



CHEMICAL FAMILY Modified Silicone cycloaliphatic amine  
 EMPIRICAL FORMULA Mixture  
 INTENDED USE No Data  
 REVISION NOTES Updated Physical Data.

SECTION 2 - INGREDIENTS

Num	%	CAS Number	Chemical Name
1.	<50.00	100-51-6	BENZYL ALCOHOL
2.	15.00 - 30.0	1477-55-0	BENZENE-1,3-DIMETHANEAMINE (MXDA)
3.	15.00 - 30.0	2855-13-2	ISOPHORONEDIAMINE (IPD)
4.	15.00 - 25.00	Trade Secret - Organo Silicone Polymer	

The remaining components are trade secret.

OSHA (ACGIH) EXPOSURE LIMITS

		TWA		STEL		CEILING		
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	
1.	OSHA	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	
	ACGIH	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	
2.	OSHA	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0.1000	Skin
	ACGIH	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0.1000	Skin
3.	OSHA	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	
	ACGIH	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	
4.	OSHA	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	
	ACGIH	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	

N/E = Not Established.

SECTION 3 - HEALTH HAZARDS

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

- Eye Contact
- Skin Contact
- Ingestion
- Skin Absorption

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

See Section 2 for exposure standards on ingredients. Maintain air contaminant concentrations in the workplace at the lowest feasible levels.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Harmful if swallowed.  
Corrosive to eyes.  
Corrosive to skin.  
Severe eye irritant.  
Severe skin irritant.

May cause skin sensitization.

TARGET ORGANS

Eye  
Skin

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE (Acute effects)

Contact with eyes causes severe irritation and pain. Contact with skin causes severe irritation and pain. Prolonged contact may result in chemical burns and permanent damage. Inhalation of mists may cause irritation in the respiratory tract. Coughing and chest pain may result.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE (Possible Longer Term Effects)

Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause allergic reaction/sensitization.  
Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in: adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage), adverse skin effects (such as defatting, rash, or irritation), adverse skin effects (such as rash, irritation or corrosion).  
Dryness of nasal passages may be experienced when material is inhaled over a long period.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Asthma  
Chronic respiratory disease (e.g. Bronchitis, Emphysema)Eye disease  
Skin disorders and Allergies

CARCINOGENS UNDER OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, IARC, OTHER

This product contains no carcinogens in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater.

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SECTION 4 - FIRST AID  
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EYE CONTACT

Hold eyelids apart and immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

SKIN CONTACT

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Remove product and immediately flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Destroy contaminated leather apparel. Cover the affected area with a sterile dressing or clean sheeting and transport for medical care. Do not apply greases or ointments. Control shock, if present. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse.

INHALATION

Move patient to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored give assisted respiration (e.g. mouth-to-mouth). Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. Seek medical advice. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn

victim's head to the side.

#### INGESTION

If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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#### SECTION 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

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FLASH POINT (closed cup) 57.22 C (135.00 F)  
UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT (UEL) 12.00% (neat liquid)  
LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT (LEL) 2.50% (neat liquid)  
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE 385.00C (725.00 F) ( neat liquid)  
FIRE HAZARD CLASSIFICATION (OSHA/NFPA)  
Class II

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Ignition will give rise to a Class B fire. In case of large fire use: water spray, alcohol foam. In case of small fire use: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), dry chemical, dry sand or limestone.

#### SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

A face shield should be worn. Firefighters should wear butyl rubber boots, gloves, and body suit and a self-contained breathing apparatus. Retain expended liquids from fire fighting for later disposal.

#### UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

May generate toxic or irritating combustion products.  
Contact of liquid with skin must be prevented.  
Sudden reaction and fire may result if product is mixed with an oxidizing agent.  
May generate carbon monoxide gas.  
May generate toxic nitrogen oxide gases. May generate ammonia gas.  
Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

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#### SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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#### CONTAINMENT TECHNIQUES (Removal of ignition sources, diking etc)

Stop the leak, if possible. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Construct a dike to prevent spreading (includes molten liquids until they freeze).

#### CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

If recovery is not feasible, admix with dry soil, sand or non-reactive absorbent and place in an appropriate chemical waste container. Transfer to containers by suction, preparatory for later disposal. Flush area with water spray. Clean-up personnel must be equipped with self contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. For large spills, recover spilled material with a vacuum truck.

OTHER EMERGENCY ADVICE

Wear protective clothing, boots, gloves, and eye protection.

