SAFETY DATA SHEET

JET-LUBE FOOD GRADE SILICONE - Aerosol

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Identification of the substance or preparation

Product Name: **JET-LUBE FOOD GRADE SILICONE - Aerosol**

Use of the substance/preparation: Lubricant & release agent

Company/undertaking identification

Manufacturer:
Jet-Lube, Inc.
4849 Homestead Rd., Suite 232
Houston, TX 77028
Email: doldiges@jetlube.com

Australian Contact:
Xtex Pty. Ltd
ABN 40 121 722 236
80 Daly Street
Ascot, WA 6104 1300-00-9839 phone 0437-272-490 mobile

Emergency telephone numbers: Australian Poison Information Centre 13-11-26

2. Hazards identification

The preparation is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification: Extremely Flammable Liquid

Physical/chemical hazards: Flammable Liquid/Aerosol/Gas: Category 1

Human health hazards Acute Toxicity: Category ?; Skin Corrosion: Category ?; Skin Sensitization: UN; Eye: Category ?

Environmental hazards: Acute Toxicity: Category ?; Chronic Toxicity: Category ?

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

3. Composition /information on ingredients

Substance/preparation: Preparation

Ingredient name	CAS Number	EC Number		%	Classification
Polydimethyl Siloxane	63148-62-9	Polymer		4 - 6	Not classified
Hexane Isomers	107-83-5 / 64742-49-0	205-563-8		55 - 85	F; R11 - Xi; R36-R66-R67
or Hexane	110-54-3	203-777-6		<2	F; R11 - Xi; R36-R66-R67
1,1 Difluoroethane (HFC-152A)	75-37-6			30 - 40	

The solvents and additives do not require carcinogic listing.

Risk Phrases: R11; R38; R65; R67 R51/53- SEE Section 15 for greater details

Safety Phrases: S2; S9 S16; S29; S61, S62 - SEE Section 15 for greater details

*** Occupational Exposure Limit(s), if available, are listed in Section 8**

4. First aid measures

Effects and symptoms

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. May produce light headedness, dizziness, muscle incoordination,

Ingestion: May produce abdominal pain, nausea. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage and is a medical emergency.

Skin Contact: May cause mild irritation, redness, pain

Eye contact: May be irritating to the eyes.

First aid measures

Inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give large amounts of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media: For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Do NOT use straight streams of water. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Special exposures hazards:

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products. Oxides of carbon, sulfur & nitrogen.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water
may be ineffective. Material is lighter than water and a fire may be spread by the use of water. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. May polymerize explosively when involved in a fire. Containers may explode when heated.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: See Exposure Controlls in Section 8 below.

Environmental precautions: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. When released into the soil, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released into the soil, this material is not expected to leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released to water, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the water, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. This material has an estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) of less than 100. This material has a log octanol-water partition coefficient of greater than 3.0. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days.

Methods for cleaning up: Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and

7. Handling and storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage: and bonded and equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs and flame arresters. Storage

Packaging materials

Recommended: Use original container.

Specific uses: Not available.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient Name:	Occupational exposure limits
Polydimethyl Siloxane	**EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 9/2006)** No Data Available
N-Hexane	**EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 9/2006).** **TWA: 20 ppm, STEL 72 mg/m3**
N-Hexane	**TWA: 500 ppm OSHA** **STEL 1000 mg/m^3 [United States]**
N-Hexane	**ACGIH [United States]** **TWA: 50 ppm**
Hexane Isomers	**TWA: 500 ppm OSHA & ACGIH [United States]**
HFC 152A propellant	**Other (AIHA) 1000 ppm; schedule: 15 minutes**

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Respiratory protection: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details. If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half-face organic vapor respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece organic vapor respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Hand protection:	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Eye protection:	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.
Skin protection:	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Color:	Clear
Odor:	Mild solvent
pH:	NA
Boiling point:	>60°C (140°F)
Melting point:	< -60°C to (-76°F)
Flash point:	>CLOSED CUP: -20°C (-4°F). OPEN CUP: -9°C (15.8°F) (Cleveland).
Flammability (solid, gas):	Extremely Flammable
Explosive properties:	Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Sensitive to static discharge.
Explosive limits:	(Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.7 %V UEL: 9.0 %V
Oxidizing properties:	None
Vapor pressure:	40 - 45 mmHg at 20°C (68°F) 5 kPa (@ 20°C)
Specific gravity:	0.67 at (60°F)
Density:	670 kg/m3 (5.58 lbs/gal, 0.67 kg/dm3)
Solubility:	Solvent largely insoluble in cold water, hot water.
Octanol/water partition coefficient:	> 3.0
Viscosity:	Like water
Vapor density:	>1.0 (Air=1)
Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):	>2 (n-Butyl Acetate=1)
Auto-ignition temperature:	254°C (489°F)

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability:	The product is stable
Conditions to avoid:	Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from heat.
Materials to avoid:	Strong oxidizing agents, amines, ammonia, copper, isocyanates, caustics (e.g. ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide), chlorosulfonic acid, fuming sulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, pyridine, chloroform + alkali, hydrogen peroxides + nitric acid, 2-propanol, inorganic acids.
Hazardous Decomposition	Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.
Hazardous polymerization:	Has not been reported.

