

Section 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

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Item Number		Size	Former Item Number
111967	SILICONE Mold Release, Econo-Cube™ (viscosity-200 cSt)	1 quart cube	AER3-BS132
115348	SILICONE MIST Mold Release, Econo-Cube™ (viscosity -100 cSt)	1 quart cube	AER3-BS132-1

Product use Designed to achieve easier ejection of parts from any mold type such as injection, compression, composite, etc. and any mold material such as ferrous, non-ferrous, and composite molds. Uses economical in-shop spray system.

Hazardous Material Information System

Health 0	Flammability 1	Reactivity 0	Protection X
0 Normal use Material 1 Slight Hazard (temporary) 2 Health Affected (lengthy) 3 Extreme Danger 4 Severe or Fatal * Chronic (Accumulates)	0 Will Not Burn 1 Possible to Burn 2 Burns if Heated 3 Easily Burns 4 Very Easily Burns	0 Stable 1 Unstable if Heated 2 Violent Chemical Change 3 Shock and Heat Sensitive 4 May Explode	X = Consult the MSDS and your supervisor for your special workplace need

NOTE The HMIS may not be enough hazard information for this chemical in all workplaces. The HMIS system requires employee training about the system and about information in this MSDS.

Section 2 – INGREDIENTS INFORMATION

Chemical/Common Name	CAS-Number	%	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
Polydimethylsiloxane ⁽²⁾	63148-62-9	100	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ None established, however we recommend that exposure be limited to the OSHA, oil mist exposure, limit of 5mg/m³.

Section 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Slippery; can cause falls if walked on. Inhalation of mist or fumes evolved upon heating most likely to be irritating to respiratory tract.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW Product is an odorless, colorless, thick liquid. May cause mechanical eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. For large spills, wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Dike to prevent spread. Collect released product by adsorption or mechanical scooping up.

CAUTION Spills or overspray will cause slippery floors, even after normal cleanup. They are difficult to clean up entirely. Prevent overspray and spills.

HEALTH EFFECTS (Acute and Chronic)

Nose Short-term exposure to mist is not known to produce injury, but should be avoided, as with all chemicals. Long-term exposure to any mist could cause chemical pneumonitis. For non-mist use, this product has a low vapor pressure and is not expected to present an inhalation hazard at ambient conditions.

Mouth Small amounts transferred to the mouth by fingers during use should not injure. Large amounts could cause digestive discomfort.

Eyes Direct contact may cause temporary irritation, with discomfort similar to windburn.

Skin A single, prolonged exposure (24 to 48 hours) causes no known adverse effects.

Chronic The product is not known to be a carcinogen or suspected carcinogen.

ROUTE OF ENTRY Inhalation if atomized. Transfer to eyes from fingers. Skin.

TARGET ORGANS, MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE None known.

Section 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTE If irritation persists after any kind of body exposure, get medical help.

- Breathing** Remove person to fresh air. If gross overexposure to mist and if breathing is stopped or irregular, administer artificial respiration or oxygen. If victim is unconscious ****Get Medical Help at once****
- Eating** Not expected to be a route of entry. May act as a laxative. Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical assistance. Small amounts that accidentally enter mouth should be rinsed out until taste of product is gone.
- Eye Contact** Flush eyes with large amounts of water. If material is hot, treat for thermal burns and get medical help at once.
- Skin Contact** Wash with soap and water. If material is hot, submerge injured area in cold water. If victim is severely burned, get medical help at once.

Section 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (OC)≥ 575° F (302° C) Flammable LimitsLEL = ND UEL = ND
Autoignition temperatureND

Extinguishing Media Carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam, dry chemical, water fog.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures Firefighters should wear self-contained, positive-pressure breathing apparatus, protective clothing, and avoid skin contact, due to thermal decomposition products. Use equipment or shielding to protect personnel against rupturing or venting containers. Cooling containers with water streams may be helpful.

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None

Sensitivity to static discharge (ESD) With all spray procedures, potential to being a source of ESD.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

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

Sealed containers may rupture when heated in a fire condition. Decomposition vapors are much heavier than air.

Section 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled Dike with earth, sand, clay, or other non-reactive material or other inert material. Place in airtight containers for disposal. Use personal protective equipment consistent with the situation. It is slippery on walkways; use a light solvent to clean area, to remove trace residues, but do not let contaminated liquid get to drains, sewers, public water source, or rainfall. Do not puncture or burn containers.

Section 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be Taken in Storage Store in tightly closed, original container. Product is a slip hazard on walkways. Use good housekeeping and engineering practices to prevent spills. Store in cool, dry area, out of direct sunlight. Do not puncture, burn, or heat above 120° F (49° C) either full or empty containers.

SPRAY APPLICATIONS For spray application where nuisance exposure exceeds the TLV, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator, goggles, rubber gloves, and protective clothing. Keep containers closed to avoid contamination from airborne dust and moisture.

Handling Thoroughly wash after handling, and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products.

Maintenance Precautions Do not remove or deface label. Keep container closed.

Other Precautions Decomposition vapor is heavier than air and can collect in low areas. Product can cause slippery surfaces. Clean up spills promptly. Monitor floors for accumulation in overspray area; clean as needed.

Section 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS – PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL Polymer-coated apron or other body covering is recommended where there is a possibility of regular work clothing becoming contaminated with the product. All soiled or dirty clothing and personal protective equipment should be thoroughly cleaned before reuse.

