

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: **Gemcolite Fill Board Fiber Products**

Chemical Name: Mixture of Vitreous Alumina Silicate Fibers

Grade(s): FG23-111 (All Grades)

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>
Aluminosilicate fiber (vitreous)	142844-00-6	>20
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	0-70
Aluminum Silicate	1302-76-7	0-70
Mullite	1302-93-8	0-50
Silica (amorphous)	7631-86-9	0-15
Starch	56780-58-6	0-10
Silica, Cristobillite	14464-46-1	0-3
Quartz	14808-60-7	0-3
Kyanite	1302-76-7	0-3

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

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING! CHRONIC (LONG-TERM) HEALTH HAZARD. THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS CRYSTALLINE SILICA. REPEATED INHALATION OF DUSTS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA OVER TIME CAN CAUSE LUNG DISEASE AND CANCER. MAY CAUSE SKIN, EYE, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. HAZARD DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE. OFF-WHITE TO WHITE 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.

INHALATION:

Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause coughing and mild irritation. Repeated inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silica over time can cause progressive fibrotic lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Lung damage may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. Silicosis can result in death from cardiac failure or the destruction of lung tissue. The extent and severity of lung damage depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration, and length of exposure. Aluminum silicates may also cause milder lung effects. 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:

Studies to date, involving occupationally exposed workers, have not identified any increased incidence of respiratory disease. Long-term, high-dose exposure to specially-sized, rodent respirable fiber has resulted in the development of fibrosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma in rats & hamsters. See Sections 11 & 16 of this MSDS for more information.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Inhalation of dusts may aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions. People that develop silicosis are more likely to develop tuberculosis. Smoking and exposure to crystalline silica increases the risks of lung damage. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and autoimmune related diseases have been linked to crystalline silica exposure. Individuals who are atopic (with a history of allergies) may experience greater amounts of skin and respiratory irritation.

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

Although studies, involving occupationally exposed workers, have not identified any increased incidence of respiratory disease, results from animal testing have been used as the basis for hazard classification:

The Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens (1994), prepared by the **National Toxicology Program (NTP)**, classified respirable RCF and glasswool as substances reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.

The **International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)** has classified ceramic fiber, fibrous glasswool and mineral wool (rockwool & slagwool) as possible human carcinogens (Group 2b) based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals, but insufficient 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.

The **Commission of The European Communities (DG XI)** has classified RCF as substances which should be regarded as if they are carcinogenic to man. **IARC** has also classified respirable crystalline silica, a possible byproduct of RCF devitrification following sustained, high-temperature (>2192°F) use, as a substance known to be carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

Mullite contains trace amounts of crystalline silica. Crystalline silica is a chronic (long-term) health hazard. Repeated inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silica over time can cause lung disease and cancer. Avoid dust creation. Do not inhale dusts from this product.

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.

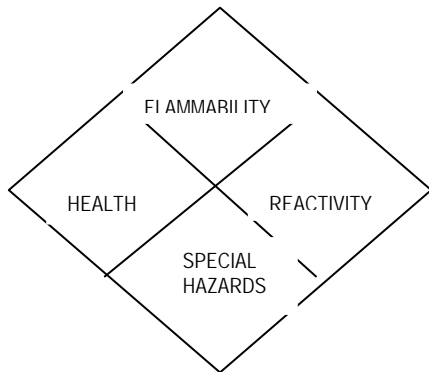
INGESTION:

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

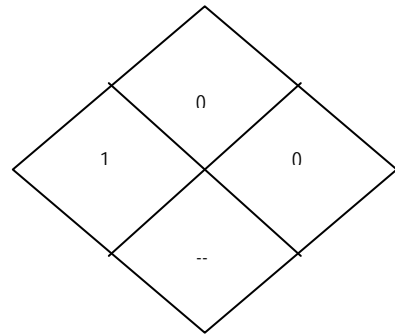
NOTES TO PHYSICIANS:

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

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Do not walk through or scatter dust.

CONTAINMENT PROCEDURES

Avoid dust generation.

CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

Use wet clean-up methods (wiping, mopping, etc.) or a vacuum to remove small amounts. The vacuum must be equipped with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent the recirculation of crystalline silica (a vacuum equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air filter (HEPA) filter is recommended). For large spills, use a fine water spray or mist to control dust creation and carefully scoop or shovel into a clean, dry container for later reuse or disposal. Completely remove all dusts to prevent recirculation of crystalline silica into the workplace. **DO NOT USE DRY SWEEPING OR COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS.** Clean-up personnel must wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection (See Section 8).

