

SDS No. M03003 Rev 3

Effective Date: 04/06/2015

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Group: SOLUBLE CERAMIC FIBER PRODUCT
Chemical Name: AMORPHOUS MAGNESIUM SILICATE
Synonym(s): FIBER High Index Fiber, Alkaline Earth Silicate
Trade Names: DynaGuard™ Cavity Filler Microporous Insulation

Manufacturer/Supplier: ThermoDyne

3709 Cassopolis St.
Elkhart, IN 46514

Inquiries: 574.522.3606

Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. EST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**GHS Classification**

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Causes serious eye irritation.
: Causes skin irritation.Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| COMPONENTS | CAS NUMBER | % BY WEIGHT |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Silica, amorphous, fumed | 69012-64-2 | 50-80 |
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | 10-35 |
| Silicon Carbide | 409-21-2 | 10-35 |
| Continuous filament fiberglass | 65997-17-3 | 5-30 |
| Fibers, Magnesium silicate | Simple Mixture | 5-30 |

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

RESPIRATORY TRACT (nose & throat) IRRITATION:

If respiratory tract irritation develops, move the person to a dust free location. Get medical attention if the irritation continues. See Section 8 for additional measures to reduce or eliminate exposure.

EYE IRRITATION:

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 IRRITATION:

If skin becomes irritated, remove soiled 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.

GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION:

If gastrointestinal tract irritation develops, move the person to a dust free environment.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

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

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| NFPA Unusual Hazards: | None |
| Flammable Properties: | None |
| Flash Point: | None |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products: | None |
| Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard: | None |
| Extinguishing Media: | Use extinguishing media suitable for type of surrounding fire |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL PROCEDURES

Provide workers with respirators, if needed. [See Section 8]
Limit airborne dust dispersion by wetting the materials with water.

CLEAN UP

Use high efficiency vacuum to clean up spilled material. Use wet sweeping or a dust suppressant where sweeping is necessary. Do not use compressed air for clean up.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Clean up spilled material to the extent possible. Package spilled material properly for disposal. Do not allow to be wind-blown. Do not flush spilled material into drains. Prevent spilled materials from entering natural water courses. Check with your employer to identify all regulations which may apply.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE

Store in original container in a dry area. Keep container closed when not in use.

HANDLING

Minimize airborne dusts by avoiding the unnecessary disturbance of materials.

CLEAN-UP

Clean up dust carefully. Use wet sweeping, sweeping compound or high efficiency vacuum to remove dust. Do not use compressed air.

During after-service removal activities, wet exposed material frequently 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. [See Section 16 – After Service Removal]

EMPTY CONTAINERS

Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE STANDARDS AND OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

Components OSHA SUPPLIER

Magnesium silicate fiber None established * See below **

ACGIH TLV's: Magnesium silicate fiber – None established.

* For magnesium silicate fiber, refer to OSHA guidance regarding “Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated” (PNOR). Control airborne dust levels as follows:

Components Particle Size OSHA

PNOR Total Dust 15 mg/m³

Respirable Dust 5 mg/m³

ACGIH Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC) – Inhalable particulate: 10 mg/m³. Respirable particulate: 3 mg/m³.

** As with most industrial materials, it is prudent to minimize unnecessary exposure to respirable dusts. Note that Industrial hygiene standards and occupational exposure limits differ between countries and local jurisdictions. Check with your employer to identify any “respirable dust”, “total dust” or “fiber” exposure standards to follow in your area. If no regulatory dust or fiber control standard apply, a qualified industrial hygiene professional can assist with a specific evaluation of workplace conditions and the identification of appropriate respiratory protection practices. In the absence of other guidance, the supplier has found that it is generally feasible to control occupational fiber exposure to 1 f/cc or less.

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Eye Protection:

In case of overhead work, wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields to prevent eye contact.

Skin Protection:

Wear gloves, head coverings and full body clothing as necessary to prevent skin irritation.

Respiratory Protection:

When effective engineering and/or administrative controls are insufficient, the use of appropriate respiratory protection, pursuant to the requirements of OSHA 1910.134, is recommended. For dust concentrations below applicable exposure limit value, PPE is not required. The evaluation of workplace hazards and the identification of appropriate respiratory protection are best performed on a case-by-case basis, by a qualified Industrial Hygienist.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| OXIDIZING PROPERTIES: | None |
| ODOR: | None |
| MELTING POINT: | 1500 - 1550°C (2730 - 2820°F) |
| FLAMMABILITY: | None |
| EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: | None |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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|--|--|
| CHEMICAL STABILITY: | Stable under conditions of normal use |
| CONDITIONS TO AVOID: | Avoid direct contact with strong acid environments |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: | None |
| HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: | Not Applicable |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EPIDEMIOLOGY

This product has not been the subject of epidemiological study. Epidemiological studies related to other fiber chemistries of similar solubility have not identified a statistically significant incidence of exposure-related respiratory disease.