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SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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STORAGE

Keep away from: acids, oxidizers. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and in closed containers. Store in steel containers preferably located outdoors, above ground, and surrounded by dikes to contain spills or

leaks. Do not store in reactive metal containers.

HANDLING

Avoid contact with skin or eyes. When handling, do not eat, drink, or smoke. Avoid using in any spray application without strict conformance to all applicable electrical codes and the OSHA limit for maximum allowable airborne concentrations.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be readily accessible. Adhere to work practice rules established by government regulations (e.g. OSHA).

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SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION / EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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EYE PROTECTION

Full-face shield with goggles underneath.

HAND PROTECTION

Neoprene rubber gloves. Impermeable gloves. Cuffed butyl rubber gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves. Polyvinyl chloride gloves.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Not required under normal conditions in a well-ventilated workplace. Under the following conditions a respirator may be required: when product vapor concentration exceeds the limits listed in section 2, during repair and cleaning of equipment, during transfer or discharge of the product, sampling, spray applications. Types of respirators that may be used include the following: Chemical Cartridge Respirator with face piece to protect against the organic vapor, Supplied air respirator with full face piece (NIOSH Approved), Self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure demand mode. In emergency conditions use a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure demand mode.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Impervious clothing. Slicker Suit. Rubber boots. Full rubber suit (rain gear). Butyl or latex protective clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Maintain air concentrations in work spaces in accord with standards outlined in Sections 2 and 3.

WORK AND HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking or using the toilet. Promptly remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Use appropriate hand and skin lotions to protect the skin. Discard contaminated leather articles.

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SECTION 9 - TYPICAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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PHYSICAL FORM	Liquid
COLOR	Pale yellow
ODOR	
pH	Alkaline
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg at 21C (70F))	< 1.00
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1)	No Data
BOILING POINT	100.00 C (>212.00 F)
MELTING POINT	No Data
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Water = 1)	0.86
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	Mixture

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SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (if unstable)

Not applicable

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid)

Mineral acids (i.e. sulfuric, phosphoric, etc.). Organic acids (i.e. acetic acid, citric acid etc.). Oxidizing Agents (i.e. perchlorates, nitrates etc.). Reactive metals (i.e. sodium, calcium, zinc etc.). Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc and galvanized surfaces. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possibly creating an explosion. Materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds. A reaction accompanied by large heat release occurs when the product is mixed with acids. Heat generated may be sufficient to cause vigorous boiling creating a hazard due to splashing or splattering of hot material.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS (from burning, heating, or reaction with other materials).

Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid (TLV=2 ppm). Carbon Monoxide in a fire. Carbon Dioxide in a fire. Ammonia when heated. Nitrogen Oxides in a fire. Irritating and toxic fumes at elevated temperatures. Nitric acid in a fire. Aldehydes. The oxides of nitrogen gases (except nitrous oxide) emitted on decomposition are highly toxic.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (if polymerization may occur)

Not applicable



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US FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)-

All components are included in the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR1910.1200) hazard class(es)  
Irritant. Sensitizer. Combustible.

EPA SARA Title III Section 312 (40CFR370) hazard class  
Immediate Health Hazard. Delayed Health Hazard. Fire Hazard.

EPA SARA Title III Section 313 (40CFR372) toxic chemicals above "de minimis" level is  
Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone

STATE REGULATIONS

PROPOSITION 65 SUBSTANCES (component(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity and subject to warning and discharge requirements under the "Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986")  
None

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SECTION 16 - INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

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CANADA

DSL

Not On Inventory. Notifications have been submitted to Environment Canada.

WHMIS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Class B Division 3, Class D Division 2a, Class D Division 2B

WHMIS INGREDIENT DISCLOSURE LIST

Ethylenediamine  
Methyl isobutyl ketone  
Benzyl alcohol

WHMIS SYMBOLS

Flames, Stylized T,

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)

EINECS/ELINCS MASTER INVENTORY

Included on EINECS inventory or polymer substance, monomers included on EINECS inventory or no longer polymer.

EEC SYMBOL

Harmful (Xn)

EEC RISK (R) PHRASES

May cause sensitization by inhalation skin contact (R42/43).

AUSTRALIA

AICS

Included on Inventory.



JAPAN MITI  
Not on Inventory.  
PHILIPPINES PICCS  
Not on Inventory.  
KOREA ECL  
Not on Inventory.  
CHINA SEPA  
Not on Inventory.

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