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Isolate area of spill and deny entry to unauthorized and/or unprotected personnel.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Avoid inhalation of dust from the spilled material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

SPILL PROCEDURES

Use vacuum suction with HEPA filters to clean up spilled material. Use wet sweeping or a dust suppressant where sweeping is necessary.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handle ceramic fiber with caution. Minimize airborne dusts by avoiding the unnecessary disturbance of materials. Prolonged exposure to high temperatures generally increases the relative friability of aluminosilicate fibers. Removal and clean up of after service product may result in exposure to a mixture of crystalline phase silica and vitreous aluminosilicate fiber (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. Under dusty conditions, employees should wear coveralls or other suitable work clothing. Contaminated clothing must be vacuumed before removal and respiratory protection should be the last article of clothing removed. **DO NOT REMOVE** dusts from clothing by blowing or shaking. Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before re-wearing. Do not take contaminated clothing home. For additional information regarding the use and handling of refractory ceramic fiber, contact Refractory Specialties, Inc. at 1-330-938-2101 or the Unifrax Corporation Product Stewardship Information Line at 1-800-322-2293 (See Section 16).

EMPTY CONTAINERS

Store in a dry area in closed containers. Storage and work areas should be periodically cleaned to minimize dust accumulation. Comply with OSHA Hazard Communication Rule 29 CFR 1910.1200, and applicable federal, country, state, provincial, or local laws and regulations during storage, use, and disposal of this product. For further information, consult the current American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard practice, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica".

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

<u>Components</u>	<u>OSHA (PEL)</u>	<u>ACGIH (TLV)</u>	<u>SUPPLIER</u>
Aluminosilicate fiber (vitreous)	None Established	0.2 fiber/cc	0.5 fiber/cc 8-hr TWA (RCFC)*

Aluminum Oxide	5 mg/m ³ PEL (resp. dust) 10 mg/m ³ PEL (total dust)	10 mg/m ³ PEL (total dust)	None Established
Silica (amorphous)	6 mg/m ³ (< 1% crystalline silica)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust, containing < 1% crystalline silica) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable dust, containing < 1% crystalline silica)	None Established
Starch	5 mg/m ³ PEL (resp. dust) 15 mg/m ³ PEL (total dust)	10 mg/m ³ TLV (total dust)	None Established
Silica, Cristobalite	0.05 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable dust)	0.025 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction)	
Quartz	0.1 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable dust)	0.025 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction)	

* Pending the results of long-term health effects studies, airborne exposures should be controlled at or below the Refractory Ceramic Fiber Coalition (RCFC) Recommended Exposure Guidelines listed above.

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 or the Unifrax Corporation Product Stewardship Information Line at 1-800-322-2293 (See Section 16).

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

When engineering and/or administrative controls are insufficient, the use of appropriate respiratory protection, pursuant to the requirements of OSHA 1910.134, 29 CFR 1926.103, and 29 CFR Part 134 is recommended. 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.

OSHA HAS NOT ESTABLISHED A SPECIFIC PERMISSABLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL) FOR RCF.

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.

See Section 16 regarding handling considerations for after service aluminosilicate fiber.

GENERAL

Where there is a potential exposure to crystalline silica, the following warnings should be readily visible and posted near entrances and accessways to work areas: WARNING! FREE SILICA WORK AREA. Unauthorized persons keep out. The following warning should be posed within the work area where potential exposure may occur: WARNING! FREE SILICA WORK AREA. Avoid breathing dust. May cause delayed lung injury (silicosis). (NIOSH Criteria Document, Occupational Exposure to Crystalline silica, pg. 5, 1974)

