

Material Name: Fiber Glass Wool Specialty Insulation (faced and/or coated) Material Safety Data Sheet ID: 1101

## Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name Fiber Glass Wool Insulation CAS# Not applicable Generic Name Fiber Glass Wool Product Formula Not available Chemical Name: Mixture Hazard Label FBG-003 Manufacturer Information Johns Manville Performance Materials Division P.O. Box 5108 Denver, CO 80127 USA

#### Trade Names:

CM-26 (coated); Exact-O-Kote®; Exact-O-Mat®; Microlite® (coated); Telephone: 303-978-2000 8:00AM-5:00PM M-F Internet Address: http://www.jm.com Emergency: 800-424-9300 (Chemtrec, In English)

OEM Diffuser Board; Spin Glas® Equipment Board (coated or faced); Tuf-Skin Rx®; Valulite™ (faced)

## Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Component	Percent	
65997-17-3	Fiber Glass Wool	50-99	
Not Available	Non-woven, AP, FSK, or vinyl facings; with vinyl, acrylic, or latex coatings	1-40	
Not Available	Urea extended phenol-melamine formaldehyde resin (cured)	1-20*	
Not Available	Urea extended phenol-formaldehyde resin (cured)	1-20*	
	Decabromodiphenyl oxide	<1**	
1309-64-4	Antimony trioxide may be in tape, facing and/or coating.		

#### **Additional Component Information**

\* Binder may be either of these.

\*\*May be present in the facings and/or adhesives. Decabromodiphenyl oxide is present only in CM-26, Exact-O-Kote®, Spin-Glas® Board Equipment Insulation, and Tuf-Skin Rx®.

Occupational exposure to airborne antimony trioxide and decabromodiphenyl oxide is not expected to occur due to product form(s) and intended use(s). Exposure limit is given for reference only.

## Section 3 - Hazards Identification

#### **Emergency Overview**

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Gold, yellow, or black fibrous glass blanket, or board, with or without facings and/or coatings. No significant odor.

### **Potential Health Effects**

#### Summary

Breathing dust from this product may cause a scratchy throat, congestion, and slight coughing. Getting dust or fibers on the skin, or in the eyes may cause itching, rash, or redness. Additional health and safety information is provided in Section 11 of this material safety data sheet.

### Inhalation

Irritation of the upper respiratory tract (scratchy throat), coughing, and congestion may occur in extreme exposures.

#### Skin

Temporary irritation (itching) or redness may occur.

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### Ingestion

This product is not intended to be ingested (eaten). If ingested, it may cause temporary irritation to the gastrointestinal (digestive) tract.

#### Eyes

Temporary irritation (itching) or redness may occur.

## Primary Routes of Entry (Exposure)

Inhalation (breathing dust), skin, and eye contact.

## Target Organs

Nose (nasal passages), throat, lungs, skin, eyes.

#### Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Pre-existing chronic respiratory, skin, or eye diseases or conditions.

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

#### First Aid: Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat, and blow nose to remove dust.

## First Aid: Skin

Wash gently with soap and warm water to remove dust. Wash hands before eating or using the restroom.

### First Aid: Ingestion

Product is not intended to be ingested or eaten. If this product is ingested, irritation of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract may occur, and should be treated symptomatically. Rinse mouth with water to remove fibers, and drink plenty of water to help reduce the irritation. No chronic effects are expected following ingestion.

#### First Aid: Eyes

Do not rub or scratch your eyes. Dust particles may cause the eye to be scratched. Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 5-15 minutes. If irritation persists, contact a medical professional.

Method Used: Not applicable

Lower Flammable Limit (LFL): Not applicable

Flammability Classification: Not determined

## First Aid: Notes to Physician

This product is a mechanical irritant, and is not expected to produce any chronic health effects from acute exposures. Treatment should be directed toward removing the source of irritation with symptomatic treatment as necessary.

# Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: Not applicable Upper Flammable Limit (UFL): Not applicable Auto Ignition: Not determined Rate of Burning: Not determined General Fire Hazards

There is no potential for spontaneous fire or explosion.

## **Extinguishing Media**

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), water, water fog, dry chemical.

## Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

No special procedures are expected to be necessary for this product. Normal fire fighting procedures should be followed to avoid inhalation of smoke and gases.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

#### **Containment Procedures**

Pick up large pieces. Vacuum dusts. If sweeping is necessary, use a dust suppressant such as water. Do not dry sweep dust accumulation or use compressed air for clean-up. These procedures will help to minimize potential exposures.

