

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Effective Date: 07/18/2007

## 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Group:** REFRACTORY CERAMIC FIBER PRODUCT  
**Chemical Name:** VITREOUS ALUMINOSILICATE FIBER  
**Trade Names:** [ISAFORM 2300° MD, HD, SHD](#)  
**Manufacturer/Supplier:** Insulation Specialties of America, Inc.  
P.O. Box 10  
1095 Kabert Drive  
Wanatah, IN 46390

Unifrax Product Stewardship Information Hotline  
1-800-322-2293 (Monday - Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. EST)

For additional MSDS sheets call Insulation Specialties of America, Inc. at (219) 733-2502

**CHEMTREC Assist:** CHEMTREC will provide assistance for chemical emergencies. Call 1-800-424-9300

## 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>COMPONENTS</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>% BY WEIGHT</u>
Refractories, Fibers, Aluminosilicate	142844-00-6	70-85
Calcined Clay (kaolin)	1302-76-7	5-40
Starch	56780-58-6	3-15
Silica (amorphous)	7631-86-9	5-20

(See Section 8 "Exposure Controls / Personal Protection" for exposure guidelines)

## 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING!  
POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD BY INHALATION.  
(See Section 11 for more information)

### CHRONIC EFFECT

There has been no increased incidence of respiratory disease in studies examining occupationally exposed workers. Long-term, high-dose exposure to specially prepared fibers which are respirable by rodents has resulted in fibrosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma in rodents (rats or hamsters).

### OTHER POTENTIAL EFFECTS

**TARGET ORGANS:**

Respiratory Tract (nose & throat), Eyes, Skin

**RESPIRATORY TRACT (nose & throat) IRRITATION:**

If inhaled in sufficient quantity, may cause temporary, mild mechanical irritation to respiratory tract. Symptoms may include scratchiness of the nose or throat, cough or chest discomfort.

**EYE IRRITATION:**

May cause temporary, mild mechanical irritation. Fibers may be abrasive; prolonged contact may cause damage to the outer surface of the eye.

**SKIN IRRITATION:**

May cause temporary, mild mechanical irritation. Exposure may also result in inflammation, rash or itching.

**GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION:**

Unlikely route of exposure.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:**

Pre-existing medical conditions, including dermatitis, asthma or chronic lung disease may be aggravated by exposure; individuals who have a history of allergies may experience greater amounts of skin and respiratory irritation.

**HAZARD CLASSIFICATION**

Although studies, involving occupationally exposed workers, have not identified any increased incidence of respiratory disease, results from animal testing have been used as the basis for hazard classification:

The **International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)** classified ceramic fiber, fibrous glasswool and mineral wool (rockwool & slagwool) as possible human carcinogens (Group 2b) based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals, but insufficient data in humans.

The Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens (1994), prepared by the **National Toxicology Program (NTP)**, classified respirable RCF and glasswool as substances reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.

The **American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)** has classified RCF as "A2-Suspected Human Carcinogen."

The **Commission of The European Communities (DG XI)** has classified RCF as a substance that should be regarded as if it is carcinogenic to man.

The **State of California**, pursuant to Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, has listed "ceramic fibers (airborne fibers of respirable size)" as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

The **Canadian Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA)** has classified RCF as "probably carcinogenic" (Group 2).

The **Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)** – RCF is classified as Class D2A – Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

The Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) –

Health 1\*    Flammability 0    Reactivity 0    Personal Protection Index: X (Employer Determined)

(\* denotes potential for chronic effects)

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### FIRST AID PROCEDURES

#### **RESPIRATORY TRACT (nose & throat) IRRITATION:**

If respiratory tract irritation develops, move the person to a dust free location. Get medical attention if the irritation continues. See Section 8 for additional measures to reduce or eliminate exposure.

#### **EYE IRRITATION:**

If eyes become irritated, flush immediately with large amounts of lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Do not rub eyes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

#### **SKIN IRRITATION:**

If skin becomes irritated, remove soiled clothing. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin. Wash area of contact thoroughly with soap and water. Using a skin cream or lotion after washing may be helpful.

