FINAL UNIVERSAL SILICONE TUPE

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATIONS OF THE SUBSTANCE /MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : MIXTURE

Trade name : FINAL UNIVERSAL SILICONE

Product code : 5431 Sealant Acetoxy

Type of product : SILICONE SEALANT

Product group : TRADE PRODUCT

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses discouraged

Intended use: Silicone sealant.

1.3. Details of the supplier providing the safety data sheet

Head office: Moscow, Kaluzhskoye highway, 1st kilometer, building 8B, business center "Slavyansky Grad", 3rd floor.

Phone: +7 800 300 6200

contact@finalco.ru www.finalco.ru

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Poison emergency hotline Russia: +7 800 300 6200

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.2. Label elements

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Chemical nature: Silicone elastomer

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)	64742-47-8	>= 10.0 - <= 17.0 %

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7	>= 10.0 - <= 17.0 %

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth-to-mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc.) If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

4.2. Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Evacuate area. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6: HANDLING AND STORAGE

6.1. Precautions for safe handling: Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use only with adequate ventilation.

6.2. Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

SECTION 7: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

7.1. Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)	Dow IHG	TWA	100ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	125 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate		
	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3, total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; skin irr: Skin irritation; P: Application restricted to conditions in which there are neglible aerosol exposures; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption; varies: varies		

	OSHA Z-1	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 pp
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3
	OSHA P0	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

SECTION 8: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical	state paste
Color	transparent
Odor	acetic acid
Flash point	closed cup >100 °C (212 °F)
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.96-0.98 g/ml
Oxidizing properties	the substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

SECTION 9: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

9.1. Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

9.2. Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

9.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

9.4. Conditions to avoid: None known.

9.5. Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

9.6. Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde.

SECTION 10: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

10.1. Information on likely routes of exposure

Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

LD50, Rabbit, > 3,160 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s): Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

SECTION 11: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Toxicity

Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LL50, Scophthalmus maximus (turbot), 96 Hour, > 1,028 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LL50, Acartia tonsa, 48 Hour, > 3,193 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EL50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction.

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOELR, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 8 d, > 100 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction.

Persistence and degradability

Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 4 - 12 %.

Exposure time: 28 d.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.48 mg/mg.

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis).

Sensitization: OH radicals.

Atmospheric half-life: 0.767 d.

Method: Estimated.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. 10-day Window: Not applicable.

Biodegradation: 74 %.

Exposure time: 28 d.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306.

Bio accumulative potential

Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.3 - 6 estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 310 Fish Estimated.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle Bioaccumulation:

No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

No relevant data found.

SECTION 12: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: protective equipment and emergency procedures: Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.
Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG): Not regulated for transport

Consult IMO regulations before

Transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO): Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

No SARA Hazards

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated	70131-67-8
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 0.03% aromatics	64742-46-7
Amorphous fumed silica	112945-52-5
Hydrocarbons, C14-C18, n-Alkanes, Isoalkanes, Cyclics, <2% Aromatics	64742-47-8

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
1	1	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
0	1	0