

SilPruf* NB SCS9000 non-staining silicone weatherproofing sealant

Product Description

SilPruf NB SCS9000 weatherproofing sealant is a premium one-component, medium-modulus, neutral cure silicone sealant useful on a wide variety of materials in new or remedial applications. SilPruf NB SCS9000 is a 100% silicone polymer sealant formulated to reduce or eliminate dirt-pickup, surface streaking, and substrate staining. SilPruf NB SCS9000 is supplied as a paste and upon cure produces a durable, formedin-place silicone rubber joint sealant.

Typical Performance Properties

- **Silicone Durability** Cured silicone rubber exhibits excellent long term resistance to natural weathering, including: ultraviolet radiation, high and low temperatures and rain and snow, with negligible change in elasticity.
- **Premium Aesthetic Performance** SilPruf NB's special formulation offers a cleaner silicone option when sealing visible building joints. The cured sealant has a reduced tendency to attract airborne contaminants and minimize the subsequent streaking that can occur when rainwater washes over joints. Its reduced dirt pickup characteristic allows it to be used as a substitute for organic sealants but with the delivery of traditional silicone weatherability and long life performance. In addition, the potential for staining from fluid migration is effectively reduced when sealing natural stones, including: marbles, granites and limestones.
- Versatile Adhesion Attains strong bonds to many substrates and finishes without the need for primers or surface conditioners. Suitable substrates include: masonry, brick, terra-cotta, concrete, GFRC, natural stones, glass, plastics, metals, stucco, wood and painted or anodized aluminum. Some finishes or substrates may require a primer.
- **Advanced Technology** Derived from time-proven neutralcure chemistry of GE Silicones SilPruf SCS2000 product which has been improving construction projects since 1974.
- Adhesion Primerless adhesion to many substrates and finishes. May be considered a candidate for use with numerous construction-related materials, including: glass, polycarbon ate, vinyl, numerous plastics, treated and untreated wood, fluoropolymer and powder coated paints, conversion-coated and anodized aluminum, brick, terra-cotta, ceramic and porcelain materials, concrete and natural stones. Some finishes or substrates may require a primer. **Continued**

Momentive Performance Materials is an exclusive licensee of General Electric. The company provides versatile materials as the starting point for our creative approach to ideas that help enable new developments across hundreds of industrial and consumer applications. We are helping customers solve product, process, and performance problems; our silanes, fluids, elastomers, sealants, resins, adhesives, urethane additives, and other specialty products are delivering innovation in everything from car engines to biomedical devices. From helping to develop safer tires and keeping electronics cooler, to improving the feel of lipstick and ensuring the reliability of adhesives, our technologies and enabling solutions are at the frontline of innovation.



Exclusive Licensee

Typical Performance Properties cont.

- Versatile Adhesion Can accommodate 50% movement in both extension and compression and has excellent recovery after cycling.
- Product Versatility Full adhesive and chemical compatibility with GE SilShield* SEC2400 silicone elastomeric coating and GE UltraSpan* US1100 silicone pre-cured weatherstrip.
- Low VOC Content Significantly lower than the requirements of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (L.E.E.D.) program.
- Matte Finish Non-glossy surface appearance.
- **Extended Work Life** Designed to allow the user sufficient time for installation and tooling.
- **Stable Consistency (uncured state)** Supplied as a lightweight paste, the consistency of which remains relatively unchanged over a wide temperature range. The paste may be easily gunned and tooled under hot and cold conditions.
- Thermal Stability (cured state) Once cured, the material remains flexible over a range of -55°F (-48°C) to 250°F (121°C) and up to 400°F (177°C) under intermittent short term exposure.
- Low Sag or Slump Useful for application to horizontal, vertical or overhead surfaces.
- **Compatible** With the following silicone products: IGS3703, IGS3713-D1, IGS3723, IGS3743, SCS2000, SCS2350, SCS2700, SCS1800, SCS2800, US1100, SEC2400, SWS, SSG4000, SSG4000AC, SSG4800J, SSG4400, RGS7700.
- Neutral cure byproduct with low odor.

