18 months and 26 months, respectively. These carcinomas were statistically increased in males at a MEKO concentration of 375 ppm. In addition, degenerative effects on the olfactory epithelium of the nasal passages occurred in a concentration related manner in males and females of both species at MEKO concentrations of 15, 75, and 375 ppm. The relevance of this data to human health is unknown.

Prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to hydrocarbon vapor in the same boiling range has produced kidney damage in male rats. This effect has not been observed in female rats and male and female mice. The relevance of this information to humans is unknown.

OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:
None currently known.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

SWALLOWING:
Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention without delay.

SKIN:
Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse.

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 thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:
If only a small amount of this product has been ingested and if there is likely to be a significant delay before emergency medical help is available, then in the absence of signs and symptoms of CNS depression or convulsions, and when the gag reflex is intact, ipecac may be used to produce vomiting. If vomiting is induced, the patient's head and upper body must be kept at a lower level than the hips to assist in the prevention of aspiration. Aspirated material may cause severe lung damage and present a significant hazard.

If a significant quantity of product is ingested, remove by means of gastric lavage using activated charcoal. A cuffed endotracheal tube may be used to prevent aspiration.

When evacuation of the stomach is complete, 30-60 ml of Fleet's Phospho-Soda diluted 1:4 in water may be given. Keep the patient under observation for 24 hours and check for signs of lung injury. It may require 2-4 weeks for resolution of lung infiltrate involving more than 30% of lung volume.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (test method(s)): 20°C (Tag Closed Cup)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (by volume):
LOWER: 1.3% UPPER: 8.4%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use alcohol-type or universal-type foams applied by manufacturer's recommended techniques for large fires. Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not spray a solid stream of water or 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 or toxic substances may be emitted upon thermal decomposition. For fire involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined space without proper protective equipment, which may include NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face mask.

Vapors form from this product and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Vapors from this product may settle in low or confined areas or travel a long distance to an ignition source and flash back explosively.

Flammable liquid. Vapor may be ignited by static sparks. Use proper bonding and grounding during liquid transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

This product contains polydimethylsiloxane, which can generate formaldehyde as a byproduct of oxidative thermal decomposition at temperatures greater than 150°C (300°F). See Section 10 for further information.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
Spills should be contained. Material will cure upon exposure to humidity.

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 vapor	S23
Avoid contact with skin or eyes	S24/S25
In case of fire, do not breathe fumes	S41
Flammable	R10
Harmful if inhaled, contacts skin and swallowed	R20/R21/R22

Hot organic chemical vapors or mists are susceptible to sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air. Ignition may occur at temperatures below those published in the literature as "autoignition" or "ignition" temperatures. Ignition temperatures decrease with increasing vapor volume and vapor / air contact time, and are influenced by pressure changes.

Ignition may occur at typical elevated-temperature process conditions, especially in processes operating under vacuum if subjected to sudden ingress of air, or outside process equipment operating under elevated pressure if sudden escape of vapors or mists to the atmosphere occurs.

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:

Xylene:	100 ppm - 8 hrs. TWA (ACGIH, OSHA)
	150 ppm - STEL (ACGIH, OSHA)
Silica, amorphous:	10 mg/m^3 - 8 hours TWA (ACGIH)
	6 mg/m^3 - 8 hours TWA (OSHA, NIOSH)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
Use 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: PVC-coated

EYE PROTECTION: Use safety goggles

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Eye wash and emergency shower.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (based on typical material)

BOILING POINT: 281°F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1): 1.04
FREEZING POINT: N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE: N/A
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): N/A
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1): N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (By wt): Insoluble
APPEARANCE: Black
ODOR: Solvent
PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid
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

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid open flames and ignition sources.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid nitrogen dioxide and oxidizing materials.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
Burning can produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of silicon, oxides of nitrogen, MEKO, and miscellaneous 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.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

COMPONENT:
MED-6608-2:

Acute Oral LD_{50} (mg/kg):	500-5000 (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:
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquid n.o.s. (xylenes solution)
Hazard Class: 3
Hazard Label: Flammable liquid
UN Number: UN1993
Packaging Group: III

I.A.T.A. HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:
Proper Shipping Name: Xylenes Solution
Hazard Class: 3
Labels Required: Flammable Liquid
U.N. Number: UN 1307
U.N. Packing Group: III

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 (Hazards Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 requires physico-chemical and health hazard determination of all substances and preparations manufactured, transported, stored, modified, or consumed within the EEC. Components present in this product at a level, which could require reporting under the statute are:

CHEMICAL	CAS NUMBER	UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION
Xylene	01330-20-7	30%

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:

CHEMICAL	CAS NUMBER	UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION
Xylene	01330-20-7	30%

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:

CHEMICAL	CAS NUMBER	UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION
Xylene	01330-20-7	30%

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:

MATERIAL	CAS NUMBER	UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION
Xylene	01330-20-7	30%
Silica, amorphous	07631-86-9	5 %

PENNSYLVANIA Right-To-Know, Hazardous Substance List
Hazardous Substances and Special Hazardous Substances on the List must be identified when present in products. Components present in this product at a level, which could require reporting under the statute are:

CHEMICAL	CAS NUMBER	UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION
Xylene	01330-20-7	30%
Silica, amorphous	07631-86-9	5%

CALIFORNIA SCAQMD RULE 443.1 VOC'S:
Volatile Organic Components (VOC's) = Substances with vapor pressure of ≥ 0.5 mm Hg at 104°C (219.2°F).
This product contains < 340 g/L VOC's.

OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION:
EPA Hazard Categories: Immediate Health Hazard
Delayed Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

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C.H.I.P. Regulations:

Designation:	**MED-6608-2**
Symbol:	F, Xn
Indication of Danger:	Flammable  Harmful 
Safety Phrases:	S3/S7/S8/S23/S24/S25/S41
(Ref. Sect. 7)	R10/R20/R21/R22

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS FORMAT:
Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet, and is offered in good faith. Since, use of this information and of these opinions and the conditions of the use of the product are not within the control of NuSil Technology, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.
-NuSil Technology Regulatory Compliance Department

Effective Date: January 16, 2004