### **Clean-Up Procedures**

Avoid the generation of dusts during clean-up.

# Section 7 - Handling and Storage

## **Handling Procedures**

Use protective equipment as described in Section 8 of this material safety data sheet when handling uncontained material.

# Storage Procedures

Warehouse storage should be in accordance with package directions, if any. Material should be kept clean, dry, and protected from moisture.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### **Exposure Guidelines**

### A: General Product Information

Glass wool fiber, OSHA voluntary Health and Safety Partnership Program (HSPP): 1 f/cc TWA for fibers longer than 5  $\mu$ m with a diameter less than 3  $\mu$ m.

## **B: Component Exposure Limits**

## Fiber Glass Wool (65997-17-3)

ACGIH: 1 fiber/cm3 TWA (respirable fibers, length >5 µm, aspect ratio >=3:1, as determined by the membrane filter method at 400-450X magnification [4-mm objective], using phase-contrast illumination)

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

#### Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Safety glasses with sideshields are recommended to keep dust out of the eyes.

#### Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

Leather or cotton gloves should be worn to prevent skin contact and irritation. Barrier creams may also be used to reduce skin contact and irritation caused by fiber glass.

#### Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A respirator should be used if ventilation is unavailable, or is inadequate for keeping dust and fiber levels below the applicable exposure limits. In those cases, use a NIOSH-certified disposable or reusable particulate respirator with an efficiency rating of N95 or higher (under 42 CFR 84) when working with this product. For exposures up to five times the established exposure limits use a quarter-mask respirator, rated N95 or higher; and for exposures up to ten times the established exposure limits use a half-mask respirator (e.g., MSA's DM-11, Racal's Delta N95, 3M's 8210), rated N95 or higher. Operations such as sawing, blowing, tear out, and spraying may generate airborne fiber concentrations requiring a higher level of respiratory protection. For exposures up to 50 times the established exposure limits use a full-face respirator, rated N99 or higher.

### Ventilation

In fixed manufacturing settings, local exhaust ventilation should be provided at areas of cutting to remove airborne dust and fibers. General dilution ventilation should be provided as necessary to keep airborne dust and fibers below the applicable exposure limits and guidelines. The need for ventilation systems should be evaluated by a professional industrial hygienist, while the design of specific ventilation systems should be conducted by a professional engineer.

#### Personal Protective Equipment: General

Wear a cap, a loose-fitting, long-sleeved shirt and long pants to protect skin from irritation. Exposed skin areas should be washed with soap and warm water after handling or working with fiber glass. Clothing should be washed separately from other clothes, and the washer should be rinsed thoroughly (run empty for a complete wash cycle). This will reduce the chances of fiber glass being transferred to other clothing.

## Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Gold, yellow, or black fibrous glass blanket or board, with or without facings.	Odor:	No significant odor.
Physical State: Vapor Pressure: Boiling Point: Solubility (H <sub>2</sub> O): Freezing Point: Percent Volatile:	Nil	pH: Vapor Density: Melting Point: Specific Gravity: Evaporation Rate: VOC:	>704°C/1300°F Variable

## Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

## **Chemical Stability**

## This is a stable material.

## Hazardous Decomposition

The decomposition products from this material are those that would be expected from any organic (carbon-containing) material, and are mainly derived from pyrolysis, or burning, of the resin. These decomposition products may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbon particles, and traces of hydrogen cyanide.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## **Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

## Acute Toxicity

## A: General Product Information

Dust from this product is a mechanical irritant, which means that it may cause temporary irritation or scratchiness of the throat, and/or itching of the eyes and skin.

#### B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

#### Antimony trioxide may be in tape, facing and/or coating. (1309-64-4)

Oral LD50 Rat: >34600 mg/kg

### Carcinogenicity

#### A: General Product Information

No data for this product as a whole.

## **B:** Component Carcinogenicity

### Fiber Glass Wool (65997-17-3)

- ACGIH: A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans
- NTP: Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Carcinogen (respirable size)
- IARC: Group 3 Not Classifiable (IARC Monograph 81 [2002] (listed under Man-made mineral fibres), Monograph 43 [1988])

#### Antimony trioxide may be in tape, facing and/or coating. (1309-64-4)

- ACGIH: A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen (production)
- IARC: Group 2B Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (IARC Monograph 47 [1989])

