



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS No. M0029A

Effective Date: 02/01/2023

1. IDENTIFICATION

(a) Product identifier used on the label FIBERFRAX® PH BLANKETS

(b) Other means of identification PH Fine; PH Coarse.

(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

- **Primary Use:** Refractory Ceramic Fiber (RCF) materials are used primarily in industrial high temperature insulating applications. Examples include heat shields, heat containment, gaskets, expansion joints, industrial furnaces, ovens, kilns, boilers and other process equipment at applications up to 1400°C. RCF based products are not intended for direct sale to the general public. While RCFs are used in the manufacture of some consumer products, such as catalytic converter mats and wood burning stoves, the materials are contained, encapsulated, or bonded within the units.
- **Secondary Use:** Conversion into wet and dry mixtures and articles (refer to section 8).
- **Tertiary Use:** Installation, removal (industrial and professional) / Maintenance and service life (industrial and professional) (refer to section 8).

Uses Advised Against
Spraying of dry product.

(d) Name, address, and telephone number
Alkegen
600 Riverwalk Parkway, Suite 120
Tonawanda, NY 14150

For Product Stewardship Information or additional SDSs, visit our web page, <http://www.Alkegen.com> or call Alkegen Customer Service at (716) 768-6500

(e) Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC will provide assistance for chemical emergencies. Call 1-800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

(a) Classification of the chemical

The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) 2012 indicates that IARC Group 2B corresponds to OSHA HCS 2012 Category 2 carcinogen classification (see, e.g., §1910.1200, Appendix F, Part D). WHMIS 2015 Carcinogenicity Category 2.

(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbol(s) and precautionary statement(s)

Hazard Pictogram

**Signal Word**

Warning

Hazard Statements

Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation.

Precautionary statements

Do not handle until all safety instructions have been read and understood.

Use respiratory protection as required; see section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet.

If concerned about exposure, get medical advice.

Store in a manner to minimize airborne dust.

Dispose of waste in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Supplementary Information

May cause temporary mechanical irritation to exposed eyes, skin or respiratory tract.

Minimize exposure to airborne dust.

(c) Describe any hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process

Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure.

These effects are usually temporary.

(d) Mixture rule

Not applicable.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

(a) Chemical and (b) Common Name	(c) CAS Number	% BY WEIGHT
Refractories, Fibers, Aluminosilicate (with zirconia)	142844-00-6	95-97
Formaldehyde, polymer	35297-54-2	3-5
with ammonia and phenol		
Phenol (as contained in phenol resin)	108-95-2	<1
Formaldehyde (as contained in phenol resin)	50-00-0	<1

***Synonyms:** RCF, ceramic fiber, Alumino Silicate Wool (ASW), synthetic vitreous fiber (SVF), man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF), man-made mineral fiber (MMMF), high temperature insulation wool (HTIW)

(d) Impurities and stabilizing additives

Not applicable.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

(a) Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion**SKIN**

Handling of this material may generate mild mechanical temporary skin irritation. If irritation occurs, rinse affected areas with water and wash gently. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.

EYES

In case of eye contact flush abundantly with water; have eye bath available. Do not rub eyes.

NOSE AND THROAT

If these become irritated move to a dust free area, drink water and blow nose.

If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure.

These effects are usually temporary.

(c) Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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

(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

(b) Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):

Non-combustible products, class of reaction to fire is zero.

Packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible.

Thermal decomposition of binder from fires or from first heat of product may release smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, phenol, methyl phenols, ammonia, reactive hydrocarbons and a small amount of formaldehyde. 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.

(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

(a) Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

Minimize airborne dust. Compressed air or dry sweeping should not be used for cleaning. See Section 8 "Exposure Controls / Personal Protection" for exposure guidelines.

(b) Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Frequently clean the work area with appropriately 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

(a) Precautions for safe handling

Handle fiber carefully to minimize airborne dust. Limit use of power tools unless in conjunction with local exhaust ventilation. Use hand tools whenever possible.

(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a manner to minimize airborne dust.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

(a) OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available

<u>Components</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>NIOSH REL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>MANUFACTURER REG</u>
Refractory Ceramic Fiber (RCF)	None established*	0.5 f/cc, 8-hr. TWA	0.2 f/cc TLV, 8-hr. TWA	0.5 f/cc, 8-hr. TWA**
Formaldehyde, polymer with ammonia and phenol	None established	None established.	None established.	None established
Phenol	5 ppm (19 mg/m ³) skin	None established.	5 ppm (19 mg/m ³) skin.	None established
Formaldehyde	0.75 ppm PEL, 2 ppm STEL (15 min.)	None established.	0.3 ppm (0.37 mg/m ³) C.	None established

*Except for the state of California, where the PEL for RCF is 0.2 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 Total Dust 15 mg/m³; Respirable Fraction 5 mg/m³.