Basic Uses

- SilPruf NB SCS9000 is ideal for use on natural stones when staining from migration is undesired.
- SilPruf NB SCS9000 is ideal for use on façade elements where the appearance of a clean façade is desired.
- SilPruf NB SCS9000 is useful as a weatherproofing material when sealing between dissimilar or similar materials in either new or remedial glazing and sealing applications.
- SilPruf NB SCS9000 is useful as a weatherproofing sealant on window perimeters and punched openings.
- SilPruf NB SCS9000 is useful for adhering GE UltraSpan* US1100 pre-cured silicone weatherstrip.

Packaging

SilPruf NB SCS9000 is available in 10.1 fl. oz. (299 ml) plastic caulking cartridges, 20 fl. oz. (591.5 mL) foil sausage packs, 2 gallon plastic pails (2 gals. / 7.6 L) and 55 gallon drums (containing ~46.4 US gallons (175.6 L)). Plastic cartridges are packaged as 24 per carton and foil sausages are 12 per carton.

Colors

SilPruf NB SCS9000 is available in 8 standard colors. Also available in custom colors.

Grade	Color
SCS9000.02	White
SCS9000.03	Black
SCS9000.04	Limestone
SCS9000.08	Light Grey
SCS9000.09	Aluminum Grey
SCS9000.10	Dark Grey
SCS9000.20	Precast White
SCS9000.97	Bronze

Limitations

SilPruf NB SCS9000 is not recommended:

- For use underwater or in other applications where the product will be in continuous contact with water.
- For use in food contact applications.
- When painting of the cured sealant is desired (unless appropriate specialized paint products are used).

SilPruf NB SCS9000 should not be applied or used:

- As a structural adhesive in Structural Glazing applications
- Under exceedingly hot or cold conditions (see Sealant Application section for additional information).
- On wet, damp, frozen or contaminated surfaces.
- On excessively basic or acidic substrates.

Precautions

- This material requires atmospheric moisture to cure from paste to rubber and may not attain its listed final cured rubber properties when used in designs or applications where the silicone is encapsulated and without access to atmospheric moisture.
- Due to the inherent variability of natural materials it is recommended that stain testing be performed on all natural stone types prior to use to ascertain the visual acceptability of any particular sealant-stone combination. Contact Momentive Performance Materials¹ Technical services for additional information.
- Some materials that bleed plasticizers or oils can cause a discoloration on the surface of sealants. When sealing to or over items such as: rubberized gaskets, bituminous-based materials, butyl or oil-based products, oily woods, tapes, etc., Momentive Performance Materials¹ recommends that compatibility testing be performed prior to application to confirm the suitability of these materials when in contact with each other.
- Silicone materials are hydrophobic in nature and if inadvertently over-applied onto adjacent joint surfaces (even if removed immediately), can create a waterproofing effect on some substrate types when the substrate is wet. See section on Masking.

Technical Services

Additional technical information and literature may be available. Laboratory testing & application engineering are available upon request. Contact Momentive Performance Materials¹ Technical services for additional information.

Specifications

Typical property values of SilPruf NB SCS9000 as supplied and cured are set forth in the tables below. Typical product data values should not be used as specifications. Assistance with specifications is available by contacting Momentive Performance Materials¹ at 1-800-255-8886.

