

Material Safety Data Sheet

RELEASE #25

Date of Preparation: 08/29/2001

Revision: 08/29/2001

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: RELEASE #25

General Use: Mold Release Agent

Manufacturer: BJB Enterprises, Inc., 14791 Franklin Avenue, Tustin, CA 92780, Phone (714) 734-8450, Fax (714) 734-8929, (M-Th: 8-4:30, F: 7:30-4) Emergency Contact: Chemtrec (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	ACGIH TLV	Exposure Limits OSHA PEL	Other Limits	Weight Percent (%)
Petroleum Solvent	64741-66-8	None Established	None Established	400 ppm	85-95
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	500 ppm	100 ppm		1-4
Trimethylated Silica	68988-56-7	None Established	None Established		1-4
Silicone Polymer Blend	Mixture	None Established	None Established		5-10

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation: Over exposure by inhalation of vapors may cause respiratory irritation or nonspecific discomfort such as nausea, headache or weakness. Inhalation of concentrations above the recommended limits may cause temporary central nervous system depression with anesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, incoordination and loss of consciousness or temporary alteration of the heart's electrical activity (cardiac arrhythmia). Gross overexposure may be fatal. Inhalation of respirable aerosols of the release agent in this product may cause serious toxic effect in the lungs, based on animal studies.

Eye: Eye contact with the liquid or vapor may cause irritation.

Skin: Skin contact with the liquid may cause freezing of the skin or irritation.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Carcinogenicity: This product contains no components listed as carcinogenic by IARC, NTP, and OSHA 1910(Z).

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Individuals with pre-existing diseases of the central nervous or cardiovascular system may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposure.

Chronic Effects: No chronic health effects known.

HMIS

H	2
F	3
R	1

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove sources of contamination and move victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration, then oxygen if needed. Contact a physician immediately.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Ingestion: Ingestion is an unlikely route of exposure. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: Because of possible disturbance of cardiac rhythm, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, should be used only in situations of emergency life support.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point/Method: >19°F (>-7°C) TCC

Flammable Limits: LEL: 1.5 Note: approximate
UEL: 11.6

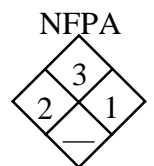
Autoignition Temperature: 750°F (400°C) Note: Approximate

Flammability Classification: Flammable Liquid

Extinguishing Media: Water fog, dry chemical, and carbon dioxide foam.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: None

General Hazard: Material will readily ignite at ambient temperatures. Material can accumulate static charges, an incendiary electrical discharge. "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such conditions to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of.



Fire-Fighting Instructions: Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Shut off "fuel" to fire. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapors. Either allow fire to burn under controlled conditions or extinguish with foam or dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam. Avoid spraying water directly onto storage containers due to danger of boilover. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Avoid breathing vapors. Evacuate area until vapor has been dispersed. Remove all sources of ignition. Stop or reduce discharge if it can be done safely.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Minimize breathing of vapors and avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear proper protective equipment. If ventilation is not sufficient, wear proper respiratory equipment. Do not use near ignition sources.
Storage Requirements: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from all sources of ignition. Empty container may contain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such conditions to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Administrative Controls:

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear an MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or non-routine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, and sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133. Contact lenses are not protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Form: Liquid

Appearance and Odor: Clear; Slight ethereal odor.

Vapor Pressure: ~63mm @ 68°F (20°C)

Vapor Density (Air=1): ~4

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 0.72

Water Solubility: Insoluble

Boiling Point: 205°-255°F (96°-107°C)

Evaporation Rate: (butyl acetate=1) ~5.6

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: This product is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition can produce silicone dioxide, carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds, formaldehyde.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

No Toxicological Information Available

Section 12 - Ecological Information

No Ecological Information Available

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local environmental control regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Shipping Name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

(Naphtha Solvent)

UN #: 1268

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

DOT (USA): Regulated

Class 3, PG II

IATA/ICAO: Regulated

Class 3, PG II

IMO/IMDG: Regulated

Class 3.2, PG II

Section 15 - Regulatory Information**U.S. Federal Regulations:**

OSHA:

This document has been prepared in accordance with the MSDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

SARA TITLE III:

Sections 311/312 Hazard Classification:

None

Section 313: This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of EPCRA, Section 313 and 40 CFR Part 372:

None

TSCA: This product or its components are listed in or exempt from the TSCA inventory requirements.

This product contains the following substances subject to export notification under Section 12 (b) of TSCA:

None

Section 16 - Other Information

Reason for Issue: New Issue

Prepared By: S.F. Marks

Approval Date: 09/19/2001

Supersedes Date: N/A

Disclaimer: The information contained in this MSDS is considered accurate as of the version date. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data. Since the use of this product is not within the control of Mann Formulated Products, it is the user's obligation to determine the suitability of the product for its intended application and assumes all risk and liability for its safe use.