TOXICOLOGY

This product has been the subject of limited testing.

A review of available scientific literature suggests an inverse relationship between dissolution rate and potential health effects; i.e. the higher the dissolution rate of a fiber the lower its potential to produce health effects. The dissolution rate of magnesium silicate fibers have been determined through standardized *in vitro* testing. The dissolution rate of magnesium silicate fibers is higher than that of other fiber types that have been tested in chronic animal studies and did not produce respiratory disease.

This product possesses a fiber chemistry within the regulatory (European Commission Directive 97/69/EC) definition as a “man-made vitreous (silicate) fiber with random orientations with alkaline oxide and alkaline earth oxide (Na₂O + K₂O + CaO + MgO + BaO) content greater than 18% by weight”. Magnesium silicate fibers have been tested pursuant to EU protocol ECB/TM/26, rev. 7, Nota Q, Directive 97/69/EC. The results for the short term biopersistence test by inhalation (IH test) was 6 days; well below the regulatory threshold

of 10 days cited in Directive 97/69/EC. Based on testing results, magnesium silicate fiber based products are not regarded as potential carcinogens and they ARE EXEMPT from European classification as such. By virtue of these test results, these products ARE EXEMPT from regulatory guidelines that require hazard warning labels with specific risk phrases citing respiratory disease potential. In addition, magnesium silicate fibers have been tested in an independent laboratory, by intratracheal (IT test) instillation, under a protocol that was consistent with the requirements of the German Hazardous Substances Ordinance (BGBI. I pp. 1782, 2049, Third Amendment, Appendix V, No. 7). The half-life clearance of magnesium silicate fibers was 32.7 days; well below the applicable regulatory thresholds. Based on the IT test results, magnesium silicate fiber products ARE EXEMPT from the requirements of the German Ordinance.

The definition of “irritant” contained in the hazard communication standard, 29 CFR 1900.1200, Appendix A, is “... a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action...”. Magnesium silicate fiber is an inert material which doesn’t interact chemically with exposed skin. However, there is a possibility that exposure to this product may cause temporary mechanical irritation to the eyes, skin or respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs). This temporary irritation can be mitigated with proper handling practices designed to limit exposure and the use of protective clothing (glasses, gloves, clothing).

This product has not been specifically evaluated by any regulatory authority or other classification entity, such as the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or the National Toxicology Program (NTP). Other types of man-made vitreous fibers (MMVF) have been evaluated and subsequently classified as potential carcinogens. Various classifications, such as “possible carcinogen”, “probable carcinogen”, and “reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen” have been given to other MMVF’s.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No ecological concerns have been identified.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

As produced, this product is usually accepted for disposal at most sites licensed for the disposal of industrial waste. Check applicable regulations and waste site policies prior to disposal. Waste should be placed in sealed containers for disposal.

In case of contamination, by other materials classified as hazardous waste, expert guidance should be sought.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Product should remain in sealed containers during transportation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

UNITED STATES FEDERAL REGULATIONS

SARA TITLE III: This product is not regulated under SARA Sections 302, 304, 311/312 and 313.

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

ThermoDyne DynaGuard™ microporous products are composed of magnesium silicate fibers with an average diameter of greater than 1 micron, and therefore are not considered CERCLA hazardous substances. See 60 FR 30934 (June 12, 1995).

Clean Air Act (CAA):

ThermoDyne DynaGuard™ microporous products are composed of magnesium silicate fibers with an average diameter of 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.

UNITED STATES STATE REGULATIONS

California: Magnesium silicate fiber has not been listed by the State of California on Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986.

New Jersey: Magnesium silicate fiber is not listed as a special health hazard substance as defined in New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, New Jersey Administrative Code, Title 8, Department of Health, Chapter 59, Subchapter 10.

Pennsylvania: Magnesium silicate fiber is not listed as a special health hazard substance as defined in Pennsylvania Right-to-Know Law, Section 3800.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Canada:

Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) - No Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) categories apply to this product.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) – All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substance List (DSL). No chemicals in this product are listed on the Non-Domestic Substances List.