**In the absence of an OSHA PEL, HTIW Coalition has adopted a recommended exposure guideline (REG), as measured under NIOSH Method 7400 B. For further information on the history and development of the REG see "Rationale for the Recommended Exposure Guideline" at page 34 of the HTIW Coalition Product Stewardship Program http://www.htiwcoalition.org/documents/PSP_2012.pdf.

OTHER OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVELS (OEL)

RCF-related occupational exposure limits vary internationally. Regulatory OEL examples include: California, 0.2 f/cc; Canadian provincial OELs ranging from 0.2 to 1.0 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.

(b) Appropriate 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.

(c) Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Skin Protection

Wear personal protective equipment (e.g. gloves), 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, employees should be informed on best practices to minimize non-work dust exposure (e.g., vacuum clothes before leaving the work area, wash work clothing separately, and rinse washer before washing other household clothes).

Eye Protection

As necessary, wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory Protection

When engineering and/or administrative controls are insufficient to maintain workplace concentrations below the 0.5 f/cc REG or a regulatory OEL, the use of appropriate respiratory protection, pursuant to the requirements of OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1910.134 and 29 CFR 1926.103, is recommended. A NIOSH certified respirator with a filter efficiency of at least 95% should be used. The 95% filter efficiency recommendation is based on NIOSH respirator selection logic sequence for exposure to manmade mineral fibers. Pursuant to NIOSH recommendations, N-95 respirators are appropriate for exposures up to 10 times the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL). With respect to RCF, both the NIOSH REL and the industry REG have been set at 0.5 fibers per cubic centimeter of air (f/cm³). Accordingly, N-95 would provide the necessary protection for exposures up to 5 f/cm³. Further, the Respirator Selection Guide published by 3M Corporation, the primary respirator manufacturer, specifically recommends use of N-95 respirators for RCF exposures. In cases where exposures are known to be above 5.0 f/cm³, 8 hour TWA, a filter efficiency of 100% should be used. Other factors to consider are the NIOSH filter series N, R or P -- (N) Not resistant to oil, (R) Resistant to oil and (P) oil Proof. These recommendations are not designed to limit informed choices, provided that respiratory protection decisions comply with 29 CFR 1910.134.

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.

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 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

(a) Appearance	White, fibrous wool	(j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
(b) Odor	Odorless	(k) Vapor pressure	Not applicable
(c) Odor threshold	Not applicable	(l) Vapor density	Not applicable
(d) pH	Not applicable	(m) Relative density	2.50 – 2.75
(e) Melting point	1760° C (3200° F)	(n) Solubility	Insoluble
(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable	(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
(g) Flash point	Not applicable	(p) Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
(h) Evaporation rate	Not applicable	(q) Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
(i) Flammability	Not applicable	(r) Viscosity	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

(a) Reactivity	RCF is non-reactive.
(b) Chemical stability	As supplied RCF is stable and inert.
(c) Possibility of hazardous reactions	None
(d) Conditions to avoid	Please refer to handling and storage advice in Section 7
(e) Incompatible materials	None
(f) Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition of binder from fires or from first heat of product may release smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, phenol, methyl phenols, ammonia, reactive hydrocarbons and a small amount of formaldehyde. 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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For more details on scientific publications referenced in this SDS see <http://www.htiwoalition.org/publications.html>

(a) through (d)

TOXICOKINETICS, METABOLISM AND DISTRIBUTION

Basic Toxicokinetics

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion. Man-made vitreous fibers of a similar size to RCF have not been shown to migrate from the lung and/or gut and do not become located in other organs of the body.

Human Toxicological Data/Epidemiology Data

In order to determine possible human health effects following RCF exposure, the University of Cincinnati has been conducting medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in the U.S.A; this epidemiological study has been ongoing for 25 years and medical surveillance of RCF workers continues. The Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM) has conducted medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in European manufacturing facilities.

Pulmonary morbidity studies among production workers in the U.S.A. and Europe have demonstrated an absence of interstitial fibrosis. In the European study a reduction of lung capacity among smokers has been identified, however, based on the latest results from a longitudinal study of workers in the U.S.A. with over 17-year follow-up, there has been no accelerated rate of loss of lung function (McKay et al. 2011).

A statistically significant correlation between pleural plaques and cumulative RCF exposure was evidenced in the U.S.A. longitudinal study.

The final report of the USA mortality study (LeMasters et al., 2017) concluded that "after 30 years of follow-up, no excess of lung cancers in the mortality study and no significant association with radiographic findings of interstitial fibrosis were found in this group of workers." The study also found a small incidence of other effects that appear unrelated to RCF exposure. The final mortality report did not change the current hazard classification for RCF.

