



Factor II, Incorporated

Inventing and Innovating...

(Information: 1.928.537.8387)

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET A-306

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY 928-537-8387 Factor II, Inc.

Factor II 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 and furnish its employees, agents, contractors, customers, and others whom it knows or believes will use this material of the information regarding hazards or safety; (2) request its customers to notify their employees, customers and other users of the product of this information.

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT

PRODUCT NAME: A-306

CHEMICAL NAME: N/A

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Silicone Primer

FORMULA: Proprietary

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: N/A

SYNONYMS: N/A

CAS#: Mixture

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

%	MATERIAL	CAS#	EXPOSURE VALUE	CLASSIFICATION
85	Napththa, VM&P	08030-30-6	See Section 8	See Section 7
5	Tetra-n-propyl silicate	00682-01-9	See Section 8	See Section 7
5	Tetrabutyltitanate***	05593-70-4	See Section 8	See Section 7
5	Tetra (2-methoxyethoxy) silane	02157-45-1	See Section 8	See Section 7

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EFFECTS OF SINGLE OVEREXPOSURE:

SWALLOWING:

Slightly toxic. May cause nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting, and diarrhea. Swallowing large quantities 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:

Causes irritation of the respiratory tract, experienced as nasal discomfort and discharge with chest pain and coughing.



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Dizziness and drowsiness may occur. Eye irritation may occur. Severe overexposure by inhalation may result in permanent lung damage.

SKIN CONTACT:

Brief contact not irritating. Prolonged contact, as from wet clothing from material, may cause moderate irritation with redness and slight burn.

EYE CONTACT:

Liquid and Vapor may cause irritation, experienced as stinging with excess blinking and tear production. Redness and swelling of the conjunctiva may occur. High vapor concentration may cause same symptoms.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE:

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

Repeated overexposure to Tetra (2-methoxyethoxy) silane may cause injury to bone marrow, blood cells, and testes.

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:

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.

The EPA has expressed concern regarding the possible adverse health effects resulting from the inhalation of alkoxy silanes and has recommended that administrative and mechanical means be used to minimize exposure. n-Propanol (which is generated upon exposure to water and or moisture has been demonstrated to be carcinogenic in lifetime exposure studies in rats when administered orally or subcutaneously).

OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

None currently known.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

SWALLOWING:

Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything to drink. Obtain medical attention without delay.

SKIN:

Wash with soap and water.

INHALATION:

Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Qualified personnel may give oxygen if breathing is difficult. Obtain Medical attention.

EYES:

Immediately flush eyes with water and continue washing for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Laboratory findings in poisoning may include reduction of red cell count, possible bone marrow hypoplasia, albuminuria,



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and red cells in urine. 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 amount of product is ingested, remove by means of gastric lavage using activated charcoal. A cuffed endotracheal tube should be used to prevent aspiration. When evacuation of the stomach is complete, 30-60ml 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 infiltrates involving more than 30% of the lung volume.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (test method(s): 63°F (Tag Closed Cup)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (by volume):

LOWER: 1% UPPER: 6%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Apply alcohol-type or universal-type foams by manufacturers' recommended techniques for large fires. Use carbon dioxide, or dry chemical media for small fires.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Do not direct 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:

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. Static sparks may ignite vapor. Use proper bonding and grounding during liquid transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

Do not extinguish fires with water. Contact with water may generate n-Propanol, n-Butanol or 2-Methoxyethanol which are highly flammable.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Extinguish and do not turn on any ignition source until the area is determined to be free from explosion or fire hazards. See Section 5.

Spills should be contained. Large spills removed by vacuum. Smaller spills may be soaked up with absorbent.

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.



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Keep container closed, in a cool dry place	S3/S7/S8
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition	S15/S16
Avoid contact with skin and eyes	S24/S25
In case of fire do not breathe fumes	S41

Highly Flammable	R11
Harmful if inhaled, contacts skin or swallowed	R20/R21/R22
Health risk from prolonged exposure	R40

Contains Tetra (2-methoxyethoxy) silane—In laboratory animal studies, birth defects and adverse effects on pregnancy have been observed.

Contact with water or moisture can generate potentially explosive concentrations of n-Butanol, n-Propanol and 2-Methoxyethanol.