11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation - Toxicity: Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.

Inhalation - Irritation: Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures with adequate ventillation.

Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact: Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure.

Eye contact: Can cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Not expected in well ventillated areas.

Acute toxicity

Ingredient name	Test	Result	Route	Species
n-Hexane	LD -50, Draize 72 Hrs.	28710 mg/kg	Acute Oral	Rat
n-Hexane	LD -50, Draize	10 mg/kg	Eye test -	Rabbit
n-Hexane	LD -50	3000 mg/kg bw	Skin	Rabbit
n-Hexane	LD -50	5000 mg/kg bw	Acute Oral	Mouse
n-Hexane	LC50	48000 ppm/4H	Inhalation	Rat
Hexane Isomers	LD -50	>15,000 mg/kg	Acute Oral	Rat
Hexane Isomers	LD -50	>2000 mg/kg	Skin	Rabbit
HFC 152A Propellant	LC -50	No data	Oral	Rat
HFC 152A Propellant	LC -50	No data	Skin	Rabbit
HFC 152A Propellant	LC -50	No data	Inhalation	Rat

High Pressure Injection: Seek medical advice immediately for subcutaneous injection.

Potential chronic health effects

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

California Prop 65: None

Safety Commission (NOSC): None

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. May produce light headedness, dizziness, muscle incoordination, loss of appetite and nausea. Higher concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, narcosis, and unconsciousness.

Ingestion: May produce abdominal pain, nausea. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage and is a medical emergency.

Skin: May cause mild irritation, redness, pain

Target organs: Central nervous system, respiratory system

Other adverse effects: Not available

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms

Ingredient name	Species	Period	Result
n-Hexane	Water flea	LC50 (48 HR.)	3.87 mg/l
n-Hexane	Lepomis macrochirus	LC50 (96 HR.)	4.12 mg/l

Biodegradation: No data

Other ecological information

Mobility: Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Other adverse effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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13. Disposal consideration

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Hazardous waste: European Waste Code: 07 01 99 NOTE: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN Number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
USA Dept of Transportation	1950	Consumer Comodity ORM-D	2.1	None		
ADR/RID Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
ADNR Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
IMDG Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		Aerosols, limited Quantity
IATA-DGR Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		Consumer Commodity- ID8000, 9

15. Regulatory information

EU Regulations

Risk Phrases: R11 : Highly flammable; R38 : Irritating to skin.; R65; Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R67 : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases: S-2: Keep out of reach of children S9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S23; Do not breathe vapour / spray S24; Avoid contact with skin. S29 : Do not empty into drains. S51: Use in well ventillated areas. S62; If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label; S33 : Take precautionary measures against static discharges; S60 : This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste; S61 : Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

Product use: Classification and labeling have been performed according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (including amendments) and the intended use. Industrial applications.

Other EU regulations

Restrictions on the marketing and use: Not applicable.

National regulations United Kingdom (UK)

US Regulations:

TSCA: All components are listed. (See Section 3).

TSCA 12B Components: None

SARA 313 (40 CFR Part 372):

None known

SARA 311/312: FIRE: YES, PRESSURE GENERATING: NO, REACTIVITY: NO, ACUTE: YES, CHRONIC: Yes

CERCLA RQ: n-Hexane; >5000 pounds

OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: None

TSCA REGULATORY: This material or its components are listed in the TSCA inventory.

RCRA Hazard class: Not listed but treat as Flammable.

Clean Air Act Sect 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): N-Hexane

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs): **635 g/liter**

NSF Food Registered: Category H-1 NSF Registration File Number: 137548

State Right to Know:

New Jersey: 64742-49-0, 107-83-5, 110-54-3, 63148-62-9, 75-37-6

Pennsylvania: 64742-49-0, 107-83-5, 110-54-3, 63148-62-9, 75-37-6

Massachusetts: 64742-49-0, 107-83-5, 110-54-3, 63148-62-9, 75-37-6

Rhode Island : 64742-49-0, 107-83-5, 110-54-3, 63148-62-9, 75-37-6

Canadian Regulations:

DSL: All components are listed. (See Section 3)

WHMIS: CLASS B-5: Flammable Aerosols (yields flame projection or flash back). CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

RoHs Compliance This product is compliant with Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003. This product does not contain any of the restricted substances as listed in Article 4(1) of the RoHS Directive.

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16. Other information

History

Date of printing:	January 1, 2014
Date of issue:	January 1, 2014
Date of previous issue:	August 13, 2010
Version:	2
Prepared by:	Donald Oldiges

NFPA:	Health: 1	Flammability: 3	Reactivity: 0	
HMIS:	Health: 1	Flammability: 3	Reactivity: 0	PPE: B

Notice to reader:

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