

AFFW: Scott

Material Safety Data Sheet

FIBREX

Date Issued: July 6, 1999
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1. PRODUCT INFORMATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER(S):
 (Synonyms)

Rock Wool
 Mineral Wool
 Man Made Vitreous Fiber (MMVF)
 Man Made Mineral Fiber (MMMF)

PRODUCTS

Fibrex - COREPLUS 1200 Pipe Insulation	Fibrex Saling (Formerly Paroc Saling)
Fibrex Industrial Board (Formerly Paroc Ind. Brd.)	Fibrex Cavity Wall Board (Formerly Paroc Wall Brd.)
Fibrex Industrial Flex Batt (Formerly Paroc Flex Batt)	Fibrex Fabrication Board (Formerly Paroc Fab. Brd.)
Fibrex Metal Mesh Blanket (Formerly Paroc M.M.B.)	Fibrex Drainage Media (Formerly Paroc Drainage Media)
Fibrex Marine Brd & Flex (Formerly Paroc Marine Brd & Flex)	Fibrex Capboard & Baseboard (Formerly Paroc Capbrd & Basebrd)
Fibrex F110C (Formerly Paroc F110C)	Fibrex Tank Top (Formerly Paroc Accobrd)
Fibrex T & P-Fab Board (Formerly Paroc T & P-Fab Brd.)	Fibrex Duct Insulation
Fibrex M.B. Plus (Formerly Paroc Plus)	Fibrex OEM Insulation Series
Fibrex Curtain Wall (Formerly Paroc Curtain Wall)	Fibrex Sound Attenuation Fire Batt (Formerly Paroc Sali)

2. PRODUCT INGREDIENTS

a) Man Made Vitreous Fiber	%	CAS#	OSHA-PEL	EXPOSURE LIMITS		
				ACGIH-TLV	NIOSH-REL	NALMA-REL
	95	None assigned	Total 15 mg/m ³	Total 10 mg/m ³	3 fibers/cc	1 fiber/cc
			Respirable 1 fiber/cc	Respirable 1 fiber/cc		
b) Urea extended phenol formaldehyde resin-cured	2-5	25104-55-6	none	ACGIH-TLV none		
c) For ASJ jacketed products only, adhesive contains ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer	<1	none assigned	OSHA-PEL none	ACGIH-TLV none		
d) Lubricating oil	<2	8012-95-1	OSHA-PEL 5mg/m ³	ACGIH-TLV 5mg/m ³		

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	N/A	Odor:	Oderless
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	N/A	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1):	Var.
Vapor Density (Air=1):	N/A	Melting Point:	95% A 2000°F. <5% A 302°F
% Solubility:	Nil		
Appearance:	Solid, Greyish in Color	Evaporation Rate:	N/A

4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point:	N/A
Flammable Limits:	LEL: N/A
Autoignition Temperature:	N/A
Extinguishing Media:	Use media appropriate to the surrounding fire conditions.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Treat as residential building materials.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	The facing on faced products may burn and care should be exercised when working around an open flame. The organic binder and the facing will emit toxic fumes and smoke when oxidized and ventilation is recommended on initial equipment start-up (for bonded products only).

5. REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable
Incompatibility:	Hydrofluoric Acid
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Conditions to Avoid:	None in designed use
Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products:	Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrocarbon particles, Carbon-Hydrogen-Nitrogen and Nitrogen-Oxygen compounds.

6. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry:	Inhalation, skin and eye contact.
Acute Effects:	Man Made Vitreous Fibers (MMVF) are mechanical irritants to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system.
Chronic Effects:	Extensive medical-scientific research has been conducted into the health aspects of MMVFs over the past 50 years. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), an agency for The World Health Organization (WHO) has reviewed this research. The research has included studies of over 50,000 workers employed in the industry as well as animal studies.

Animal studies have shown that MMVF's are not a carcinogen by inhalation. Malignant tumors were produced in animals when large doses of MMVF were implanted surgically or injected into the chest or abdomen by passing the animal's natural defense mechanisms. Based upon these studies, IARC classified MMVF's in group 2B, "possibly carcinogenic to humans." No increased risk of lung cancer has been demonstrated through inhalation experiments, even at doses of 100 to 1000 times greater than levels in the workplace.

