



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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PRODUCT NAME(S): Molding Media (Black)

SECTION I - COMPONENT DATA

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	<u>C.A.S. NUMBER</u>
Formaldehyde	Formalin	100-00-0
Fiberglass	Fibrous Glass	65997-17-3
Carbon Black	Carbon	1333-86-4

SECTION II - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F): NA^{*} SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O=1): ND^{**}

MELTING POINT: NA

VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg @ 20°C): NA

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: NA

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): NA

EVAPORATIVE RATE (ETHYL ETHER=1): NA

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble pH: NA

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Solid material/black insulation/faint resin odor

SECTION III - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (°F): NA

METHOD USED: NA

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:

* NA = Not Applicable

** ND = Not Determined

LEL: NA UEL: NA

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE (°F): NA

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, Foam, CO₂, Dry Chemical

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

None

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

None

SECTION IV - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):

Stable (none)

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

None

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Binder may decompose in a fire with carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water as major combustion products.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Inhalation, skin

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

INHALATION:

For Fibrous Glass

Acute: Mechanical irritation of the mouth, nose and throat.

Chronic: Many studies have been conducted to determine the potential long term effects of fibrous glass inhalation. Although inconclusive, some research supported by the industry indicates that manufacturing plant employees who were first employed more than 30 years ago in factories that manufactured glass wool and mineral wool have an increased rate of lung cancer as compared to certain other reference populations. Further study is planned to identify those factors associated with the reported increased rate. Similar findings were not reported regarding employees in textile fiber manufacturing plants. Animal studies have not demonstrated an increased rate of

lung cancer when the animals breathed large quantities of glass fibers. Artificial implantation or injection of fine glass fibers into the chest, abdominal cavity or trachea of laboratory animals has produced cancer.

For Carbon Black

Acute: Irritation of upper respiratory tract.
Chronic: None known

For Formaldehyde

Acute: Mucous membrane irritation
Chronic: Formaldehyde has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Formaldehyde is not known to cause cancer in humans.

SKIN CONTACT:

For Fibrous Glass and Carbon Black

Acute: Transient mechanical irritation.
Chronic: None

For Formaldehyde

Acute: Contact with uncured binder may cause chemical and/or allergic dermatitis.
Chronic: None known

EYE CONTACT:

For Fibrous Glass and Carbon Black

Acute: Direct contact will cause mechanical irritation.
Chronic: None

For Formaldehyde

Acute: Will cause irritation.
Chronic: None known.

INGESTION:

For Formaldehyde, Fibrous Glass and Carbon Black

Acute: Unlikely to occur. Observe individual; if any symptoms develop, consult physician immediately.
Chronic: None known.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Any condition generally aggravated by mechanical or chemical irritants in air or on skin.

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

<u>HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>OSHA PEL (mg/M³)</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV (mg/M³)</u>	<u>OTHER RECOMMENDED (SOURCE)</u>
Fibrous Glass (respirable nuisance dust)	5 mg/M ³	10 mg/M ³	3x10 ⁶ fibers/M ³ (NIOSH)
Formaldehyde	3 ppm	1 ppm	1 ppm (NIOSH)
Carbon Black	15 mg/M ³	3.5 mg/M ³	3.5 mg/M ³

CARCINOGENICITY:

<u>HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>NTP LISTED</u>	<u>IARC LISTED</u>	<u>OSHA REGULATED</u>
Fibrous Glass	No	No	No
Formaldehyde	Yes	Yes	No
Carbon Black	No	No	No

SECTION VI - EMERGENCY & FIRST - AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION:

Remove individual to fresh air. If irritation persists, administer oxygen. Seek medical attention.

SKIN:

Wash with soap and running water.

EYES:

Flush with running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

SECTION VII - SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION

VENTILATION:

Presses and molds should have local exhaust ventilation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

Not normally required. If molding process produces formaldehyde in excess of TLV, use organic vapor respirator. If fibrous glass levels exceed exposure limit or irritation occurs, use a respirator such as 3M model 9900 or equivalent for protection against nuisance dusts.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:

Gloves, long sleeved clothing, long pants. A cap may be useful when handling material overhead.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Shower at end of work day. Wash work clothes separately and wipe out washer at end of cycle.

SECTION VIII - SPILL, LEAK & DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

ACTION TO TAKE FOR SPILLS (USE APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT):

NA

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. The primary disposal method for cured material is in a municipal or industrial landfill. the primary disposal method for uncured material is in a "secure" (leachate collector) landfill.

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER: NA

This material is not regulated under the "RCRA" hazardous waste regulations.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS/ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Insulation should be stored in a dry place.

DOT INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PROPER SHIPPING NAME:

Not regulated by DOT.

HAZARD CLASS:

Nonhazardous

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:

None

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

None