WARNING: 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/l 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:

Naphtha, VM&P: 100 ppm- 8 hours TWA (NIOSH, OSHA)
400 ppm – 8 hours TWA (ACGIH)

Tetra-n-propyl silicate: observe values for n-Propyl Alcohol, formed on exposure to water or humid air;
200 PPM 8 HOURS TWA (SKIN) (ACGIH, OSHA, NIOSH)
250 PPM 8 HOURS TWA (SKIN) (ACGIH, OSHA, NIOSH)

Tetrabutyltitanate: observe values for n-butyl alcohol formed on exposure to water or humid air:
50 ppm – STEL/CEIL C (skin) (ACGIH, NIOSH)

Tetra (2-methoxyethoxy) silane: observe values for 2-Methoxyethanol, formed on exposure to water or humid air
5 ppm 8 hours TWA (skin) ACGIH
25 ppm 8 hours TWA (skin) OSHA
0.1 ppm 8 hours TWA (skin) NIOSH

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Use NIOSH approved respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus as needed to maintain personal 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: Use solvent resistant gloves.



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EYE PROTECTION: Use safety goggles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Eye bath and safety shower.

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

BOILING POINT: @ 760 mm Hg ~210°F / 99°C

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O=1): 0.76

FREEZING POINT: N/A

VAPOR PRESSURE, 25 mm Hg @ 77° F - 25°C:

VAPOR DENSITY (air=1): ~3.8

EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate=1): Not Determined

SOLUBILITY IN WATER (By wt): Not Determined

APPEARANCE: Clear to Amber

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 flame and other ignition sources avoid water, moisture, and humidity.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong Oxidizing materials moisture or humid air.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Burning can produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of silicon, and 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.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

COMPONENT:

Acute Oral LD₅₀ (mg/kg): 50-500 (Rat) Inferred from ingredient hazard(s)

Acute Dermal LD₅₀ (mg/kg): 200-1000 (Rbt.) Inferred from ingredient hazard(s)

Acute Inhalation LC₅₀ (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.



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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

I.A.T.A. HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s. (Naphtha Solution 85%)
Hazard Class: 3
Hazard Label: Flammable liquid
UN Number: UN 1268
UN Packing Group: II

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:

*****NONE*****

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:

Material	CAS NUMBER	UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION
*n-Butyl Alcohol	00071-36-3	Trace Amount

*(Trace amounts may be formed on exposure to moisture or humid air.)

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, 3~ 1, 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 3 ~ 3). This information must be included in all MSD S'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:

Material	CAS NUMBER	UPPER BOUND ONCENTRATION
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*n-Butyl Alcohol	00109-86-4	Trace Amount
*2-Methoxyethanol	00067-56-1	Trace Amount

*(Trace amounts may be formed on exposure to moisture or humid air.)

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.

2-Methoxyethanol (Ethylene glycol monomethyl ethr_
Trace amounts may be give off during hydrolyzation

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
Naptha, VM&P	08030-30-6	85%
*n-Butyl Alcohol	00071-36-3	Trace Amount
*2-Methoxyethanol	00109-86-4	Trace Amount
n-Propyl Alcohol	00071-23-8	Trace Amount

Trace amounts may be formed on exposure to moisture or humid air.

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:

Material	CAS NUMBER	UPPER BOUND CONCENTRATION
Naptha, VM&P	08030-30-6	85%
*n-Butyl Alcohol	00071-36-3	Trace Amount
*2-Methoxyethanol	00109-86-4	Trace Amount
n-Propyl Alcohol	00071-23-8	Trace Amount

Trace amounts may be formed on exposure to moisture or humid air.

CALIFORNIA SCAQMD RULE 443.1 VOC'S:

Volatile Organic Components (VOC's) = Substances with vapor pressure of > 0.5 mm Hg at 140°C (219.2°F).
This product contains < 635g/liter VOC's.

OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION:

EPA Hazard Categories: Fire Hazard
 Immediate Health Hazard
 Delayed Health Hazard

C.H.I.P. Regulations:

Designation: **A-306**
Symbol: Flammable and Harmful
Indication of Danger: Flammable and Harmful



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Safety Phrases: S3/S7/S8/S15/S16/S24/S25/S41
(Ref. Sect. 7) R11/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 the use of this information and of these opinions and the conditions of the use of the product are not within the control of Factor II Technology, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.
Factor II Technology Regulatory Compliance Department