Ventilation Usually local exhaust is not required. General room ventilation may be adequate to maintain components below TLV/PEL, if handled at ambient temperatures, or in covered equipment. Local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls may be required, if ambient temperatures are exceeded, or if used in operations that may produce mist, aerosol, or vapor.

Respiratory Protection Generally not required if ventilation is provided. If exposures exceed limits by less than a factor of ten, use a NIOSH approved, ½ mask facepiece respirator for particulate matter. If exposures exceed 10 times the recommended limits, consult a professional industrial hygienist or your respiratory protective equipment supplier for selection of the proper equipment.

Protective Gloves Polymeric materials, neoprene, etc. are materials for personal protective equipment, gloves and clothing.

Other Protective Equipment If eye contact with the spray is possible, eye protection is recommended. Chemical Monogoggles or safety glasses with side shields, and a face shield will provide protection in most situations.

Other Engineering Controls Eye bath and safety shower station should be available. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed. Monitor for formaldehyde if the product will be used at temperatures above 300° F and exposed to air.

Work Practices If diluted with solvent, do not use in confined or closed space. Ventilation should maintain the concentration of the product below its 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. Avoid long-term or repeated contact. Remove and launder soiled clothing before re-use. Sudden release of hot vapor or mist from process equipment operating at high temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into hot equipment under vacuum, may result in decomposition without obvious source of heat. Evaluate any use of this product in high-temperature processes to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

Hygienic Practices As with using any chemical product, avoid contact with skin and avoid breathing vapors. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area; wash hands prior to eating, drinking or using restroom after handling or using. Any chemical product can contaminate tobacco, causing illness (from inhaling components heated in tobacco smoke or ingested from handling tobacco and/or food products).

Section 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point	> 575° F* (302° C)	Specific Gravity (Water=1)	0.92
Vapor Pressure at 77° F (25° C).....	< 5 mm	Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	< 5
Vapor Density (Air=1)	negligible	Evaporation Rate (ether=1)	NIL
VOC	NONE	Pour point	ND
Solubility in Water	NIL	pH	ND
Melting point	ND	Odor threshold	NONE
Viscosity	100-200 cSt		

* NOTE Product decomposes at boiling point, which is not determined but is above 575° F (302° C).

Appearance and Odor Information Essentially odorless and colorless.

Section 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Incompatibility (reactivity, materials to avoid) Strong oxidizers, strong caustics, strong alkalies.

Product Chemically Stable? Yes

Conditions to keep Stability Prevent exposure to hot surfaces in air that can cause thermal decomposition.

Decomposition Products Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of silicon (SiO₂), and formaldehyde. Product is stable to 575° F (302° C). Higher temperature can produce unknown decomposition products.

Will Hazardous Polymerization Occur? Product is stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LD₅₀, LC₅₀ NA
Reproductive Toxicity NA
Irritancy, sensitivity ND

Section 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

COMPONENT # COMMENTS

1The product is not expected to present an environmental hazard. No ecological or environmental effects known

Section 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Methods Dried or absorbed material should not be considered hazardous waste. Product may be mixed with absorbent materials to point of being a non-liquid and disposed in normal trash, unless local regulations prohibit. Give leaking, or full containers to a disposal service equipped to handle such residue containers. Observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. As prepared, product is considered non-hazardous. Observe proper safety and handling. Do not allow empty containers to be used for any purpose except to store and ship product. Recovered liquids may be re-used if compatible with users processes. Contaminated material may be disposed of in a permitted waste management facility suitable for the contamination. Do not puncture or burn containers. Reclamation/recycling is encouraged where possible. Where reclamation is not practical, this product may be incinerated where permitted by Federal, State, County/Provincial, and Local regulations. Never dispose by means of public sewers or drainage.

Section 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Ground (US DOT)Not regulated
Air (IATA)Not regulated
Vessel.....Not regulated

Section 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

CFC, HCFC, HFC, ODS	N		PROP 65 listed	N
EPA - CAA, CWA	N		RCRA listed	N
EU risk phrase #'s	N		SARA 313 list	N
FDA-21 CFR	N		TSCA listed	Y
IDLH	N		USDA H-1, -2	H-1
OSHA listed	N			

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

CAUTION Intentional misuse of this chemical product, as with any industrial chemical in contact with the body, can be harmful or fatal. This includes such things as deliberately breathing, placing in mouth, swallowing, placing on skin, or any other body contact, or repeated, or continuous contact.

IMS provides this information in good faith, but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or its accuracy. This document is offered as a guide to a trained person, for appropriate precautionary handling. Persons using the product and receiving the information must exercise independent judgment in determining the appropriateness of the use and the safety information for their particular purpose. **IMS MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO THIS INFORMATION OR TO THE PRODUCT. ACCORDINGLY, IMS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM USE OF OR RELIANCE ON THIS INFORMATION.**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Hygienists	NA	Not Applicable, Not Available
AKA	Also Known As, Synonym	ND	Not Determined
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service	NIL	Not measurable, significant, noticeable, or an affect
GRAS	Generally Recognized As Safe by FDA rule or listing	NTP	National Toxicology Program
H-1, -2	USDA, plant process chemicals that do not touch food stuff	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
IARC	International Agency for Research of Cancer	ppm	parts per million
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health, exposure rate/volume	USDA	U S Department of Agriculture
mg/m ³	milligrams per Cubic Meter	Y	Yes, Does Exists, Is Listed,
N	No, None, Not listed, Not Known		