

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: **Alumina Fiber Blanket 3000 Products**

Chemical Name: Mixture of Vitreous Alumina Fibers

Grade(s): Alumina Fiber Blanket

Manufacturer/Supplier: **Refractory Specialties, Inc. P.O. Box 189, OH U.S.A. 44672-0189**

Emergency: 1-330-938-2101 (Monday - Friday 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)
1-330-821-4051 330-692-3149 or 330-692-0247 (After Hours)

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>COMPONENTS</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>% BY WEIGHT</u>
Alumina Oxide (Fibrous Forms)	1344-28-1	95
Silica (amorphous)	7631-86-9	< 5
Latex	Proprietary	0 – 5

Trace amount of formaldehyde may release from **latex** during initial heating of this product. The current OSHA PELs for formaldehyde are: 0.75 ppm (8 hr.TWA) and 2 ppm (STEL).

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

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING! POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD BY INHALATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN, EYE, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. HAZARD DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE. OFF-WHITE TO GRAY ODORLESS MINERAL FIBER SHAPES. SEE SECTION 11 FOR DETAILS.

HAZARD RATINGS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS) RATINGS:

Health: 1*, Flammability: 0, Reactivity: 0, Personal Protection Index: X

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

TARGET ORGANS:

Skin, eyes, and lungs.

Total Number of Pages: 7

INHALATION:

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

EYE CONTACT:

Slightly to moderately irritating. Fibers may be abrasive; prolonged contact may cause damage to the outer surface of the eye.

SKIN CONTACT:

Slightly to moderately irritating. Exposure may result in irritation, inflammation, rash or itching.

INGESTION:

If ingested in sufficient quantity, may cause gastrointestinal disturbances. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, or abdominal pain.

CHRONIC EFFECTS:

Toxicological studies indicates that alumina fiber showed no fibrogenic, Carcinogenic nor other significant toxicological effects when exposure occurs by relevant routes. Despite this evidence, the IARC has placed Alumina Fiber into a broad group called ceramic fibers.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

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

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

The Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens (1994), prepared by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), classified respirable ceramic fiber and glasswool as substances reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ceramic fiber, including alumina fiber, as possible human carcinogens (Group 2B). The classification of ceramic fiber was based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals and no available data in humans. 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 material known to the State of California to cause cancer.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES**INHALATION:**

If respiratory tract irritation occurs, relocate individual to a dust free environment. Get medical attention if irritation persists. See Section 8 for additional measures to reduce or eliminate exposure.

EYE CONTACT:

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 CONTACT:

If skin becomes irritated, remove contaminated 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.

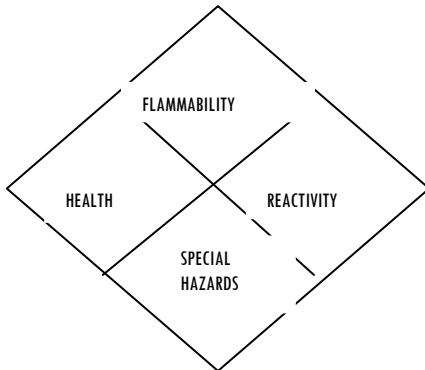
INGESTION:

If gastrointestinal irritation occurs, relocate individual to a dust free environment. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

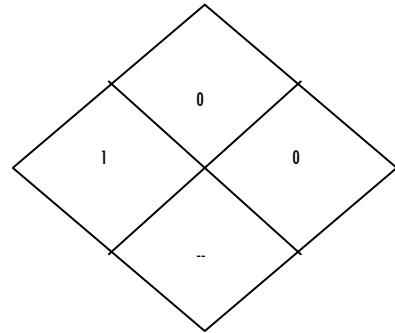
NOTES TO PHYSICIANS:

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

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES



4 -- EXTREME
 3 -- HIGH
 2 -- MODERATE
 1 -- LIGHT
 0 -- INSIGNIFICANT



NFPA Unusual Hazards: None

Flammable Properties:

Flashpoint: None.
 Method: N. A.

Flammable Limits:

Lower Flammable Limit: N. A.
 Upper Flammable Limit: N. A.

Autoignition Temperature: None.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Decomposition products may include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, water and smoke.

Extinguishing Media:

Use extinguishing media suitable for type of surrounding fire.

Fire Fighting Instructions:

See "Extinguishing Media" above.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard:

None.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL PROCEDURES

Following routine housekeeping procedures. Use vacuum suction with HEPA filters to clean up spilled material. If sweeping is necessary, use a dust suppressant and place material in closed containers. Avoid creating airborne dust. Do not use compressed air for clean up. Personnel should wear gloves, goggles and approved

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handle all man-made fiber products with caution. Minimize airborne dusts by avoiding the unnecessary disturbance of materials.

Prolonged exposure to high temperatures generally increases the relative friability of all man-made fibers. See Section 16 for more details. Depending on the product's use, other contaminants may also be present. During removal, the exposed material should be frequently misted with water to minimize airborne dust. A surfactant may be added to the water to improve the wetting process. Use only enough water to wet the insulation. Do not allow water to accumulate on floors.

Clean Up

Dust suppressing cleaning methods such as wet sweeping or vacuuming should be used to clean the work area. If vacuuming is used the vacuum must be equipped with a HEPA filter. Compressed air or dry sweeping should not be used for cleaning. Dust suppressing compounds may be used to clean up light dust.

For additional information regarding the use and handling of refractory ceramic fiber, contact Refractory Specialties, Inc. at 1-330-938-2101.

