



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS No. M0532A

Effective Date: 01/01/2023

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**(a) Product identifier used on the label** ECOFLEX® 2K

**(b) Other means of identification** Polycrystalline fiber, polycrystalline wool (PCW), man-made alumina fiber, high temperature insulation wool (HTIW)

**(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use** PCW 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 and applications. PCW based products are not intended for direct sale to the general public. While PCWs are used in the manufacture of some consumer products, such as catalytic converter mats, the materials are contained, encapsulated, or bonded within the units.

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

**Product Stewardship Information: (716) 768-6500**

**For 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**

In 1988 the **International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)** classified "ceramic fibers" as possible human carcinogens (Group 2B), and at that time, polycrystalline wool was included in this broad category of materials. See section 11 for more information.

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).

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

Under OSHA HCS 2012 and WHMIS 2015, PCW is classified as a category 2 carcinogen.

## 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

<u>(a) Chemical and (b) Common Name</u>	<u>(c) CAS Number</u>	<u>% BY WEIGHT</u>
Polycrystalline Wools (PCW) CAS Name: basic aluminium chloride reaction products with silica	675106-31-7*	85-95
Polyester	25038-59-9	5-15

\*PCW can also be identified by a combination of CAS Numbers: 1344-28-1 (fibrous forms of Aluminium Oxide), 7631-86-9 (Silica, non-crystalline), or 1302-93-8 (Mullite).

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

## 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 this 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 and**

- (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. Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

- (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 an appropriately filtered vacuum or wet sweeping to minimize the accumulation of debris. Do not use compressed air for clean-up.

## **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.

**EMPTY CONTAINERS**

Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

<b>8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION</b>
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**(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**

Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	MANUFACTURER
Aluminosilicate fiber (polycrystalline)	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) : Total Dust -- 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Respirable Fraction -- 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC) : Inhalable particulate -- 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Respirable particulate -- 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	See below*
Polyester	(PNOR) : Total Dust -- 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Respirable Fraction -- 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	(PNOC) : Inhalable particulate -- 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Respirable particulate -- 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	None established

\* As with most industrial materials, it is prudent to minimize unnecessary exposure to respirable dusts. Note that Industrial hygiene standards and occupational exposure limits differ between countries and local jurisdictions. Check with your employer to identify any "respirable dust", "total dust" or "fiber" exposure standards to follow in your area. If no regulatory dust or fiber control standard apply, a qualified industrial hygiene professional can assist with a specific evaluation of workplace conditions and the identification of appropriate respiratory protection practices. In the absence of other guidance, the supplier has found that it is generally feasible to control occupational fiber exposure to 0.5 f/cc or less.

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 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 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**

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 applicable level, 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 particulates. Selection of filter efficiency (i.e. 95%, 99% or 99.97%) depends on how much filter leakage can be accepted and the concentration of airborne contaminants. 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.

## 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	PCW is non-reactive.
(b) Chemical stability	As supplied PCW 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 carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and other products of incomplete combustion. 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

(a) through (d)

## Toxicological Data/Epidemiology Data

Lifetime rat inhalation studies of polycrystalline fiber show that at the maximum dose level tested, there was no evidence of lung cancer, lung fibrosis or any other significant adverse effect. Intraperitoneal, intratracheal and intrapleural studies in rats, together with two in vitro tests, have all shown negative results. Despite some study limitations, it is important to note the consistent lack of carcinogenic response in animal studies.

As produced most polycrystalline fibers, including Saffil® and Fibermax®, have fiber diameters too large to be respirable. Numerous scientific studies suggest that the potential toxicity of a respirable fiber is directly related to bio-persistence (the length of time it takes for the fiber to clear the lung). Based on limited in-vitro laboratory analysis, which measure the dissolution rate of fibers in simulated lung fluid, polycrystalline fibers are known to be relatively durable.

Data from respiratory surveillance studies are not available for PCW workers. In a small cohort of workers exposed to PCW with historical co-exposures to RCF and other fibers, there was no evidence of interstitial lung disease on chest x-rays nor an accelerated rate of loss of lung function on pulmonary function testing. Symptom responses could not be attributed to or excluded from exposure to PCW as a consequence of the prior fiber exposures.

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

In 1988, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) considered the carcinogenicity of several groups of fibers. One grouping they considered was a poorly defined collection of disparate fiber types [polycrystalline fiber, refractory ceramic fiber (referred to as RCF) and single crystal whiskers] into a broad, single category they termed "ceramic fibers". The IARC monograph clearly indicated that test data specific to *polycrystalline* fibers were negative, but according to the IARC classification principles, positive results with other fiber types led to the conclusion that all fibers in the group should be considered as possible human carcinogens (IARC Category 2B). In a subsequent monograph on MMVF (2002), IARC did not specifically re-evaluate polycrystalline fiber. The Annual Report on Carcinogens prepared by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), (latest edition) classified "ceramic fibers (respirable size)" as reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.

## 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.

### (c) Bioaccumulative potential

No bioaccumulative potential.

### (d) Mobility in soil

No mobility in soil.

### (e) Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer)

No adverse effects of this material on the environment are anticipated.

## 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**

This product, 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.

## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

(a) UN number	Not Applicable
(b) UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
(c) Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable
(d) Packing group, if applicable	Not Applicable
(e) Environmental hazards (e.g., Marine pollutant (Yes/No))	Not a marine pollutant
(f) Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code)	Not Applicable
(g) Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises	Not Applicable

Canadian TDG Hazard Class & PIN: Not regulated

Not classified as dangerous goods under ADR (road), RID (train), IMDG (ship), or IATA (air).

## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

### **UNITED STATES REGULATIONS**

- EPA:** **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III** - This product contains aluminum oxide (fibrous forms) which is reportable under Section 313 (40 CFR 372). Sections 311 and 312 (40 CFR 370) apply (delayed hazard).  
**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)** - PCW has been assigned a CAS number; however; it is an "article" under TSCA and therefore exempt from listing 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:** PCW 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:** The assessment of all available toxicological test data on polycrystalline fibrers during the REACH registration process resulted in a “no classification” conclusion.

## 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 polycrystalline 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.

The HTIW Coalition and the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) are partners in PSP HTW, a comprehensive, multi-faceted risk management program designed to control and reduce workplace exposures to high temperature insulation wools (HTIW). For more information regarding PSP HTW, please visit <http://www.htiwcoalition.org>

### **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>RCRA:</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<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>	SDS/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:** Updated to Alkegen format.

**Revision Date:** 01/01/2023

**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.