Typical Properties – Supplied

Property	Value ⁽¹⁾	Test Method
Consistency	Paste	N/A
Polymer	100% silicone	N/A
VOC	37 g/l	WPSTM C1454
Work Life (tooling time)	30-40 minutes	N/A
Tack Free Time	3-4 hours	ASTM C679
	(@ 72°F, 50% R	H)
Sag/Slump	0.1" max.	ASTM D2202

Typical Properties – Cured

Property	Value ⁽¹⁾	Test Method	
Hardness, Durometer (Type A Indentor)27	ASTM D2240	
Ultimate Tensile Strength	244 psi (1.68 MPa)	ASTM D412	
Ultimate Elongation	629%	ASTM D412	
Tear Strength; die B	30.8 ppi	ASTM D624	
Peel Strength (average)			
(21-day cure @ 75°F (21°C) 50% RH)	36.8 pli		
Joint Movement Capability	±50%	ASTM C794	
Staining (Masonry)	none	ASTM C719	
Service Temperature Range (after cure)			
-55°F to +250°F (-48°C to 121°C)		N/A	
Weathering and U.V. Resistance	Excellent study	GE 20 yr.	
Cure Time (1/4" or 6 mm deep section) @ 75°F (24°C) 50% RH	2-3 days	N/A	
Full Cure (most common bead sizes)	10-14 days	N/A	

(1) Average value. Actual value may vary.

Applicable Standards

SilPruf NB SCS9000 meets or exceeds the requirements of the following specifications:

- American Society for Testing & Materials International:
- ASTM C920 Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants; Type S, Grade NS, Class 50, Use A, G, M, O

U.S. Federal Specifications: (widely referenced but cancelled Sept. 1996)

- TT-S-001543A Sealing Compound: Silicone Rubber Base (for Caulking, Sealing & Glazing in Buildings and Other Structures)
- TT-S-00230C Sealing Compound: Elastomeric Type, Single Component (for Caulking, Sealing & Glazing in Buildings and Other Structures)

Canadian General Standards Board (currently inactive) CGSB-19.13-M87 Sealing Compound, One-Component, Elastomeric, Chemical Curing



Suggested References

In addition to the guidelines provided on this datasheet, Momentive Performance Materials recommends that designers and users of SilPruf NB SCS9000 familiarize themselves with the latest editions of following industry guidelines and best practices:

- 1.) ASTM C1193 Standard Guide for Use of Joint Sealants.
- 2.) ASTM C1472 Standard Guide for Calculating Movement and Other Effects When Establishing Sealant Joint Width.
- 3.) SWR Institute's Applying Liquid Sealants Applicator Training Program.

Joint Designs and Dimensions

Joint Movement

The dimensions of joints in typical construction applications change daily as a result of solar heat gain and building sway, and throughout the year due to seasonal changes. The movement in a sealant bead installed on the sun-side of a building or during the hottest portion of the day will be almost entirely in extension during the cold season or cycle; while the movement of a bead installed during the coldest condition will be almost entirely in compression during the hotter season or cycle. In addition to these above movements, the designer should consider the effect of construction tolerances in his/her project to minimize the occurrence of over-sized or under-sized joints during construction. All moving (dynamic) joints must be designed so as not to allow three-sided adhesion of the sealant to occur (reference ASTM C1193). Three-sided adhesion hinders the ability of the sealant to extend and compress freely as desired and can lead to early joint failure. Difficult or nearly impossible to see on a joint substrate, frost is likely to develop on substrates when temperatures drop near the freezing point. Since frost and moisture will interfere with proper sealant adhesion, it is important to confirm that substrates are dry prior to application of the sealant.

Joint Width

When using SilPruf NB SCS9000, the designed joint width must be at least twice the total anticipated joint movement. For example, if the total anticipated movement in an expansion joint in which SilPruf NB SCS9000 is to be installed is 1/4", the designed joint width must be at least 1/2". The designer may want to consider additional width to accommodate construction tolerances (reference ASTM C1472). Large panels or lites should allow a minimum width of 1/4" for the sealant bead, mostly to allow for a proper installation (very small/narrow beads become difficult to install and can accommodate less movement). Glazing of plastic or larger-sized metal panels may require larger than usual joint widths due to the greater movement potential (higher coefficients of thermal expansion). Consult with Momentive Performance Materials Technical Services for recommendations on large or unusual applications.