EMPTY CONTAINERS:

Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

<u>Components</u>	<u>OSHA (PEL)</u>	<u>ACGIH (TLV)</u>	<u>SUPPLIER</u>
Alumina fiber	15 mg/m3 total dust 5 mg/m3 respirable fraction	None Established	None Established
Silica amorphous	6 mg/m3 (< 1% crystalline silica)	10 mg/m3 (total dust, containing < 1% crystalline silica) 3 mg/m3 (respirable dust, containing < 1% crystalline silica)	None Established
Latex	None Established	None Established	None Established

PNOC = Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (ACGIH – Inhalable), PNOR = Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (OSHA – Total dust).

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Dust suppressing control technologies such as local exhaust ventilation, point of generation dust collection, down draft work stations, emission controlling tool designs, and materials handling equipment are effective means of minimizing airborne fiber emissions. For additional information, contact Refractory Specialties, Inc. at 1-330-938-2101.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Wear NIOSH certified respirator or equivalent for airborne dust.

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. Work clothes should be washed separately from other clothing and the washing machine rinsed thoroughly following use. Inform the launderer of the proper procedures. Store work clothes and street clothes separately to prevent contamination.

EYE PROTECTION:

Wear safety glasses or chemical goggles to prevent eye contact. Do not wear contact lenses unless chemical goggles are also worn. Do not touch eyes with contaminated body parts or materials. Have eye-washing facilities readily available where eye contact can occur.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odor and Appearance: Off-white or White, odorless ceramic shape. Chemical Family: Vitreous Alumina fibers
Boiling Point: N. A. % Solubility in Water: N. A.
Melting Point: 3000F minimum Specific Gravity: 2.73 – 3.2
Vapor Pressure: N. A. pH: N. A.
Vapor Density (Air = 1): N. A. % Volatile: N. A.
Molecular Weight: N. A. Molecular Formula: N. A.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under conditions of normal use.
INCOMPATIBILITY: Soluble in hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid, and concentrated alkali.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Decomposition products may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and smoke. Aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons may be emitted from decomposing latex.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Not Applicable.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGY

Alumina fiber was administered to rats in intraperitoneal, intratracheal and intrapleural studies and all showed negative results. An international reference standard asbestos was used as a positive control and behaved as predicted in all of these studies. This comprehensive group of toxicological studies indicates that Alumina fiber showed no fibrogenic, carcinogenic nor other significant toxicological effects when exposure occurs by relevant routes (i.e., by inhalation or oral ingestion) or when introduced artificially into the lung in large quantities by injection. Despite this evidence, the IARC has placed Alumina Fiber into a broad group called ceramic fibers. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) reviewed the carcinogenicity data on man-made mineral fibers in 1987. IARC classified ceramic fiber (including polycrystalline alumina fiber) as possible human carcinogens (Group 2B). IARC's classification of ceramic fiber was based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals and inadequate evidence (no data) of the carcinogenicity in humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information:

No data available.

Distribution:

No data available.

Chemical Fate Information:

No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL:

Fibers contained in this products are not classified as a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261). Check local, regional, state or provincial regulations for applicable requirements for disposal. 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.

EMPTY CONTAINERS:

Product packaging may contain product residue. Do not reuse.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)**

BILL OF LADING DESCRIPTION (49 CFR 172.202): ALUMINA BLANKET 3000 PRODUCTS (NON-REGULATED)

UNITED NATIONS (UN) NUMBER: NOT APPLICABLE

NORTH AMERICA (NA) NUMBER: NOT APPLICABLE

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Key statutory and regulatory classifications or listings for the product, as manufactured, which may impact product storage, use, handling or disposal:

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):**

All substances contained in this product are listed in the TSCA Chemical Inventory [Section 8(b)].

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Information: SARA Hazard Category:

Listed below are the hazard categories for the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370):

Immediate Hazard: --
Delayed Hazard: X

Fire Hazard: --
Pressure Hazard: --

Reactivity Hazard: --

SARA Title III:

This product contains aluminum oxide (fibrous forms) which is reportable under Section 313 (40 CFR 372). Sections 311 and 312 apply.

STATE REGULATIONS**California:**

Listed as "Ceramic Fibers (airborne particles of respirable size)" Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: Known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Other States:

Ceramic fiber 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. Contact your local agency if in doubt.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS**Canadian WHMIS:**

Class D-2A Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

Canadian EPA:

All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Trace amounts of formaldehyde, acrylonitrile may be released from latex polymer during initial heating. Under normal conditions of handling, processing and use it is reasonable to expect the amount of acrylonitrile released to be below 1.0 ppm. Consult OSHA Standards on acrylonitrile and formaldehyde (29 CFR 1910.1045 and 29 CFR 1910.1048 respectively) for specific requirements if the exposure level is beyond the threshold levels.

Product Stewardship Program of The Unifrax Corporation

The Unifrax Corporation – a manufacturer of bulk Refractory Ceramic Fiber and a supplier to Refractory Specialties, Inc., has established a program to provide customers with up-to-date information regarding the proper use and handling of refractory ceramic fiber. In addition, Unifrax Corporation has also established a program to monitor airborne fiber concentrations at customer facilities. If you would like more information about this program, please call Refractory Specialties, Inc. or the Unifrax Corporation Product Stewardship Information Hotline at 1-800-322-2293.

Definitions:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
Fibers/cc: Fibers per cubic centimeter
HEPA: High Efficiency Particulate Air
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System
mg/m³: Milligrams per cubic meter of air
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 Standard
29 CFR 1910.1200 & 1926.59: OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCF: Refractory Ceramic Fiber
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
Title III: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
Section 302: Extremely Hazardous Substances
Section 304: Emergency Release
Section 311: MSDS/List of Chemicals and Hazardous Inventory
Section 312: Emergency and Hazardous Inventory
Section 313: Toxic Chemicals and Release Reporting
SVF: Synthetic Vitreous Fiber
TLV: Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

DISCLAIMER

The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However, no warranty or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.