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<p>Odor and Appearance: White or off-white, odorless ceramic shape. Boiling Point: N. A. Melting Point: 3200F minimum Vapor Pressure: N. A. Vapor Density (Air = 1): N. A. Molecular Weight: N. A.</p>	<p>Chemical Family: Vitreous Alumino-silicate fibers % Solubility in Water: N. A. Specific Gravity: 2.73 – 3.2 pH: N. A. % Volatile: N. A. Molecular Formula: N. A.</p>
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<p>CHEMICAL STABILITY: INCOMPATIBILITY: CONDITIONS TO AVOID: HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:</p>	<p>Stable under conditions of normal use. Soluble in hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid, and concentrated alkali. None. Decomposition products may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and smoke. Not Applicable.</p>
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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The existing toxicology and epidemiology data bases for RCF's are based on ongoing studies. The Unifrax Corporation supports ongoing investigations and will make all data available to interested parties upon request. Information will be updated as studies are completed and reviewed. The following is a summary of the results to date:

EPIDEMIOLOGY

An epidemiologic investigation, being conducted by the University of Cincinnati, of RCF production workers in the U.S. is ongoing. The evidence obtained from employees in U. S. RCF manufacturing facilities, is as follows:

- 1) There is no evidence of any fibrotic lung disease (interstitial fibrosis) on x-ray.
- 2) There is no evidence of an elevated incidence of lung disease among RCF manufacturing employees who were exposed to RCF.
- 3) In the exposed population, a statistical "trend", comparing initial test results (circa 1987) to predicted norms as based on breathing tests, was observed between the duration of exposure to RCF and a decrease in some measures of pulmonary function. The observations are considered to be statistically significant, but clinically insignificant. In other words, if these observations were made on an individual employee, the results would be interpreted as being within the normal (predicted) respiratory range. A more recent longitudinal study of employees with 5 or more pulmonary function tests found that there was no further effect on lung function associated with RCF production experience.
- 4) Initial data (circa 1987) indicated that the decrease in pulmonary function appears to be greater in employees who smoke. RCF exposure and smoking behavior seem to demonstrate an interactive effect; in other words, RCF-exposed smokers seemed to show a greater decrease in respiratory function than would be produced by combining the average decrease observed from RCF-exposure only and smoking behavior only. More recent data and analysis have found that the smoking/production interactive effect is no longer observable. Nonetheless, to promote good health practices, employees are still actively encouraged not to smoke.
- 5) Pleural plaques, which are discrete areas of pleural thickening usually on the parietal pleura or diaphragm, have been observed in a small number of RCF employees. There appears to be a dose-response relationship between the occurrence of pleural plaques on chest radiographs and the following variables: a) years since RCF production hire date; b) duration of RCF production employment; and c) cumulative RCF exposure. The best evidence to date indicates that pleural plaques are a marker of exposure only. There is virtually no evidence to suggest that pleural plaques are a precursor mechanism of respiratory conditions such as interstitial fibrosis, lung cancer, or mesothelioma. Under most circumstances, pleural plaques are not associated with pulmonary impairment. The pathogenesis of pleural plaques remains incompletely understood; however, the mechanism appears to be an inflammatory response caused by inhaled fibers transported via lymphatics to the subpleural area.

TOXICOLOGY

Man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF) based products, including RCF, contain fibers of different sizes, some of which are small enough to be respirable by humans. Scientists have been conducting research since the 1950's to determine the potential risks for adverse health effects which may result from fiber inhalation.

In 1987 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified man-made vitreous fibers including glasswool, rockwool, slagwool, and RCF as possible human carcinogens (2B). More recently, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services classified the respirable fibers of glasswool and RCF as "substances which may reasonably be

anticipated to be carcinogens" (National Toxicology Program, 7th Annual Report on Carcinogens, 1994).

To date, a number of toxicological studies have been conducted which utilize non-physiological exposure methods such as intrapleural, intraperitoneal and intratracheal implantation or injection. Some of these studies concluded that RCF is a potential carcinogen. Some experts, however, suggest that these tests have limited relevance because they bypass many of the biological mechanisms which prevent fiber deposition or facilitate fiber clearance.

Other toxicological studies utilizing a physiological exposure method, inhalation, have produced findings of respiratory disease in rodents. The most recent RCF-inhalation studies were conducted at the Research and Consulting Company, Geneva, Switzerland. Rats and hamsters were exposed, using a nose-only inhalation system, to the "maximum tolerated dose" of 30 mg/m³ (about 200 fibers/cc) of specially-prepared RCF for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, for up to 24 months. In another research effort, other rats were exposed, in a multi-dose study with a similar protocol, to doses of 3 mg/m³, 9 mg/m³, and 16 mg/m³, which corresponds to about 25, 75, and 115 fibers/cc.