Butt Jointing

A thin installation of silicone sealant can better accommodate more movement than a deep installation, as the deeper bead will result in additional stress being imposed on both the sealant and the bonding surfaces during joint movement.

Figure 1 illustrates the general guidelines for installation of Sil-Pruf NB SCS9000 into a typical butt joint configuration of widths up to 2''.

The recommended sealant profile:

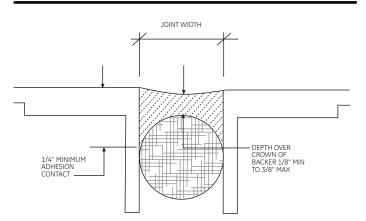
- Is an hourglass shape with the depth of the sealant over the crown of the backer rod to be no thinner than 1/8" and no thicker than 3/8", and
- A minimum of 1/4" of adhesive bonding contact must be made to all surfaces to which the sealant is intended to adhere.

When used in joints exceeding 2" in width:

The recommended sealant profile:

- Is an hourglass shape with the depth of the sealant over the crown of the backer rod to be no thinner than 1/4" and no thicker than 3/8", and
- A minimum of 3/8" of adhesive bonding contact must be made to all surfaces to which the sealant is intended to adhere.

Figure 1



Joint Backer Materials

Backer materials, typically the backer rod, provides the following benefits to aide in the correct application of SilPruf NB SCS9000:

- 1.) To control and provide the desired sealant depth.
- 2.) Create a formed joint cavity that allows for the desired hourglass sealant shape.
- 3.) Provide a firm backup which helps attain full wetting of the substrates when the sealant is tooled.
- 4.) Act as a bond breaker to eliminate adhesion on the backside of a joint (three-sided adhesion).

A non-gassing polyethylene, polyolefin or a polyurethane foam rod is the recommended back-up material for use with SilPruf NB SCS9000. If the joint is too shallow to allow foam rod, use a polyethylene tape (as a bond breaker to eliminate three-sided adhesion). On porous substrate applications, a closed cell backer rod is recommended (open cell backer materials absorb and hold water which can affect long-term sealant adhesion on these materials). The Backer rod should be 25-50% greater (confirm with manufacturer of backer rod as to type selected) than the width of the joint, thereby providing continuous pressure against the joint walls; and expanding and contracting with the joint movement without pushing the sealant out of the joint during the compression cycle or falling away during the extension cycle. Rubber backup materials may stain the sealant and are not recommended, unless tested and verified for compatibility.

Installation

Sealants may not adhere or maintain long-term adhesion to substrates if the surface is not prepared and cleaned properly before sealant application. Using proper materials and following prescribed surface preparation and cleaning procedures is vital for sealant adhesion. IN ALL CASES IT IS IMPORTANT TO CONFIRM THE ACCEPTIBILITY OF EACH SEALANT-SUBSTRATE COMBINATION WITH A LAB OR SITE ADHESION TEST PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH PROJECT INSTALLATION. Momentive Performance Materials can provide lab and field adhesion testing information and suggestions to user upon request.

Difficult or nearly impossible to see on a joint substrate, frost is likely to develop on substrates when temperatures drop near the freezing point. Since frost and moisture will interfere with proper sealant adhesion, it is important to confirm that substrates are dry prior to application of the sealant.

Surface Preparation

Porous Materials (Concrete, Masonry, Brick, Stone, etc.)

- Joints must be clean, dry and sound prior to application of the sealant. All contaminants, impurities, or other adhesion inhibitors (such as moisture/frost, oils, concrete form release agents, old sealants, asphalt and other surface treatments, etc.) must be removed from the surfaces to which the sealant is intended to adhere.
- Clean where necessary by wire brush, mechanical abrading, grinding, sanding, saw cutting, blast cleaning (sand or water), or a combination of these methods to provide a stable clean surface for sealant application.
- Remove dust and other remaining loose particles with a soft bristle brush or by using an oil-free air blow.
- Polished stone surfaces and smooth sawn edges can be cleaned using a solvent dampened rag (allow sufficient time for solvent to evaporate prior to application of the sealant). When handling solvents, refer to manufacturer's MSDS for information on handling, safety and personal protective equipment.
- Cleaning of surfaces should be done within 1 to 2 hours of when the sealant is to be applied.
- Since porous materials can absorb and retain moisture, it is important to confirm that substrates are dry prior to application of the sealant.