### **Chronic Toxicity**

Antimony trioxide causes pneumoconiosis in humans. Antimony trioxide was tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation exposure in male and female rats. Evidence for pulmonary cancer in the rat studies was inconsistent. In the earlier studies, rats were exposed to extremely high dose levels; exposed female rats, but not males, had an increased cancer incidence. However, in later studies using more advanced techniques, the rats did not show increased cancers. USEPA and CalEPA concluded that these studies are inadequate for use in quantitative cancer risk assessment. According to USEPA's recently proposed cancer risk assessment guidance, a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis is more appropriate when, as with antimony trioxide, the carcinogenicity of a chemical may be a secondary effect of toxicity or of an induced physiological change. The MOE approach was adopted after conferring with CalEPA scientists involved in the Proposition 65 program who suggested using USEPA's "Proposed Guidance for Carcinogen Risk Assessment." An independent laboratory conducted a risk analysis using the MOE approach; the results indicated that the potential levels of exposure to antimony trioxide in JM products pose no significant cancer risk to the end-user of these products.

Fiber Glass Wool: In October 2001, IARC classified fiber glass wool as Group 3, "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans." The 2001 decision was based on current human and animal research that shows no association between inhalation exposure to dust from fiber glass wool and the development of respiratory disease. This is a reversal of the IARC finding in 1987 of a Group 2B designation (possibly carcinogenic to humans) based on earlier studies in which animals were injected with large quantities of fiber glass. NTP and ACGIH have not yet reviewed the IARC reclassification or the most current fiber glass health research; at this time, both agencies continue to classify glass wool based on the earlier animal injection studies.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

## Ecotoxicity

# A: General Product Information

No data available for this product.

## B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Antimony trioxide may be in tape, facing and/or coating. (1309-64-4)

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 833.0 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 530 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: >1000 mg/L [static]

72 Hr EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum: 67 mg/L

7 Hr EC50 Pseudomonas putida: >3.5 mg/L

48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >1000 mg/L

# Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

## US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

## A: General Product Information

This product, as supplied, is not regulated as a hazardous waste by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Comply with state and local regulations for disposal. If you are unsure of the regulations, contact your local Public Health Department, or the local office of the EPA.

#### **B: Component Waste Numbers**

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

## **Disposal Instructions**

Dispose of waste material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations.

## Section 14 - Transportation Information

Shipping Name: This product is not classified as a hazardous material for transport.

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

### **US Federal Regulations**

### A: General Product Information

SARA 311/312: This product is not classified as hazardous under SARA 311/312.

#### B: Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

#### Antimony trioxide may be in tape, facing and/or coating. (1309-64-4)

CERCLA: 1000 lb final RQ; 454 kg final RQ

#### State Regulations

## A: General Product Information

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

### B: Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Fiber Glass Wool ( <sup>1</sup> related to Mineral wool fiber)	65997-17-3	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>
Antimony trioxide may be in tape, facing and/or coating.	1309-64-4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

CAS# 65997-17-3

#### Fiber Glass Wool (related to Mineral wool fiber)

Antimony trioxide may be in tape, facing, and/or coating CAS# 1309-64-4

#### A: TSCA Status

This product and its components are listed on the TSCA 8(b) inventory.

None of the components listed in this product are listed on the TSCA Export Notification 12(b) list.

## International Regulations

# A: General Product Information

All Johns Manville glass fiber products on this MSDS are considered articles under both U.S. and international product regulations and as such, the products and their ingredients do not require registration or notification on the various country-specific inventories.

## **B: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL**

No components are listed in the WHMIS IDL.

## Section 16 - Other Information

### **Other Information**

Prepared for: Johns Manville Performance Materials Division P.O. Box 5108 Denver, CO USA 80217-5108

Prepared by: Johns Manville Product Stewardship P.O. Box 625005 Littleton, CO USA 80162-5005

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Date	MSDS #	Reason
08/01/00	1101-1.0000	New MSDS authoring system.
12/18/01	1101-2.0000	Update Sections 3, 11 & 15 for IARC 2001 re-classification of fiber glass wool to Group 3, not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
11/26/03	1101-2.0001	Section 16 division change from OEM to PM
01/07/04	1101-2.0002	Sect.1 name change OEM to Specialty.
11/30/05	1101-2.0003	Regulatory update. Addition of DBDO to composition. Minor edits to Section 8 Exposure, Section 11 LD50, and Section 15 State.
01/15/07	1101-2.0004	Section 15 TSCA 12b info was edited and DBDO removed. This product is an article under TSCA. DBDO does not need to be reported under TSCA 12b per 40CFR §707.60(b).

This is the end of MSDS # 1101