No acute respiratory effects were seen in the rats in the 3 mg/m³ exposure group. Some cases of mild parenchymal fibrosis and one mesothelioma were observed in the 9 mg/m³ group. Some cases of pleural and parenchymal fibrosis were seen in the 16 mg/m³ and in the 30 mg/m³ exposure group. In addition to a statistically significant increase in lung tumors, two mesotheliomas were also observed in the 30 mg/m³ group. Hamsters, exposed to only the highest dose, did not develop lung tumors. However, a moderate amount of interstitial fibrosis was seen, as well as a 42% incidence rate of mesothelial tumors.

These studies have found RCF to be a rodent carcinogen, under the conditions of lifetime exposure at high doses. These studies suggest that there may be a dose/response threshold, below which irreversible respiratory impacts do not occur. To obtain more epidemiology or toxicology information, please call the toll free telephone number for the Unifrax Corporation Product Stewardship Program found in Section 16 - Other Information.

This product also contains mullite, which contains trace amounts of crystalline silica. The health effects of crystalline silica are listed below:

ACUTE DOSE EFFECTS

A: General Product Information

The short-term or immediate effects of dust inhalation are expected to be coughing and mild respiratory irritation. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, pain, redness, tears, blurred vision, and light sensitivity. There may be no symptoms during the early stages of chronic silicosis. As the disease progresses, the symptoms include tiredness, shortness of breath, severe cough, and characteristic x-rays. Shortness of breath upon exertion is one of the most common symptoms and limited chest expansion is the most common physical sign.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)

Oral LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg;
Dermal LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Oral LD50 Rat: 500 mg/kg

REPEATED DOSE EFFECTS

Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis that greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). Three types of silicosis have been identified. Acute silicosis can occur several weeks or months following exposure to very high levels of crystalline silica and can result in death in months or within several years. Accelerated silicosis can occur 5-10 years after exposure to higher levels of crystalline silica. Chronic silicosis is the most common type and usually occurs after 10 or more years of exposure to low levels of crystalline silica.

Similar aluminum silicate minerals such as kaolin have been found to cause lung fibrosis in the absence of crystalline silica. The disease is not as severe as silicosis but can cause respiratory symptoms and changes. Crystalline silica exposure appears to enhance the severity of the disease.

Animal studies indicate that cristobalite has a greater potential to produce fibrosis than quartz. Cristobalite produces a more severe response than quartz and fibrosis elicited is diffuse rather than nodular.

Other: Silica particles less than 10 µm are considered respirable; however, particles retained in the lungs are generally much smaller. A median diameter of particles retained in the lungs has been cited as 0.5-0.7 µm.

CARCINOGENICITY

A: General Product Information

No carcinogenicity data available for mullite.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)

IARC:
Monograph 68 [1997], Supplement 7 [1987] (Group 3 (not classifiable))

Silica, cristobalite (14464-46-1)

ACGIH:
A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen

NIOSH:
potential occupational carcinogen

IARC:
Monograph 68 [1997] (listed under Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources)
(Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))

Quartz (14808-60-7)

ACGIH:
A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen

NIOSH:
potential occupational carcinogen

NTP:
Known Human Carcinogen (Select Carcinogen)

IARC:
Monograph 68 [1997] (listed under Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

A: General Product Information

This product is an ecologically inert material. It does not contain ozone depleting substances and is not expected to exert an ecotoxic effect or bioconcentrate in the food chain.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)

Test & Species	Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio	5000 mg/L [static]
72 Hr EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum	440 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 Ceriodaphnia dubia	7600 mg/L

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL

Aluminosilicate fiber is 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): GEMCOLITE FIBER 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

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)

Constituents regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA 40 CFR 302):

NONE

Most RCF products, including this product, are composed of RCF with an average diameter greater than 1 micron, and therefore are not considered CERCLA hazardous substances. See 60 FR 30934 (June 12, 1995).

Clean Air Act (CAA)

Substances regulated as hazardous air pollutants under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990:

NONE

Most RCF products, including this product, are composed of RCF with an average diameter greater than 1 micron, and therefore are not considered hazardous air pollutants. See 60 FR 30934 (June 12, 1995).

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the TSCA inventory. Refractory ceramic fiber has been assigned a CAS number; however, it is a simple mixture and therefore not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory. The components of RCF are listed on the inventory.