Non-Porous Materials (Glass, Metals, Plastics, Ceramics, etc.)

- Clean by using a two-rag wipe technique wet one rag with solvent and wipe the surface with it, then use the second rag to wipe the wet solvent from the surface BEFORE it evaporates (allowing the solvent to dry on the surface without immediately wiping with a second cloth can negate the cleaning procedure because the contaminants may simply be re-deposited as the solvent dries). In all cases where used, solvents should be wiped dry with a clean, white cloth or other lint-free wiping materials. Change the cleaning rags frequently, as they become dirty. It is easier to see the dirt accumulating on the rag if white rags are used. Do not dip used cleaning rags into the cleaning solvent as this can contaminate the solvent (cleaning with contaminated solvent can result in sealant adhesion issues). Always use clean solvent-resistant containers for solvent use and storage.
- Isopropyl Alcohol (IPA) is a commonly-used solvent and has proven useful for most non-porous substrates encountered in architectural construction applications. Xylene and Toluene have also been found useful on many substrates. When handling solvents, refer to manufacturer's MSDS for information on handling, safety and personal protective equipment.
- Architectural coatings, paints and plastics should be cleaned with a solvent approved by the manufacturer of the product or which does not harm or alter the finish. Cleaning of surfaces should be done within 1 to 2 hours of when the sealant is to be applied.

Priming

SilPruf NB SCS9000 attains primerless adhesion to many commonly encountered construction materials. However, some materials with variable surface characteristics may require the use of a primer to help obtain durable long-term adhesion. Prior to use, trial applications should be made to check adhesion to the specific materials to be used on the project. See the Momentive Performance Materials¹ primer datasheets for product specific information on use and priming instructions. PRIMER APPLICATION IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR SURFACE PREPARA-TION. Consult Momentive Performance Materials¹ Technical Services for sealant-primer-substrate recommendations. CAUTION: Primers may contain solvents. When handling solvents, refer to manufacturer's MSDS for information on handling, safety and personal protective equipment.

Masking

The use of masking tape is recommended where appropriate to ensure a neat job and to protect adjoining surfaces from overapplication of sealant. Masking tape can prevent contact of sealant with adjoining surfaces that otherwise would be permanently marred or damaged by such contact or by cleaning methods required to remove sealant systems. When tooling, use care not to spread the sealant over the face of the substrates adjacent to the joint or masking as the silicone can be extremely difficult to remove on rough or porous substrates. Do not allow masking tape to touch clean surfaces to which the silicone sealant is to adhere (adhesive on masking tape can interfere with adhesion of silicone). Masking tape should be removed immediately after tooling the sealant and before the sealant begins to skin over (tooling time).