#### **GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION:**

If gastrointestinal tract irritation develops, move the person to a dust free environment.

#### **NOTES TO PHYSICIANS:**

Skin and respiratory effects are the result of temporary, mild mechanical irritation; fiber exposure does not result in allergic manifestations.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Codes:    Flammability: 0    Health: 1    Reactivity: 0    Special: 0

NFPA Unusual Hazards: None  
Flammable Properties: None

**Flash Point:** None

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition of binder from fires or from first heat of product may release smoke, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide. Use adequate ventilation or other precautions to eliminate exposure to vapors resulting from thermal decomposition of binder. Exposure to thermal decomposition fumes may cause respiratory tract irritation, bronchial hyper-reactivity or an asthmatic-type response.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard:** None

**Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media suitable for type of surrounding fire.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### SPILL PROCEDURES

Avoid creating airborne dust. Dust suppressing cleaning methods such as wet sweeping or vacuuming should be used to clean the work area. If vacuuming, the vacuum must be equipped with a HEPA filter. Compressed air or dry sweeping should not be used for cleaning.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### STORAGE

Store in original container in a dry area. Keep container closed when not in use.

### HANDLING

Handle ceramic fiber carefully. Limit use of power tools unless in conjunction with local exhaust. Use hand tools whenever possible. Frequently clean the work area with HEPA filtered vacuum or wet sweeping to minimize the accumulation of debris. Do not use compressed air for clean-up.

### EMPTY CONTAINERS

Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE GUIDELINES -- RCF

COMPONENTS	OSHA PEL	MANUFACTURER REG
Refractories, Fibers, Aluminosilicate	None Established*	0.5 f/cc, 8-hr. TWA**

\* There is no specific regulatory standard for RCF in the U.S. OSHA's "Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)" standard [29 CFR 1910.1000, Subpart Z, Air Contaminants] applies generally; Total Dust 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; Respirable Fraction 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

\*\* The Refractory Ceramic Fibers Coalition (RCFC) has sponsored comprehensive toxicology and epidemiology studies to identify potential RCF-related health effects [see Section 11 for more details], consulted experts familiar with fiber and particle science, conducted a thorough review of the RCF-related scientific literature, and further evaluated the data in a state-of-the-art quantitative risk assessment. Based on these efforts and in the absence of an OSHA PEL, RCFC

has adopted a recommended exposure guideline, as measured under NIOSH Method 7400 B. The manufacturers' REG is intended to promote occupational health and safety through prudent exposure control and reduction and it reflects relative technical and economic feasibility as determined by extensive industrial hygiene monitoring efforts undertaken pursuant to an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**OTHER OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVELS (OEL)**

RCF-related occupational exposure limits vary internationally. Regulatory OEL examples include: Australia – 0.5 f/cc; Austria – 0.5 f/cc; Canada – 0.5 to 1.0 f/cc; Denmark – 1.0 f/cc; France – 0.6 f/cc; Germany – 0.5 f/cc; Netherlands – 1.0 f/cc; New Zealand – 1.0 f/cc; Norway – 2.0 f/cc; Poland – 2.0 f/cc; Sweden – 1.0 f/cc; United Kingdom – 2.0 f/cc. Non-regulatory OEL examples include: ACGIH TLV 0.2 f/cc; RCFC REG 0.5 f/cc. The objectives and criteria underlying each of these OEL decisions also vary. The evaluation of occupational exposure limits and determining their relative applicability to the workplace is best performed, on a case-by-case basis, by a qualified Industrial Hygienist.

