MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
MSDS Speed Release® Silicone Spray Mold Release

TRADE NAME: Speed Release®

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: Halogenated Hydrocarbon/Ether Blend

DATE REVISED: October 28, 1999

MANUFACTURER:
Discus Dental, Inc.
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HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / IDENTITY:
CAS# N/A
ACGIH TLV None Established
Exposure Limits OSHA PEL None Established
OTHER 500 ppm WEEL (AHLA)
NJ Trade Secret Registry CAS# #80100382-5001P
ACGIH TLV None Established
Exposure Limits OSHA PEL None Established

SARA SECTION 313
This product contains the folowing chemicals that are subject to release reporting requirements under section 313 of SARA Title III
Chemical Name CAS # % by weight
Dichlorofluoroethane 1717-00-6 40-50%
TSCA STATUS: All components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory

EXPOSURE LIMITS mg/m3

OSHA ACGIH

PEL TLV

MATERIAL
PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- Boiling Point:
- Melting Point:
- Specific Gravity (H2O = 1): 0.86 at 70F
- Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 50 psig 270F
- Vapor Density (Air = 1): >1
- Solubility in Water: Insoluable
- Reactivity in Water:
- Appearance & Odor: Clear, colorless, slight ethereal odor

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA:

- Flash Point:
- Method Used:
- Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume:
- Auto-Ignition Temperature:
- Extinguisher Media: Use dry chemical, foam or CO2: water may be ineffective but should be used to keep exposed containers cool.
- Special Fire Fighting Procedures:
- Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Non-flammable aerosol, as determined by ASTM D 3065-77 and FSHA sec. 1500.45. However, this product contains components which may be ignited under certain circumstances. Do not use near ignition sources such as sparks or open flames.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS (REACTIVITY DATA):

- Stability: Stable
- Conditions to Avoid: Ignition sources such as open flames, sparks, static discharges or glowing metal surfaces. Freshly abraded aluminum surfaces, chemically active metals: sodium, potassium, magnesium etc. Oxidizers, carbon monoxide, acetic acids, organic acid anhydrides.
- Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):
- Hazardous Decomposition Products: Burning can produce the following combustion products: Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Oxides of silicone. Halogens, halogen acids, and possibly carbonyl halides, such as phosgene.
- Hazardous Polymerization:

HEALTH HAZARDS:

- Acute:
- Chronic:
- Threshold Limit Value:
- Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:
- Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:
- Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen:
- Emergency & First Aid Procedures:
- Routes of Entry:
- Inhalation: Overexposure 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, headaches, incoordination, and loss of conciousness, or temporary alteration of the heart's electrical activity (cardiac arrhythmia). Gross overexposure may be fatal. This product contains no components listed as carcinogenic by IARC, NTP, or OSHA 1910(Z) Individuals with preexisting diseases of the central nervous or cardiovascular system may have increased susceptability to the toxicity of excessive exposures. Remove source of contamination and move victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration, then oxygen if needed. Contact physician immediately.
- Eyes: Flush with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- Skin: Wash thoroughly with soap and water
- Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL / LEAK PROCEDURES:

- Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventillated area away from all sources of ignition. Empty container may contain residues which are hazardous. Do not store at temperature above 120F.
- Other Precautions: Vapors confined in poorly ventilated area may be ignited by a spark or flame. Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas. Containers may rupture or explode under fire conditions. Hazardous decomposition products may be formed. Material can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge. "Empty" containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Avoid breathing vapors. Evacuate area until vapor has dispersed. Remove all sources of ignition. Stop or reduce discharge if it can be done safely.
- Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Dispose according to Federal, State and local regulations. "Empty" containers may contain residual product

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION / CONTROL MEASURES:

- Respiratory Protection:
- Ventilation:
- Local Exhaust:
- Mechanical:
- Special:
- Other:
- Protective Gloves:
- Eye Protection:
- Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:
- Work / Hygienic Practices: