



SDS Number: CX10-1B

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**SECTION 1 • PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

PRODUCT NAME OR NUMBER:

- **CERMEX® PR1000(I) & (C) black** fiberglass paper, **industrial & commercial** (compositions 1902 & 2002).
- **THERMOPAK®** custom fabricated products are made using one of one or more of the above listed products.

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**SECTION 2 • HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation

(Acute): Exposure to glass fibers sometimes causes irritation of the skin. Less frequently irritation of the eyes, nose, or throat may occur. Ingestion may cause short-term irritation of the stomach and intestines. See section 8 of SDS for exposure controls.

(Chronic): There are no known health affects connected with long term use or contact with this product. See section 11 of SDS for toxicological information.

**SECTION 3 • COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

CHEMICAL / COMMON NAME	C.A.S. NUMBER	% BY WEIGHT (opt)
• Chopped Continuous Strand Fiberglass	65997-17-3	90-95
• Hydrocarbon Polymer	25951-70-6	0-4
• Polyvinyl Alcohol	9002-89-5	3-10
• Carbon Black	1333-86-4	< 1

See section 8 of SDS for the data on the exposure limits.

**SECTION 4 • FIRST-AID MEASURES**

EMERGENCY/FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SKIN: Rinse contacted areas with room temperature to cool water, then wash gently with mild soap & water. If fiberglass becomes imbedded, seek medical attention.

EYE: Flush eyes with clear water for at least 15 minutes - seek medical attention.

INHALATION: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Ingestion of this material is not likely. If it does occur, watch for several days to make sure intestinal blockage does not occur. If there is blockage, seek medical attention.

**SECTION 5 • FIRE FIGHTING-MEASURES**

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide or water spray.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: In a sustained fire, self-contained breathing apparatus, (SCBA), should be worn.

SPECIAL EXPOSURE HAZARDS FROM FIRE: Hazardous decomposition products of combustion from sizing and binders may be released in a sustained fire. The larger part of the product is nonflammable fiberglass. In a sustained fire, sizing and binders may decompose, releasing products of combustion including carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and various hydrocarbons. Additionally, there are many chemicals that can evolve during any partial decomposition of chemical products. The amounts or identities cannot be predicted and can differ in each situation.

**SECTION 6 • ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

ACTION TO TAKE FOR SPILLS/LEAK: Wet and sweep or vacuum fibrous dust.

**SECTION 7 • HANDLING AND STORAGE**

PRECAUTIONS: Keep airborne dust concentrations below regulated levels. For optimum performance, store at 80°F (27°C) or less and relative humidity less than 65%. Not an electrical conductor. Can accumulate static charge.

**SECTION 8 • EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

ENGINEERING CONTROLS/WORK PRACTICES

VENTILATION: Local exhaust ventilation (if needed) to maintain appropriate airborne dust levels.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT/PROTECTIVE MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Some applications of these products may not require respiratory protection for fiberglass. However, if airborne fibrous glass concentrations exceed the OSHA permissible limits or if irritation occurs, a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved disposable dust respirator such as the 3M model 8210 (formerly 8710) or model 9900(in high humidity environments) or equivalent should be used. Use respiratory protection in accordance with your company's respiratory protection program, local regulations and OSHA regulations under CFR 1910.134.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Loose fitting long sleeved shirt that covers to the base of the neck, long pants and gloves. Skin irritation is known to occur chiefly at pressure points such as around neck,



wrist, waist and between fingers. Work clothing should be laundered separately from other clothing before reuse.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after use.

#### EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

##### INGREDIENT

- Chopped Continuous Strand Fiberglass (>5 micron in diameter)

ACGIH TLV: (8-hr TWA) 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> inhalable fraction  
1 f/cc respirable fibers

OSHA PEL: (8-hr TWA) 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> total  
5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable

Note: OSHA does not prescribe a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), but relies on the PEL-TWA's for nuisance dust as noted.

- Polyvinyl Alcohol – Exposure Limit – none estimated.

AIR SAMPLING/ANALYTICAL METHODS: Gravimetric total dust NIOSH Sampling & Analytical Method 0500; the Gravimetric respirable dust NIOSH Method 0600 and the NIOSH 7400 B Fiber Counting Rules; and IOM Sampler for meeting ACGIH criteria for inhalable particulate mass.