**EXPOSURE GUIDELINES -- OTHER INGREDIENTS**

<b>COMPONENTS</b>	<b>OSHA PEL</b>	<b>MANUFACTURER REG</b>
Silica (amorphous)	20 mppcf or 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / %	None established
Starch	SiO <sub>2</sub> 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> PEL (resp. dust) 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> PEL (total dust)	None established

**OTHER OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVELS (OEL)**

Non-regulatory OEL examples include: ACGIH TLVs (TWAs): Silica (amorphous) -- 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Starch -- 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Use engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation, point of generation dust collection, down draft work stations, emission controlling tool designs, and materials handling equipment designed to minimize airborne fiber emissions.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT**

**Respiratory Protection – RCF:**

When engineering and/or administrative controls are insufficient, the use of appropriate respiratory protection, pursuant to the requirements of OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1910.134 and 29 CFR 1926.103, is recommended. The following information is provided as an example of appropriate respiratory protection for aluminosilicate fibers. The evaluation of workplace hazards and the identification of appropriate respiratory protection is best performed, on a case by case basis, by a qualified Industrial Hygienist.

<p><b>MANUFACTURER'S RESPIRATORY PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS</b>  <b>MANUFACTURER'S RESPIRATORY PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS</b></p>
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<b>WHEN HANDLING RCF PRODUCTS</b>	
<b><u>Respirable Airborne Fiber Concentration</u><sup>1</sup></b>	<b><u>Respirator Recommendation</u><sup>2</sup></b>
Not yet determined but expected to be below 5.0 f/cc based on operation	Half-Face, air-purifying respirator equipped with a NIOSH-certified P100 filter cartridge
“Reliably” less than 0.5 f/cc	See recommendation below for individual worker requests
0.5 f/cc – 5.0 f/cc	Half-face, air purifying respirator equipped with NIOSH-certified P100 particulate filter cartridge
5.0 f/cc to 25 f/cc	Full-facepiece, air purifying respirator equipped with a NIOSH approved P100 particulate filter cartridge or PAPR
Greater than 25 f/cc	PAPR with tight-fitting full facepiece or a supplied air respirator in continuous flow mode
When individual works request respiratory protection as a matter of personal comfort or choice where exposures are “reliably” below 0.5 f/cc	A NIOSH-certified respirator, such as a disposable particulate respirator, or respirators with filter cartridges rated N95 or better

**Other Information:**

- Concentrations based upon an eight-hour time weighted average (TWA) as determined by air samples collected and analyzed pursuant to NIOSH method 7400 (B) for airborne fibers.
- The manufacturer recommends, at a minimum, the use of a full-facepiece air purifying respirator equipped with an appropriate particulate filter cartridge during furnace tear-out events and the removal of used RCF to control exposures to airborne fiber and the potential presence of crystalline silica.
- Potential exposure to other airborne contaminants should be evaluated by a qualified Industrial Hygienist; the selection of appropriate respiratory protection and air monitoring depend upon the conditions present in the work environment.

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<sup>1</sup>Concentration levels are 8-hour time-weighted averages.

<sup>2</sup>The P100 recommendations a conservative default choice; in some cases, solid arguments can be made that other respirator types (e.g., N95, R99, etc.) may be suitable for some tasks or work environments. The P100 recommendation is not designed to limit informed choices, provided that respiratory protection decisions comply with 29 CFR 1910.134.

### **Skin Protection:**

Wear gloves, head coverings and full body clothing as necessary to prevent skin irritation. Washable or disposable clothing may be used. If possible, do not take unwashed clothing home. If soiled work clothing must be taken home, employers should ensure employees are thoroughly trained on the best practices to minimize or avoid non-work dust exposure (e.g., vacuum clothes before leaving the work area, wash work clothing separately, rinse washer before washing other household clothes, etc.).

### **Eye Protection:**

Wear safety glasses with side shields or other forms of eye protection in compliance with appropriate OSHA standards to prevent eye irritation. The use of contact lenses is not recommended, unless used in conjunction with appropriate eye protection. Do not touch eyes with soiled body parts or materials. If possible, have eye-washing facilities readily available where eye irritation can occur.