European Union:

European Directive 97/69/EC – By virtue of testing results, magnesium silicate fiber has been exempted from classification and labeling as a potential carcinogen.

German Hazardous Substances Ordinance – By virtue of testing results, magnesium silicate fiber may be used without the limitations or concern for requirements imposed on other man-made mineral fibers by the Ordinance.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

After-Service Magnesium Silicate Thermal Insulation: Removal

As produced, the magnesium silicate fibers included in ThermoDyne's DynaGuard™ microporous insulation systems are vitreous (glassy) materials which do not contain crystalline silica. Continued exposure to elevated temperatures can cause the vitreous magnesium-silicate (alkaline-earth-silicate) fibers to devitrify (become crystalline). Clinoenstatite is the first crystalline formation to occur at approximately 1472°F (800°C). Clinoenstatite formation peaks at approximately 1832°F (1000°F), after which Protoenstatite (compositionally the same as Clinoenstatite) begins to form. Crystalline phase silica (Cristobalite) formation is possible at temperatures of approximately 2192°F (1200°C), however, the formation of crystalline silica is highly dependent on temperature, the duration of time that the fibers are exposed to high temperatures, fiber chemistry and/or the presence of fluxing agents. The formation of crystalline silica can only be confirmed through laboratory analysis of the "hot face" fiber.

IARC's evaluation of crystalline silica states "Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (group 1)" and additionally notes "carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied" (IARC Monograph Vol. 68, 1997). NTP lists all polymorphs of crystalline silica amongst substances which may "reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens".

During removal operations, the use of a full face respirator is recommended to reduce inhalation exposure along with eye & respiratory tract irritation. A specific evaluation of workplace hazards and the identification of appropriate respiratory protection is best performed, on a case by case basis, by a qualified industrial hygiene professional. For more detailed information regarding respirable crystalline silica, call ThermoDyne's Engineering Dept. at toll-free: 866.741.5458.

DEFINITIONS

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| ACGIH: | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists |
| ADR: | Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (International Regulation) |
| CAA: | Clean Air Act |
| CAS: | Chemical Abstracts Service |
| CERCLA: | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act |
| DSL: | Domestic Substances List |
| EPA: | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EU: | European Union |
| F/cc: | Fibers per cubic centimeter |
| HEPA: | High Efficiency Particulate Air |
| HMIS: | Hazardous Materials Identification System |
| IARC: | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| IATA: | International Air Transport Association |
| IMDG: | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code |
| Mg/m³: | Milligrams per cubic meter of air |
| Mmpcf: | Million particles per cubic meter |
| 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 Standards |

| | |
|--|---|
| 29 CFR 1910.1200 & 1926.59: | OSHA Hazard Communication Standards |
| PEL: | Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA) |
| PIN: | Product Identification Number |
| PNOC: | Particulates Not Otherwise Classified |
| PNOR: | Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated |
| RCFC: | Refractory Ceramic Fibers Coalition |
| RCRA: | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| REG: | Recommended Exposure Guideline (RCFC) |
| REL: | Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH) |
| RID: | Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (International Regulations) |
| SARA: | Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act |
| SARA Title III: | Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act |
| SARA Section 302: | Extremely Hazardous Substances |
| SARA Section 304: | Emergency Releases |
| SARA Section 311: | MSDS/List of Chemicals and Hazardous Inventory |
| SARA Section 312: | Emergency and Hazardous Inventory |
| SARA Section 313: | Toxic Chemicals and Release Reporting |
| STEL: | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| SVF: | Synthetic Vitreous Fiber |
| TDG: | Transportation of Dangerous Goods |
| TLV: | Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH) |
| TSCA: | Toxic Substance Control Act |
| TWA: | Time Weighted Average |
| WHMIS: | Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada) |

MSDS Prepared By: ThermoDyne (GC)

DISCLAIMER

The information presented herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date of the Material Safety Data Sheet. Employers may use this MSDS to supplement other information gathered by them in their efforts to assure the health and safety of the employees and the proper use of the product. This summary of the relevant data reflects professional judgment; employers should note that information perceived to be less relevant has not been included in this MSDS. Therefore, given the summary nature of this document, ThermoDyne does not extend any warranty (expressed or implied), assume any responsibility, or make any representation regarding the completeness of this information or its suitability for the purposes envisioned by the user.