

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: SILICONE COATING

PRODUCT CODE: RP-SELRC

GENERAL USE: COATING AND REPAIRING EXTERIOR ROOF SURFACES

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: SILICONE COATING

COMPANY NAME:

DICOR CORPORATION

CITY, STATE & ZIP CODE

ELKHART IN 46514

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Danger

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Causes serious eye irritation

Causes skin irritation

Prevention:

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapor/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Skin Contact

EYE CONTACT: These products are mildly irritating to the eyes. The effect of prolonged eye contact is not known.

SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis.

INHALATION: No effects known.

INGESTION: Acute gastrointestinal tract irritation.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Avoid skin contact and ingestion.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	C.A.S. #	% by Weight
Silanol Terminated Polydimethylsiloxane	70131-67-8	60-80
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	20-40
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	5-10
Methyl Tris (MEKO) Silane	22984-54-9	0-5
Vinyl Tris (MEKO) Silane	34206-40-1	0-5
Aminosilane	1760-24-3	0-5

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water immediately for at least 15 minutes. Seek Medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash skin with waterless hand cleaner followed by soap and water. If redness appears treat it as a sunburn, if redness persists or rash appears seek medical attention immediately.

INHALATION: Remove individual to fresh air, upwind from fume source. If irritation persists seek medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Prevent aspiration into lungs. Aspiration of even small amounts into lungs may result in aspiration pneumonitis. Seek medical attention immediately.

CHRONIC CARCINOGENICITY: None

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (SETA): Not Applicable

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Applicable

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not Applicable

Lower (LEL): None

Upper (UEL): None

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES (for cooling only)

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

Other: Any "B" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: None

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: None.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: None

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PRECAUTIONS IN CASE OF SPILL: Contain spill as quickly as possible. Keep flowing material away from heat, sparks, or open flames. Do not smoke near a spill. Use clay (Oil Dry™), sand, earth, etc. to absorb the spill. Put material into a suitable steel drum which can be closed securely.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Bury in an approved landfill according to federal, state, and local regulations. Empty containers that have been completely emptied and the residue allowed to dry are not considered hazardous waste.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING & STORAGE

HANDLING & STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: Store away from heat, sparks, and open flames.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry ventilated area. Maintain package labeling during storage.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION: Use natural cross ventilation, local (mechanical) pick-up, and/or general area mechanical cross ventilation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: As required if airborne concentrations are above the TLV. If respirators become necessary use NIOSH approved unit for organic vapor and dusts.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: As necessary to prevent wetting of the skin. Nitrile gloves are recommended.

EYE PROTECTION: As necessary in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.113. Chemical safety goggles are recommended.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: With good industrial hygiene no other precautions should be necessary. These products are intended for professional use. Use only after the appropriate Product Data Bulletin has been read and understood.

Ingredients-Exposure Limits

Crystalline Silica (Quartz) Respirable Dust Only

OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m³

ACGIH TLV 100 ppm

Titanium Dioxide

ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m³

OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m³

ACGIH TLV 100 ppm

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

CHEMICAL TYPE: Mixture

APPEARANCE: Clear or colored liquid

ODOR: Minimal odor

ODOR THRESHHOLD: NA

pH: NA

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: NA

BOILING POINT: NA

VOC Content: <24 g/l

FLASH POINT (SETA): NA

EVAPORATION RATE: NA

LOWER AND UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMITS: NA

VAPOR PRESSURE: NA
VAPOR DENSITY: NA
RELATIVE DENSITY: 1.2
SOLUBILITY: Petroleum Hydrocarbons
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: NE
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: NE
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: NE

SECTION 10 - STABILITY & REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur
INCOMPATIBILITY: None
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None Established

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The following information is for free respirable crystalline silica only.

A. SILICOSIS

The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute. Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years (15 to 20 or more) of prolonged repeated inhalation of relatively low levels of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis. Simple silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath and cough. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease (cor pulmonale). Accelerated Silicosis can occur with prolonged repeated inhalation of high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of initial exposure. Progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and progression is more rapid. Acute Silicosis can occur after the repeated inhalation of very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough, weakness and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

B. CANCER

IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that "crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)". For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C, "A Review of Human Carcinogens: Arsenic, Metals, Fibres and Dusts" (2011).

