Material Safety Data Sheet

PP Defoam S

Section 1: chemical product

Product Name: Defoamer
Chemical Name: Silicone Oil
Supplier: Petropath Fluids (India) Pvt. Ltd
NO.37 & 38 2ND FLOOR, K.N.GOVIDA REDDY LAYOUT, NEAR AREKERE MICO LAYOUT, B.G.ROAD, BANGALORE-560076
Phone: 080-40929680, Mobile: 09886788642

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% by Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silicone Defoamer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
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Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Slight rating

Section 3: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:
Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact:
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

Serious Skin Contact:
Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation:
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
**Serious Inhalation:** Not available.

**Ingestion:**
Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

**Section 4: Hazards Identification**

Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin

**Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures**

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

**FIRE FIGHTING**
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

**FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**
- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2), phosphorus oxides (POx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**HAZCHEM**
None

**Section 6: Accidental Release Measures**

Absorb spills with inert materials. Dilute excess with water
Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions: This material is not considered hazardous. Use normal safe laboratory practices.
Storage: Store in cool dry place.

Section 8: Exposure Control/Personal Protection

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
- Silicone Oil

RESPIRATOR
• No special protection required.

EYE
• Safety glasses with side shields.
• Chemical goggles.
• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE
Clear liquid; mixes with water
Melting Point: 30°F
Boiling Point: 312°F
Vapor Pressure: Information not available
Vapor Density: Information not available
Solubility in Water: Soluble
Specific Gravity: 1.0
Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable
Conditions to Avoid: Oxidizing material can cause a reaction.
Materials to Avoid: None known
Hazardous Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde.
Products:
Hazardous polymerization: Will Not Occur

Section 11: Toxicological Information

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute toxicity
Chronic toxicity: None known
Specific effects
Carcinogenic effects: None known
Mutagenic effects: None known
Reproductive toxicity: None known
Target organ effects: None known

Section 12: Ecological Information

Environmental Information: No data Available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

- Waste from residue products: Dispose of according to all state and local applicable regulations
Section 14: Transportation Information

HAZCHEM:
Not Regulated for transportation of dangerous goods

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Indications of Danger:
N Dangerous for the environment
T Toxic

POISONS SCHEDULE
None

REGULATIONS
Regulations for ingredients: No data for PP Defoam S

Section 16: Other Information

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.