Information on Toxicological Effects

- *Acute toxicity: short term inhalation*
No data available: Short term tests have been undertaken to determine fiber (bio) solubility rather than toxicity; repeat dose inhalation tests have been undertaken to determine chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity.
- *Acute toxicity: oral*
No data available: Repeated dose studies have been carried out using gavage. No effect was found.

- *Skin corrosion/irritation*
Not a chemical irritant according to test method OECD no. 404.
- *Serious eye damage/irritation*
Not possible to obtain acute toxicity information due to the morphology and chemical inertness of the substance.
- *Respiratory or skin sensitization*
No evidence from human epidemiological studies of any respiratory or skin sensitization potential.
- *Germ cell mutagenicity/genotoxicity*
Method: In vitro micronucleus test
Species: Hamster (CHO)
Dose: 1-35 mg/ml
Routes of administration: In suspension
Results: Negative
- *Carcinogenicity*
Method: Inhalation, multi-dose
Species: Rat
Dose: 3 mg/m³, 9 mg/m³ and 16 mg/m³
Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation
Results: Fibrosis just reached significant levels at 16 and 9 mg/m³ but not at 3 mg/m³. None of the parenchymal tumor incidences were higher than the historical control values for this strain of animal.

Method: Inhalation, single dose
Species: Rat
Dose: 30 mg/m³
Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation
Results: Rats were exposed to a single concentration of 200 WHO fibers/ml specially prepared RCF for 24 months. High incidence of exposure-related pulmonary neoplasms (bronchoalveolar adenomas and carcinomas) was observed. A small number of mesotheliomas were observed in each of the fiber exposure groups (Mast et al 1995a).

Method: Inhalation, single dose
Species: Hamster
Dose: 30 mg/m³
Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation
Results: Hamsters were exposed to a single concentration of 260 WHO fibers/ml specially prepared RCF for 18 months and developed lung fibrosis, a significant number of pleural mesotheliomas (42/102) but no primary lung tumors (McConnell et al 1995).

Method: Inhalation, single dose
Species: Rat
Dose: RCF1: 130 F/ml and 50 mg/m³ (25% of non fibrous particles)
RCF1a: 125 F/ml and 26 mg/m³ (2% of non fibrous particles)
Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation
Results: Rats were exposed to RCF1 and RCF1a for 3 weeks. The objective of the study was to compare lung retention and biological effects of the original RCF1 compared to RCF1a. The main difference of these 2 samples was the non-fibrous particle content of respectively 25% versus 2%. The post treatment observation was 12 months. Alveolar clearance was barely retarded after RCF1A exposure. After RCF1 exposure, however, a severe retardation of clearance was observed. (Bellmann et al 2001).

After intraperitoneal injection of ceramic fibers into rats in three experiments (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Davis et al 1984), mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity in two studies, while the third report (Pott et al 1987) had incomplete histopathology. Only a few mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity of hamsters after intraperitoneal injection in one experiment (Smith et al 1987). However, the ceramic fibers tested were of relatively large diameter. When rats and hamsters were exposed via intraperitoneal injection, tumor incidence was related to fiber length and dose (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Miller et al 1999, Pott et al 1989). (From SCOEL publication (EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits)

SCOEL/SUM/165, September 2011).

- *Reproductive toxicity*
Method: Gavage
Species: Rat
Dose: 250mg/kg/day
Routes of administration: Oral
Results: No effects were seen in an OECD 421 screening study. There are no reports of any reproductive toxic effects of mineral fibers. Exposure to these fibers is via inhalation and effects seen are in the lung. Clearance of fibers is via the gut and the feces, so exposure of the reproductive organs is extremely unlikely.
- *STOT-Single exposure*
Not applicable
- *STOT-Repeated exposure*
Not applicable
- *Aspiration hazard*
Not applicable

See the following review publications for a summary and discussion:

Interpretation of these animal experiments is complex and there is not complete agreement amongst scientists internationally. A summary of the evidence relating to RCF carcinogenicity in vivo can be found in SCOEL/SUM/165 and in Utell and Maxim 2010.

Other information

Numerous studies indicate the relevance of biopersistence as a determinant of toxic effects of fiber exposure. (Maxim et al 2006).

Irritant Properties

Negative results have been obtained in animal studies (EU method B 4) for skin irritation. Inhalation exposures using the nose only route produce simultaneous heavy exposures to the eyes, but no reports of excess eye irritation exist. Animals exposed by inhalation similarly show no evidence of respiratory tract irritation.

Human data confirm that only mechanical irritation, resulting in itching, occurs in humans. Screening at manufacturers' plants in the UK has failed to show any human cases of skin conditions related to fiber exposure.

(e) International Agency for Research on Cancer and National Toxicology Program

IARC, in 1988, Monograph v.43 (and later reaffirmed in 2002, v.81), classified RCF as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). IARC evaluated the possible health effects of RCF as follows:

- There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of RCF.
- There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of RCF.