Sealant Application

- Apply sealant in a continuous operation, horizontally in one direction and vertically from the bottom to the top of the joint opening, applying a positive pressure adequate to properly fill and seal the joint width.
- Tool or strike the sealant with a concave tool applying light pressure to spread the material against the back-up material and the joint surfaces to ensure a void-free application.
- In glazing applications, tool the sealant at the sill so that precipitation and cleaning solutions will not pool.
- Excess sealant should be cleaned from glass, metal and plastic surfaces while still uncured. On porous surfaces the excess sealant should be allowed to progress through the initial cure or set-up. It should then be removed by abrasion or other mechanical means.
- Due to the smooth consistency of SilPruf NB SCS9000, tooling agents such as water, soap, or detergent solutions are not necessary or recommended. Dry tooling is recommended.
- Sealant application is not recommended when the temperature is below 40°F (4°C) or if frost or moisture is present on the surfaces to be sealed.
- Application of SilPruf NB SCS9000 works best when applied to surfaces below 122°F (50°C).
- The cure rate of this product is dependent upon temperature and the availability of atmospheric moisture. Under Standard Conditions (relative humidity of 50 \pm 5% at an air temperature of 73.4 ±2°F [23 of ±1°C]) this material can attain a cured thickness of 2-3 mm per 24 hours (assuming ample access to atmospheric moisture). As temperature decreases, the cure rate slows down (and vice versa). Low moisture environments will also reduce the cure rate. Near-confined spaces which limit the overall access to atmospheric moisture will cure only from that surface which has access to the atmosphere. Colder temperatures can significantly increase cure times and can open the possibility of sealant irregularities if joint movement occurs while sealant is not fully cured. The following reference provides additional information on Movement-During-Cure of sealant joints: ASTM C1193 - Standard Guide for Use of Joint Sealants; section 12.5.

Product Safety, Handling and Storage

Customers considering the use of this product should review the latest Material Safety Data Sheet and label for product safety information, handling instructions, personal protective equipment if necessary, and any special storage conditions required. Material Safety Data Sheets are available at www.momentive.com or, upon request, from any Momentive Performance Materials¹ representative. Use of other materials in conjunction with Momentive Performance Materials¹ products (for example, primers) may require additional precautions. Please review and follow the safety information provided by the manufacturer of such other materials.

Patent Status

Nothing contained herein shall be construed to imply the non existence of any relevant patents or to constitute the permission, inducement or recommendation to practice any invention covered by any patent, without authority from the owner of the patent.

Emergency Service

Momentive Performance Materials¹ maintains an around-the-clock emergency service for its products. The American Chemistry Council (CHEMTREC), Transport Canada (CANUTEC), and the Chemical Emergency Agency Service also maintain an around-the-clock emergency service for all chemical products:

Location	GE Branded Products	All Chemical Products
Mainland U.S., Puerto Rico	518.233.2500	CHEMTREC: 800.424.9300
Alaska, Hawaii	518.233.2500 (collect)	CHEMTREC: 800.424.9300
Canada	518.233.2500 (collect)	CANUTEC: 613.996.6666 (collect) or CHEMTREC: 800.424.9300
Europe, Middle East, Africa	+32.(0)14.58.45.45 (Belgium)	CHEMTREC: +1-703.527.3887 (collect)
Latin America, Asia/Pacific, all other locations worldwide	+518.233.2500	CHEMTREC: +1-703.527.3887 (collect)
At sea	Radio U.S. Coast Guard, which can directly contact Momentive Performance Materials ¹ at 518.233.2500	CHEMTREC at 800.424.9300

DO NOT WAIT. Phone if in doubt. You will be referred to a specialist for advice.

Principal Locations

Regional Information		Phone	Fax
North America World Headquarters			
187 Danbury Road Wilton, CT 06897, USA		800.295.2392	607.754.7517
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Brazil		+55.11.4534.9650	+55.11.4534.9660
Europe, Middle East, Africa and India GE Bayer Silicones GmbH & Co. KG Leverkusen Germany		00.800.4321.1000	
Pacific		00.800.4521.1000	
GE Toshiba Silicones 6-2-31 Roppongi Minato-ku			
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		UA, Silanes, Resins, and Speci 800.334.4674	alties 304.746.1623
		RTV Products-Elastomers 800.332.3390	304.746.1623
		Sealants and Adhesives and Construction 877.943.7325	304.746.1654
Canada Toronto, Canada	Within Canada Outside Canada	800.668.4644 905.858.5187	905.858.6687
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Europe, Middle East, Africa and India GE Bayer Silicones GmbH & Co. KG E: ebusiness1.gebs@ge.com		00.800.4321.1000	
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E-mail: helpdesk@getos.co.jp China Korea		+ 86.800.820.0202 + 82.2.530.6400	
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