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>ODOR AND APPEARANCE:</b>	White, odorless, fibrous material
<b>CHEMICAL FAMILY:</b>	Vitreous Aluminosilicate Fibers
<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>WATER SOLUBILITY (%):</b>	Not Soluble in Water
<b>MELTING POINT:</b>	1760° C (3200° F)
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	No Data
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1):</b>	Not Applicable
<b>% VOLATILE:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>MOLECULAR FORMULA:</b>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ·SiO <sub>2</sub>

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>CHEMICAL STABILITY:</b>	Stable under conditions of normal use.
<b>INCOMPATIBILITY:</b>	Soluble in hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid, and concentrated alkali.
<b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID:</b>	None.
<b>HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:</b>	Thermal decomposition of binder from fires or from first heat of product may release smoke, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide. Use adequate ventilation or other precautions to eliminate exposure to vapors resulting from thermal decomposition of binder. Exposure to thermal decomposition fumes may cause respiratory tract irritation, bronchial hyper-reactivity or an asthmatic-type response.
<b>HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:</b>	Not Applicable.

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **HEALTH DATA SUMMARY**

**There has been no increased incidence of respiratory disease or other significant health effects in occupationally exposed workers. In animal studies, long-term, high-dose inhalation exposure resulted in the development of respiratory disease in rats and hamsters.**

## **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

The University of Cincinnati is conducting an ongoing epidemiologic investigation. The evidence obtained from employees in U. S. RCF manufacturing facilities is as follows:

- 1) There is no evidence of any fibrotic lung disease (interstitial fibrosis) from evaluations of chest X-rays.
- 2) There is no evidence of an elevated incidence of lung disease among RCF manufacturing employees.
- 3) An early statistical "trend" was observed, in the exposed population, between RCF exposure duration and some measures of lung function. The observations were clinically insignificant. If these observations were made on an individual employee, the results would be interpreted as being within the normal (predicted) respiratory range. A more recent longitudinal study of employees with 5 or more pulmonary function tests found that there was no effect on lung function associated with RCF production experience.
- 4) Pleural plaques (thickening along the chest wall) have been observed in a small number of RCF employees. The best evidence to date indicates that pleural plaques are a marker of exposure only. Under most circumstances, pleural plaques are not associated with pulmonary impairment. The pathogenesis of pleural plaques remains incompletely understood; however, the mechanism appears to be an inflammatory response caused by inhaled fibers.
- 5) Initial data (circa 1987) seemed to indicate an interactive effect between smoking and RCF exposure; more recent data, however, found no interactive effect. Nevertheless, to promote good health, RCF employees are still actively encouraged not to smoke.

## **TOXICOLOGY**

A number of toxicological studies designed to identify any potential health effects from RCF exposure have been completed. In one study, conducted by the Research and Consulting Company, (Geneva, Switzerland), rats and hamsters were exposed to 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (about 200 fibers/cc) of specially-prepared RCF for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, for up to 24 months. In rats, a statistically significant increase in lung tumors was observed; two mesotheliomas (cancer of the pleural lining between the chest wall and lung) were also identified. Hamsters did not develop lung tumors; however, interstitial fibrosis and mesothelioma was found. Some, in the scientific community, have concluded that the "maximum tolerated dose" was exceeded and that significant particle contamination was a confounding issue; therefore, these study findings may not represent an accurate assessment of the potential for RCF to produce adverse health effects.

In a related multi-dose study with a similar protocol, other rats were exposed to doses of 16 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 9 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> which corresponds to about 115, 75, and 25 fibers per cubic centimeter respectively. This study found no statistically significant increase in lung cancer. Some cases of pleural and parenchymal fibrosis were seen in the 16 mg/m<sup>3</sup> dose group. Some cases of mild fibrosis and one mesothelioma were observed in the 9 mg/m<sup>3</sup> group. No acute respiratory effects were seen in the rats in the 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> exposure group, which suggests that there may be a dose/response threshold, below which irreversible respiratory impacts do not occur.