The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine ("ACOEM") notes: "In 1996, [IARC] re-classified silica as a Class I human lung carcinogen, based on sufficient animal and human data. Although the degree of increased risk varies (with relative risks ranging from 1.3 to 6.9), the risk appears to be greatest in workers with silicosis who smoke. The cancer risk to silica-exposed workers without silicosis (especially if they are not smokers) is less clear despite continuing research, some of which has yielded disparate results." ACOEM, "Medical Surveillance of Workers Exposed to Crystalline Silica", June 2005.

The EU Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) concluded in June 2002

(SCOEL Sum Doc. 94-final): "The main effect in humans of inhalation of respirable silica dust is silicosis.

There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk."

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

Several studies have reported excess cases of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis -- among silica-exposed workers.).

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to tuberculosis bacteria. Individuals with chronic silicosis have a three-fold higher risk of contracting tuberculosis than similar individuals without silicosis.

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

Several studies have reported excess cases of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease, among silica-exposed workers. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted:

"Kidney Disease and Silicosis", Nephron, Volume 85, pp. 14-19 (2000).

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES

The reader is referred to Section 3.5 of the NIOSH Special Hazard Review cited below, for information concerning the association between exposure to crystalline silica and chronic bronchitis, emphysema and small airways disease. There are studies that disclose an association between dusts found in various mining occupations and non-malignant respiratory diseases, particularly among smokers. It is unclear whether the observed associations exist only with underlying silicosis, only among smokers, or result from exposure to mineral dusts generally (independent of the presence or absence of crystalline silica, or the level of crystalline silica in the dust).

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: NE

PERSISTANCE & BIODEGRADABILITY: NE

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: NE

MOBILITY IN SOIL: Not mobile

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Dispose in accordance with State and Local regulations.

Empty containers may contain residues which may be considered hazardous.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Non-Hazardous. Ship as class 55.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA No.: Crystalline silica (quartz) appears on the EPA TSCA inventory under the CAS No. 14808-60-7.

RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.

CERCLA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations

of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 40 CFR §302.

Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (SARA Title III): Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under Section 302 and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of Section 313.

Clean Air Act: Crystalline silica (quartz) mined and processed by U.S. Silica Company is not processed with or does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR §175.300(b)(3)(xxvi).

NTP: Silica, crystalline (respirable size) is classified as Known to be a Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Carcinogen: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not listed.

California Proposition 65: Crystalline silica (airborne particles of respirable size) is classified as a substance known to the State of California to be a carcinogen.

California Inhalation Reference Exposure Level (REL): California established a chronic REL of 3 µg for silica (crystalline, respirable). A chronic REL is an airborne level of a substance at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated in individuals indefinitely exposed to the substance at that level.

Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act: Silica, crystalline (respirable size, <10 microns) is "toxic" for purposes of the Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act: Quartz is a hazardous substance under the Act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.

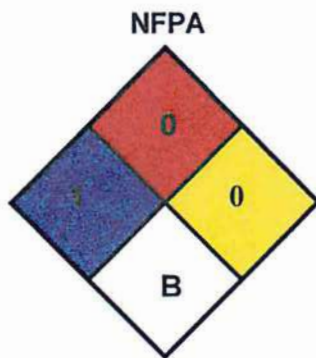
CANADA

Domestic Substances List: U. S. Silica Company products, as naturally occurring substances, are on the Canadian DSL.

WHMIS Classification: D2A

LABELING: WARNING! ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE.

HMIS	
HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	0
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	B



SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data, the results to be obtained from the use of these products, or the hazards connected with such use. Since the information contained herein may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar, and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modification of information, we do not assume responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished on the condition that the person receiving it shall make his/her own determination as to the suitability of the product for a particular purpose and on the condition that he/she assumes the risk of his/her use thereof.