

SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

SS4044P

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name : SS4044P

Chemical name : Silicone primer solution

Manufacturer/Importer/ : Momentive Performance Materials LLC

Distributor Information : DC Products Pty Limited
Unit 117 45 Gilby Road
Mount Waverley 3149 Australia

Contact person : Viren Kumar

Telephone : +61 3 95588898

Emergency telephone number
Supplier : 61 418 529 118

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)
- Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)
[Narcotic effects] - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED
EXPOSURE) - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Hazard statements

: Danger

: H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H360F May damage fertility.
H360 May damage the unborn child.
H370 Causes damage to organs: (Respiratory tract irritation,
Narcotic effects, central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver)
H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness. (Respiratory tract
irritation, Narcotic effects, central nervous system (CNS), kidneys,

liver)
 H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: (central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver, skin, respiratory tract, ears)

Precautionary statements

General	:	Not applicable.
Prevention	:	<p>Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.</p>
Response	:	<p>Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.</p>
Storage	:	<p>Store locked up. P403Store in a well-ventilated place. P235Keep cool.</p>
Disposal	:	P501Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	:	None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture
 Chemical name : Not available

Hazardous ingredients	% by weight	CAS number
Acetone	10 - 30	67-64-1
Isopropanol	10 - 30	67-63-0
Xylene	10 - 30	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	5 - 10	100-41-4
Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetraethyl ester	1-5	78-10-4 1-
Butanol	1-5	71-36-3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first aid personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
metal oxide/oxides
Measurements at temperatures above 150°C in presence of air (oxygen) have shown that small amounts of formaldehyde are formed due to oxidative degradation.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Firefighters must wear NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus with full face mask and full protective clothing.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see section 1 of SDS for emergency contact information and section 13 of SDS for waste disposal.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13 of SDS). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 of SDS for emergency contact information and section 13 of SDS for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8 of SDS). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of SDS) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid

environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Acetone	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 1,800 mg/m³ 750 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 2,400 mg/m³ 1,000 ppm</p> <p>OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 2,400 mg/m³ 1,000 ppm</p> <p>NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 590 mg/m³ 250 ppm</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (1997-05-21) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 1,188 mg/m³ 500 ppm Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) 1,782 mg/m³ 750 ppm</p>
Isopropanol	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m³ 400 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 1,225 mg/m³ 500 ppm</p> <p>OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m³ 400 ppm</p> <p>NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m³ 400 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 1,225 mg/m³ 500 ppm</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (2003-01-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 200 ppm Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) 400 ppm</p>
Xylene	<p>NIOSH REL (2005-09-30)</p> <p>OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 435 mg/m³ 100 ppm</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 435 mg/m³ 100 ppm</p>

	<p>Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 655 mg/m³ 150 ppm ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 434 mg/m³ 100 ppm Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) 651 mg/m³ 150 ppm</p>
<p>Ethylbenzene</p>	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 435 mg/m³ 100 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 545 mg/m³ 125 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 435 mg/m³ 100 ppm NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 435 mg/m³ 100 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 545 mg/m³ 125 ppm ACGIH TLV (2010-12-06) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 20 ppm</p>
<p>Silicic acid (H₄SiO₄), tetraethyl ester</p>	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 85 mg/m³ 10 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 850 mg/m³ 100 ppm NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 85 mg/m³ 10 ppm ACGIH TLV (1994-09-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 85 mg/m³ 10 ppm</p>
<p>1-Butanol</p>	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) Ceiling 150 mg/m³ 50 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 300 mg/m³ 100 ppm NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Ceiling 150 mg/m³ 50 ppm ACGIH TLV (2002-01-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 20 ppm</p>

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use

Environmental exposure controls : explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
 : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product., When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing., For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If exposure limits are exceeded or respiratory irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Supplied air respirators may be required for non-routine or emergency situations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with OSHA regulations (see 29CFR 1910.134). Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: Light yellow
Odor	: Pungent
Odor threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: Not available
Boiling point	: Not applicable.
Flash point	: Closed cup: -12 °C (10.40 °F)
Burning time	: Not available
Burning rate	: Not available
Evaporation rate	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Lower: 2.1 %(V) Upper: 12 %(V)
Vapor pressure	: Not applicable.
Vapor density	: Not available
Relative density	: 0.80
Density	: 0.855 g/cm ³
Solubility	: Soluble, Aromatic Solvent
Solubility in water	: hydrolyses
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: 343 °C (649.40 °F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available
SADT	: Not available
Viscosity	: Dynamic: Not available Kinematic: Not available
Volatile organic content	: 53.9 % (w/w) 624 g/l 82 % (w/w)