The Annual Report on Carcinogens (latest edition), prepared by NTP, classified respirable RCF as "reasonably anticipated" to be a carcinogen).

Not classified by OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available)	No known aquatic toxicity.
(b) Persistence and degradability	These products are insoluble materials that remain stable over time and are chemically identical to inorganic compounds found in the soil and sediment; they remain inert in the natural environment.

	Pressure Hazard – No Reactivity Hazard - No
	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - RCF is not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.
	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Clean Air Act (CAA) - this product 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 Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)** - All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substance List (DSL)

Europe **Integration of RCF into ANNEX XV of the REACH Regulation**

RCF is classified under the CLP (classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures) regulation as a category 1B carcinogen. On January 13, 2010 the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) updated the candidate list for authorization (Annex XV of the REACH regulation) and added 14 new substances in this list including aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibers.

As a consequence, EU (European Union) or EEA (European Economic Area) suppliers of articles which contain aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibers in a concentration above 0.1% (w/w) have to provide sufficient information, available to them, to their customers or upon requests to a consumer within 45 days of the receipt of the request. This information must ensure safe use of the article, and as minimum contains the name of the substance.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product Stewardship Program

Alkegen has established a program to provide customers with up-to-date information regarding the proper use and handling of refractory ceramic fiber. In addition, Alkegen has also established a program to monitor airborne fiber concentrations at customer facilities. If you would like more information about this program, please call Alkegen Product Stewardship at **(716) 768-6500**.

In 2002, OSHA endorsed a five-year voluntary product stewardship program called PSP 2002. On May 23, 2007, HTIW Coalition's predecessor, RCFC, and its member companies renewed this voluntary product stewardship agreement with OSHA. In 2012, 2017 and 2022, HTIW Coalition renewed this agreement.

This new five-year program, called PSP 2022, continues and builds upon the earlier programs. PSP 2022 is a highly acclaimed, multifaceted strategic risk management initiative designed specifically to reduce workplace exposures to refractory ceramic fiber (RCF). For more information regarding PSP 2022, please visit <http://www.htiwcoalition.org>

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) Hazard Rating

HMIS Health	1* (* denotes potential for chronic effects)
HMIS Flammability	0
HMIS Reactivity	0
HMIS Personal Protective Equipment	X (To be determined by user)

Additional Information on After Service Material

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 phase silica may begin to form at approximately 1100° C (2012° F). When the glass RCF fibers devitrify, they form a mixed mineral crystalline silica containing dust. The crystalline silica is trapped in grain boundaries within a matrix predominately consisting of mullite. 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 or furnace contaminants. 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 also studied mixed mineral crystalline silica containing dusts such as coal dusts (containing 5 – 15 % crystalline silica) and diatomaceous earth without seeing any evidence of disease. (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 micrograms/cm² - by comparison, pure quartz or cristobalite were significantly active at much lower levels (circa 20 micrograms/cm²).

DEFINITIONS

ACGIH:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR:	Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (International Regulation)
CAA:	Clean Air Act
CAS:	Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA:	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
DSL:	Domestic Substances List
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
EU:	European Union
f/cc:	Fibers per cubic centimeter
HEPA:	High Efficiency Particulate Air
HMIS:	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA:	International Air Transport Association
IMDG:	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
mg/m³:	Milligrams per cubic meter of air
mmpcf:	Million particles per cubic meter
NFPA:	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH:	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
29 CFR 1910.134 & 1926.103:	OSHA Respiratory Protection Standards
29 CFR 1910.1200 & 1926.59:	OSHA Hazard Communication Standards

PEL:	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
PIN:	Product Identification Number
PNOC:	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified
PNOR:	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated
PSP:	Product Stewardship Program
RCRA:	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL:	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
RID:	Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (International Regulations)
SARA:	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SARA Title III:	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
SARA Section 302:	Extremely Hazardous Substances
SARA Section 304:	Emergency Release
SARA Section 311:	SDS/List of Chemicals and Hazardous Inventory
SARA Section 312:	Emergency and Hazardous Inventory
SARA Section 313:	Toxic Chemicals and Release Reporting
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit`
SVF:	Synthetic Vitreous Fiber
TDG:	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
TSCA:	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA:	Time Weighted Average
WHMIS:	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Revision Summary: Updated to Alkegen format.

SDS Prepared By: ALKEGEN PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP

DISCLAIMER

The information presented on this SDS (1) provides details on material identity, manufacturer/supplier information, hazard characterization and prevention, emergency response and other specialized information, (2) is considered to be accurate to the best of our knowledge, information and good faith belief as of the date of publication, (3) is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release of the material named, (4) should be read and used in conjunction with the company's relevant literature, (5) relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or process and (6) is provided without warranty, expressed or implied, in law or in fact, of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. This document does not constitute a product specification and should not be relied on as such. Employers may use this SDS 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.