Other toxicological studies have been conducted which utilized non-physiological exposure methods such as intrapleural, intraperitoneal and intratracheal implantation or injection. Some of these studies have found that RCF is a potential carcinogen. Some experts, however, suggest that these tests have limited relevance because they bypass many of the biological mechanisms that prevent fiber deposition or facilitate fiber clearance.

To obtain more epidemiology or toxicology information, please call the toll free telephone number for the Unifrax Corporation Product Stewardship Program found in Section 16 - Other Information.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No ecological concerns have been identified.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### WASTE MANAGEMENT

To prevent waste materials from becoming airborne during waste storage, transportation and disposal, a covered container or plastic bagging is recommended.

### DISPOSAL

RCF, as manufactured, is not classified as a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261). Any processing, use, alteration or chemical additions to the product, as purchased, may alter the disposal requirements. Under Federal regulations, it is the waste generator's responsibility to properly characterize a waste material, to determine if it is a "hazardous" waste. Check local, regional, state or provincial regulations to identify all applicable disposal requirements.

### EUROPEAN UNION

Waste from this product is not classified as "hazardous" or "special" under European Union regulations. Disposal is permitted at landfills licensed for industrial waste.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

Hazard Class:	Not Regulated	United Nations (UN) Number:	Not Applicable
Labels:	Not Applicable	North America (NA) Number:	Not Applicable
Placards:	Not Applicable	Bill of Lading:	Product Name

### INTERNATIONAL

Canadian TDG Hazard Class & PIN: Not regulated  
Not classified as dangerous goods under ADR (road), RID (train) or IMDG (ship).

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### UNITED STATES REGULATIONS

- EPA:** **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)** Title III - This product does not contain any substances reportable under Sections 302, 304, 313, (40 CFR 372). Sections 311 and 312 (40 CFR 370) apply (delayed hazard).  
**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)** - All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the TSCA inventory. RCF has been assigned a CAS number; however, it is a simple mixture and therefore not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory. The components of RCF are listed on the inventory.  
**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)** and the **Clean Air Act (CAA)** - RCF contains fibers with an average diameter greater than one micron and thus is not considered a hazardous air pollutant.
- OSHA:** Comply with **Hazard Communication Standards** 29 CFR 1910.1200 and 29 CFR 1926.59 and the **Respiratory Protection Standards** 29 CFR 1910.134 and 29 CFR 1926.103.
- California:** Ceramic fibers (airborne particles of respirable size)" is listed in **Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986** as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
- Other States:** RCF products are not known to be regulated by states other than California; however, state and local OSHA and EPA regulations may apply to these products. If in doubt, contact your local regulatory agency.

### INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

- Canada:** **Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)** – RCF is classified as Class D2A – Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects  
**Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)** - All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substance List (DSL)
- European Union:** **European Directive 97/69/EC** classified RCF as a Category 2 carcinogen; that is it "should be regarded as if it is carcinogenic to man."

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### RCF DEVITRIFICATION

As produced, all RCF fibers are vitreous (glassy) materials which do not contain crystalline silica. Continued exposure to elevated temperatures may cause these fibers to devitrify (become crystalline). The first crystalline formation (mullite) begins to occur at approximately 985° C (1805° F). Crystalline silica (cristobalite) formation may begin at temperatures of approximately 1200° C (2192° F). The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase formation is dependent on the duration and temperature of exposure, fiber chemistry and/or the presence of fluxing agents. The presence of crystalline phases can be confirmed only through laboratory analysis of the "hot face" fiber.

IARC's evaluation of crystalline silica states "Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" and additionally notes "carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied" (IARC Monograph Vol. 68, 1997). NTP lists all polymorphs of crystalline silica amongst substances which may "reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens".