Other information

No additional information.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: Stable under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:

oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not determined

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Not determined

eyes : Not determined

Respiratory : Not determined

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Not determined

Respiratory : Not determined

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not determined

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not determined

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not determined

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not determined

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Acetone	Category 3		Respiratory tract irritation Narcotic effects
Isopropanol	Category 3 Category 1		Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation central nervous system (CNS) kidneys
Xylene	Category 3 Category 1		Respiratory tract irritation Narcotic effects liver kidneys central nervous system

			(CNS)
Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetraethyl ester	Category 3		Respiratory tract irritation
1-Butanol	Category 3		Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Acetone	Category 1		skin liver central nervous system (CNS) kidneys
Isopropanol	Category 2		liver
Xylene	Category 1		central nervous system (CNS) respiratory tract
1-Butanol	Category 1		ears central nervous system (CNS)

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Acetone	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

- irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available
Potential delayed effects : Not available

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available
Potential delayed effects : Not available

Potential chronic health effects

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not determined
- General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:
Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : May damage the unborn child.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects : May damage fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	29,790.3 mg/kg
Route	ATE value
Dermal	5,640.5 mg/kg
Route	ATE value
Inhalation (vapors)	137 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available

Persistence/degradability

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	Species	Exposure	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Acetone			-0.23	-	low
Isopropanol			0.07	-	low
Xylene			3.15	-	low
Ethylbenzene			3.6	-	low
1-Butanol			1	-	low

Mobility in soil

- Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC)** : Not available
- Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

- Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Section 14. Transport information

DOT SHIPPING NAME: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(acetone, Isopropanol)
DOT HAZARD CLASS: 3
DOT LABEL (S): 3
UN/NA NUMBER: UN1993
PACKING GROUP: II

IMDG SHIPPING NAME: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(acetone, Isopropanol)
CLASS: 3
IMDG-Labels: 3
UN NUMBER: UN1993

PACKING GROUP: II
EmS No.: F-E; S-E

IATA: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(acetone, Isopropanol)
CLASS: 3
ICAO-Labels: 3
UN NUMBER: UN1993
PACKING GROUP: II

Special precautions for user : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.'

15.Regulatory information

United States

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification:** None required.
United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules: Not listed
United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules: Not listed
United States - TSCA 5(e) - Substances consent order: Not listed

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
 Immediate (acute) health hazard
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number
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Form R - Reporting requirements	: 2-Propanol	67-63-0
	: Benzene, dimethyl-	1330-20-7
	: Benzene, ethyl-	100-41-4
	: 1-Butanol	71-36-3
Supplier notification	: 2-Propanol	67-63-0
	: Benzene, dimethyl-	1330-20-7
	: Benzene, ethyl-	100-41-4
	: 1-Butanol	71-36-3

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

California Prop. 65: : **WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer., **WARNING:** This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
 Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
 Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

International regulations

International lists : **Australia inventory (AICS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory: All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory (NZIoC): All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan inventory (CSNN): All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

Label requirements : EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

Hazardous Material Information System III (U.S.A.) :

Health	2
Flammability	3
Physical hazards	0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868. The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

Full text of abbreviated H statements : Not applicable.

History

Date of printing : 09/10/2015
Date of issue/Date of revision : 07/31/2015
Date of previous issue : 06/05/2015
Version : 1.3
Prepared by : Product Safety Stewardship
Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
 UN = United Nations
References : Not available

Notice to reader

Unless otherwise specified in section 1, Momentive Products are intended for industrial application only. They are not intended for specific medical applications, neither for long-lasting (> 30 days) implantation into the human body, injected or directly ingested, nor for the manufacture of multiple usable contraceptives. Keep out of the reach of children.

Further Information

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