This product contains refractory ceramic fiber and is subject to an EPA TSCA Section 5(e) Consent Order and may be subject to TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification requirements. Monitoring of airborne workplace fiber concentrations is being conducted under the consent order. For more information on this program, contact Refractory Specialties, Inc. or the Unifrax Corporation Product Stewardship Information Line at 1-800-322-2293 (See Section 16).

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):

Chronic Health Hazard: X Immediate Hazard: -- Fire Hazard: -- Reactivity Hazard: -- Delayed Hazard: X
Pressure Hazard: --

SARA 313 Information

Toxic chemical(s) subject to the annual reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313 (40 CFR 372)"

NONE

EPA has proposed to place man-made mineral fibers, including RCF, on the list of substances subject to the annual TRI reporting requirements, but a final listing decision has been deferred indefinitely. See 59 FR 61439 (November 30, 1994).

SARA 302/311/312 Information

Extremely hazardous substances subject to the notification and inventory reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 302 (40 CFR 355) and Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) respectively:

NONE

STATE REGULATIONS

California:

Substance(s) listed by the State of California on Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Ceramic fibers (airborne particles of respirable size)	142844-00-6
Silica, Amorphous	7631-86-9

Maine: The following components appears on the states Toxic Substance List

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Silica, Amorphous	7631-86-9
Silica, Cristobalite	14464-46-1
Quartz	14808-60-7

Minnesota: The following components appears on the states Toxic Substance List

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Silica, Amorphous	7631-86-9
Silica, Cristobalite	14464-46-1
Quartz	14808-60-7

New Jersey: The following components appears on the states Toxic Substance List

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Silica, Amorphous	7631-86-9
Silica, Cristobalite	14464-46-1
Quartz	14808-60-7

Pennsylvania: The following components appears on the states Toxic Substance List

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Silica, Amorphous	7631-86-9
Silica, Cristobalite	14464-46-1
Quartz	14808-60-7

Rhode Island: The following components appears on the states Toxic Substance List

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Quartz	14808-60-7

Other States:

Ceramic fiber products, or other components, are not known to be regulated by states other than those listed above; however, state and local OSHA and EPA regulations may apply to these products. Contact your local agency if in doubt.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS):

General Classification: D2A

The following Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) categories apply to this product:

Compressed Gas: --	Flammable/Combustible: --	Oxidizer: --	Acutely Toxic: --
Other Toxic Effects: X	Biohazardous: --	Corrosive: ---	Dangerously Reactive: --

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Minimum Concentration</u>
Silica, Amorphous	7631-86-9	1%
Silica, Cristobalite	14464-46-1	1%
Quartz	14808-60-7	1%

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)

All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substances List (DSL).
Chemical(s) which are listed on the Non-Domestic Substances List:

NONE

The following components are listed on the TSCA:

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Silica, Amorphous	7631-86-9
Silica, Cristobalite	14464-46-1
Quartz	14808-60-7
Mullite	1302-93-8

16. OTHER INFORMATION

After Service RCF: Removal

As manufactured, RCF products are vitreous aluminosilicates which do not contain respirable crystalline silica. However, following sustained, high temperature (>1800°F) use, it is possible for portions of the exposed RCF or amorphous silica to de-vitrify into mullite. Further, following sustained, temperatures greater than 2192°F (1200°C) portions of RCF (up to 39.4% by weight) could be converted to crystalline phase silica (cristobalite or quartz) [*The De-vitrification of Aluminosilicate Ceramic Fiber Materials – The Kinetics of the Formation of Different Crystalline Phases*, Ann. Occup. Hyg. Vol. 41, No. 5, pp. 561-590, 1997]. The de-vitrification of RCF and amorphous silica can take place at lower temperatures than mentioned above, in the presence of fluxing materials - such as alkali metals. Chronic exposure to respirable crystalline silica may lead to lung disease. IARC has concluded that: "Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)." [*IARC Monograph 68*, June 1997, p. 210- 211]. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has adopted a permissible exposure limit (PEL) for respirable cristobalite at 0.05 mg/m³. When needed, the use of proper exposure controls and respiratory protection is recommended to reduce potential health risks and to ensure compliance with OSHA requirements. 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. For more detailed information regarding respirable crystalline silica, call Refractory Specialties, Inc. or the Product Stewardship Information Hotline at The Unifrax Corporation (see below).

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.