In a large animal inhalation study, minimal fibrosis (i.e. lung scarring) was observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of rock wool fiber. However, based upon current exposure levels in manufacturing and end-use environments coupled with existing health effects information on rock wool, these results are not thought to be indicative of an increased risk for humans.

On going human studies have shown a slightly elevated risk of lung cancer among workers employed in the MMVF industry over the past fifty years. This result cannot be directly attributed to fiber exposures, however, due to the presence of other occupational carcinogens (e.g. asbestos, crystalline silica, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, etc.) in the workplace, and the inability of these studies to account for the influence of smoking on the incidence of lung cancer in the exposed population. Moreover, in a European study in which workers were exposed only to rock wool fiber, no increased risk of lung cancer was observed.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) proposed, but has not finalized an exposure limit of 1 fiber/cc as an 8-Hour Time Weighted Average for all MMVF's. In developing this exposure level, OSHA stated its belief that controlling exposures to this level would ensure that workers are adequately protected against the respiratory effects of MMVF's.

7. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

- Eye Contact:** Flush with large quantities of water. Contact a physician if irritation persists.
- Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air and drink water.
- Skin Contact:** Cleanse with cold water, then warm water and soap.
- Ingestion:** Not likely, contact physician if it occurs.

8. PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

- Wear Loose Clothing:** Wearing long-sleeved shirts and blouses, loose at the neck and wrists, along with long pants and caps will protect skin areas from coming in contact with mineral wool fiber. Loose clothing prevents fiber from rubbing into the skin. Depending on job conditions, gloves may be necessary.
- Prevent Airborne Dust:** Dust collection systems should be used whenever mineral wool fiber exposures may exceed either established dust standards or recommended fiber standards. Operations such as sawing, machining and/or blowing mineral wool fiber have the greatest potential for high exposures.
- Protect Eyes:** Safety glasses, goggles or face shields should be worn whenever mineral wool fiber materials are being applied overhead or in areas where loose particles or fibers may get into the eyes.
- Don't Rub or Scratch Skin:** If mineral wool particles and fibers accumulate on exposed skin areas, do not rub or scratch. Remove the material by washing the skin thoroughly but gently with warm water and mild soap. Using a good commercial skin cream or lotion after washing may be helpful.
- Wear Respirators:** If there is a possibility that airborne mineral wool fiber concentrations may exceed recommended working levels or if respiratory discomfort is experienced, respirators should be worn. Acceptable respirators are those specifically approved by NIOSH for protection against dusts. Examples are 3M 8710, 9910 etc. An appropriate fit-testing program must be incorporated in the respiratory program.

Wash Work Clothes Separately:

Work clothing worn in areas where exposure to mineral wool fiber is possible should be washed separately from other household laundry to prevent fiber from being transferred to other clothing. Rinse the washing machine thoroughly before it is used again. If there is a lot of fiber on clothing, it is best to presoak and rinse the garments first, prior to washing.

Keep Work Areas Clean:

Avoid unnecessary handling of scrap materials by keeping waste disposal equipment as close to working areas as possible. Do not let scrap material and debris pile up on floors and other surfaces. Follow an organized house-keeping program at all times.

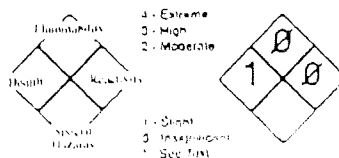
9. PREPARATION INFORMATION

Date of Preparation: August 14, 1999

Name: Fibrex Insulations, Inc.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Acronyms used in this MSDS:**

- ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- CAS#:** Chemical Abstracts Service Number
- IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer
- LEL:** Lower Explosive Limit
- NAIMA:** North American Insulation Manufacturers Association
- N/A:** Not Applicable
- NFPA:** National Fire Protection Assoc.
- NIOSH:** National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health
- OSHA:** Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PEL:** Permissible Exposure Limit
- REL:** Recommended Exposure Level
- TLV:** Threshold Limit Values
- WHO:** World Health Organization

NFPA FIRE HAZARD SYMBOL*

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FF130-06/99