#### SECTION 9 • PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Solid

COLOR AND ODOR: Black bonded fiberglass

pH: N/A

MELTING POINT: 1200°F

FLASH POINT: 450°F

BOILING POINT: N/A

EVAPORATIVE RATE (n-Butyl Acetate = 1): N/A

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS: N/A

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: None - does not support flame.

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: None – does not support flame.

VAPOR PRESSURE: (mm Hg @ 20°C): N/A

PERCENT SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 0.20

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: N/A

VISCOSITY: N/A

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: N/A

POUR POINT: N/A

#### SECTION 10 • STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions of use.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong Acids.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

POSSIBLE HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None known. Combustion products from organic binder may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and various hydrocarbons.

#### SECTION 11 • TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Factors in fiber toxicity include fiber dimensions, and durability, and degree of exposure.

FIBER DIMENSIONS: Fibers are either non-respirable or respirable. Respirable fibers can penetrate to the "deep" lung. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), man-made mineral fibers with

diameters equal to or greater than ( $\geq$ ) 3.0 microns are non-respirable (1). According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), fibers with diameters  $> 3.5 \mu\text{m}$  are non-respirable (2). The narrow, bending passages of the human respiratory system, do not permit the relatively larger, non-respirable fibers to enter the "deep" lung. Instead, they deposit on the surfaces of the upper respiratory tract, nose, or pharynx. They are then cleared through normal physiological mechanisms. As manufactured, continuous filament glass fibers are not respirable ( $>3.5$  micrometers in diameter). Continuous filament glass products that are chopped, crushed, or severely mechanically processed during manufacturing or use may contain a very small amount of respirable particulate, some of which may be respirable fibers. Mechanical processing may cause the filaments to fracture, producing small pieces (fibers and particles) of the larger continuous filaments. There is no evidence that these fibers break longitudinally into smaller diameters. Upon breakage, the fibers may break horizontally into smaller lengths but not longitudinally into smaller diameters. As with any sanding/grinding activity, respirable and non-respirable particles may be generated.

DURABILITY: The term "durability" refers to how long a fiber will remain in the lung. E-glass composition has been found to be durable in the human lung; however, if fibers are non-respirable their durability is unimportant.

DEGREE OF EXPOSURE: The results in terms of airborne concentrations of glass fibers and total dust would indicate that the workmen's exposure to these materials is negligible" (1). See Section 2 of SDS for effects resulting from exposure.

CARCINOGENICITY: (Fiberglass, Continuous Filament) The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June, 1987, categorized fiberglass continuous filament as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human as well as animal studies was evaluated by IARC with results being insufficient to classify fiberglass continuous filament as a possible, probable, or confirmed cancer causing material.

The ACGIH A4 classification, not classifiable as a human carcinogen, for respirable continuous filament glass fibers is based on inadequate data in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans and/or animals. For respirable continuous filament glass fibers, a TLV – TWA of 1 fiber/cc with an ACGIH A4 classification was adopted for nonrespirable glass filament fiber, measured as inhalable dust, to prevent mechanical irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

Continuous filament fiberglass is not listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) 7th Annual Report on Carcinogens, nor is it regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.

#### SECTION 12 • ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fiberglass is generally considered to be an inert solid waste, and no special precautions should be taken in case it is released or spilled. These products do not contain, nor are manufactured with, Class I or Class II Ozone-Depleting Chemicals (CFCs) identified in the Clean Air Act Amendment, 1990 List of Ozone Depleting Chemicals. Product is not expected to present an environmental hazard.

#### SECTION 13 • DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose solid waste in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Not considered a hazardous waste under RCRA regulations.

#### SECTION 14 • TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN/NA CODE: None.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not regulated.

HAZARD CLASS: Not considered hazardous waste under federal "RCRA" regulations.



DOT INFORMATION: Not regulated.

LABELS REQUIRED: None.

BILL OF LADING DESCRIPTION: None.