IARC and NTP did not evaluate after-service RCF, which may contain various crystalline phases. However, an analysis of after-service RCF samples obtained pursuant to an exposure monitoring agreement with the USEPA, found that in the furnace conditions sampled, most did not contain detectable levels of crystalline silica. Other relevant RCF studies found that (1) simulated after-service RCF showed little, or no, activity where exposure was by inhalation or by intraperitoneal injection; and (2) after-service RCF was not cytotoxic to macrophage-like cells at concentrations up to 320 g/cm<sup>2</sup> - by comparison, pure quartz or cristobalite were significantly active at much lower levels (circa 20 g/cm<sup>2</sup>).

## **RCF AFTER-SERVICE REMOVAL**

Respiratory protection should be provided in compliance with OSHA standards. During removal operations, a FULL FACE RESPIRATOR (at a minimum) is recommended to reduce inhalation exposure along with eye and respiratory tract irritation. A specific evaluation of workplace hazards and the identification of appropriate respiratory protection is best performed, on a case by case basis, by a qualified industrial hygiene professional.

## **DEFINITIONS**

<b>ACGIH:</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
<b>ADR:</b>	Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (International Regulation)
<b>CAA:</b>	Clean Air Act
<b>CAS:</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service
<b>CERCLA:</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
<b>DSL:</b>	Domestic Substances List
<b>EPA:</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>EU:</b>	European Union
<b>f/cc:</b>	Fibers per cubic centimeter
<b>HEPA:</b>	High Efficiency Particulate Air
<b>HMIS:</b>	Hazardous Materials Identification System
<b>IARC:</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>IATA:</b>	International Air Transport Association
<b>IMDG:</b>	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
<b>mg/m<sup>3</sup>:</b>	Milligrams per cubic meter of air
<b>mmpcf:</b>	Million particles per cubic meter
<b>NFPA:</b>	National Fire Protection Association
<b>NIOSH:</b>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<b>OSHA:</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>29 CFR 1910.134 &amp; 1926.103:</b>	OSHA Respiratory Protection Standards
<b>29 CFR 1910.1200 &amp; 1926.59:</b>	OSHA Hazard Communication Standards
<b>PEL:</b>	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
<b>PIN:</b>	Product Identification Number
<b>PNOC:</b>	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified
<b>PNOR:</b>	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated
<b>PSP:</b>	Product Stewardship Program
<b>RCFC:</b>	Refractory Ceramic Fibers Coalition
<b>RCRA:</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>REG:</b>	Recommended Exposure Guideline (RCFC)
<b>REL:</b>	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
<b>RID:</b>	Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (International Regulations)

<b>SARA:</b>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
<b>SARA Title III:</b>	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
<b>SARA Section 302:</b>	Extremely Hazardous Substances
<b>SARA Section 304:</b>	Emergency Release
<b>SARA Section 311:</b>	MSDS/List of Chemicals and Hazardous Inventory
<b>SARA Section 312:</b>	Emergency and Hazardous Inventory
<b>SARA Section 313:</b>	Toxic Chemicals and Release Reporting
<b>STEL:</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit
<b>SVF:</b>	Synthetic Vitreous Fiber
<b>TDG:</b>	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
<b>TLV:</b>	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
<b>TSCA:</b>	Toxic Substances Control Act
<b>TWA:</b>	Time Weighted Average
<b>WHMIS:</b>	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

**Revision Summary:** Substantial rewrite on 02/13/2002 to make MSDS easier to read and to incorporate reference to the recent adoption of the ACGIH TLV and classification. Replaces 03/16/98 MSDS.

**MSDS Prepared By:** INSUALTION SPECIALTIES OF AMERICA, INC. MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

#### **DISCLAIMER**

The information presented herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Employers may use this MSDS to supplement other information gathered by them in their efforts to assure the health and safety of their employees and the proper use of the product. This summary of the relevant data reflects professional judgment; employers should note that information perceived to be less relevant has not been included in this MSDS. Therefore, given the summary nature of this document, Insulation Specialties of America, Inc. does not extend any warranty (expressed or implied), assume any responsibility, or make any representation regarding the completeness of this information or its suitability for the purposes envisioned by the user.