**SECTION 15 • ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION**

UNITED STATES: EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): Fiberglass carries no Chemical Abstracts Index name, CAS registry number or EPA code designation number. Fiberglass is an "article" as defined in Section 710.2(f). It is exempt from Sections 5 and 8(b) reporting requirements. PPG considers these products exempt from EPA SARA Title III reporting requirements as they do not meet its health or physical hazards definitions nor contain any SARA 313 chemical ingredients in excess of EPA's de minimis concentrations. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: Subject to the applicable requirements of this regulation. Per this SDS revision date, these fiberglass products are not known to contain chemical ingredients listed by the Pennsylvania, New Jersey or Massachusetts Right to Know Law in excess of amounts requiring reporting on such substances' SDS or labels.

CANADA: Exempt from Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) reporting on the Domestic Substances Lists as these products are considered "articles". Exempt from Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) labeling & SDS requirements. However, fibrous glass is on the Ingredient Disclosure List. It must be listed as an ingredient on SDS for "controlled products" with fiberglass concentrations greater than 1.0%.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (EEC) LABELING CLASSIFICATION: Fiberglass does not meet the classification for a "dangerous substance" according to 67/548/EEC and 97/69/EC. The E-glass composition has been incorporated in the EINECS under CAS number 65997-17-3 as a glass oxide.

JAPAN: Chemical Substances Control Law: Fiberglass is exempt from this law.

**SECTION 16 • OTHER APPLICABLE INFORMATION**

HMIS and NFPA Hazard Rating:		
<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>HMIS</u>	<u>NFPA</u>
Acute Health	1	1
Flammability	1	1
Reactivity	0	0
NFPA Unusual Hazards: None		
HMIS Personal Protection: To be supplied by user depending upon use.		

**DEFINITIONS**

- 29 CFR 1910.134 & 1926.103:  
OSHA Respiratory Protection Standards
- 29 CFR 1910.1200 & 1926.59:  
OSHA Hazard Communication
- ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ADR Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (International Regulation)
- CAA Clean Air Act
- CAS Chemical Abstract Services
- CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
- CFR Code of Federal Regulations
- DOT Department of Transportation
- DSL Domestic Substances List (Canada)

- EEC European Economic Committee
- EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency
- EU European Union
- HEPA High Efficiency Particulate Air
- HMIS Hazardous Materials Information System
- IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer
- IATA International Air Transport Association
- IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
- LC Lethal Concentration
- LD Lethal Dose
- NFPA National Fire Protection Association
- NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- NTP National Toxicology Program
- OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
- PIN Product Identification Number
- PNOC Particulates Not Otherwise Classified
- PNOR Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated
- RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- RID Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (International Regulation)
- SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
- STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
- TCLP Toxic Chemical Leachate Program
- TDG Transportation of Dangerous Goods

**TITLE III EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT – SECTION:**

- 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- 303 Emergency Release
- 311 SDS/List of Chemicals
- 312 Emergency and Hazardous Inventory
- 313 Toxic Chemicals Release Reporting

- TLV Threshold Limit Value
- TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act
- TWA Time Weighted Average
- WHMIS Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

- µm micrometer (micron)
- mm millimeter
- cm centimeter
- m meter
- f/cc fibers per cubic centimeter
- in inch
- oz ounce
- lb pound
- µg microgram
- mg milligram
- g gram
- kg kilogram
- mg/m<sup>3</sup> milligrams per cubic meter of air
- mppcf million particles per cubic foot
- ppm parts per million

- N/A Not Applicable
- ND No Data/Not Determined
- NE Not Established
- NR Not Regulated



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To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this publication is accurate; however, we do not assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of such information. Moreover, there is a need to reduce human exposure to many materials to the lowest practical limits in view of possible long term adverse effects. To the extent that any hazards may have been mentioned in the publication, we neither suggest nor guarantee that such hazards are the only ones that exist. Final determination of the suitability of any information or product for the use contemplated by any user, the manner of that use, and whether there is any infringement of any patents is the sole responsibility of the user. We recommend that anyone intending to rely on any recommendation or to use any equipment, processing technique, or material mentioned in this publication should satisfy himself as to such suitability and that he can meet all applicable safety and health standards. We strongly recommend that users seek and adhere to the manufacturers' or suppliers' current instruction for handling each material they use.

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