

Material Safety Data Sheet Fiber Blankets

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND OF THE COMPANY

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Product Name: Aluminosilicate(Ceramic) Fiber Blankets
Material Name: Ceramic fiber, Aluminosilicate Refractory Fiber, Refractory Ceramic
Fiber(RCF) General Use: High temperature insulation
Product Series: Blankets STD Type Swing Form
Dimension:1440*610*13mm, 7200*610*25mm,
3600*610*50mm Density: 64kg/m³, 96kg/m³,
128kg/m³

IDENTIFICATION OF THE COMPANY

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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

TRADE NAME: Termoseal BV Fibers: BC128, BC96, BC64

DESCRIPTION

 CF/F BLANKET 1260 SLAG,ROCK AND OTHER SIMILAR WOOLS BEING CERAMIC FIBRE BLANKET

 Ingredient Name
 CAS Number
 Percent

 Aluminosilicate fiber
 100

3.HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Warning dust from this product generated by handing may cause skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation. Possible hazards depend on duration and level of exposure.

Hazard ratings



Hazardous Materials information system(HMIS) Ratings:

Health: 1 Flammanility:0 Rractivity:0 Personal Protection Index: X

Possible effects on health: prolonged and repeated inhalation of aluminosilicate dust may cause chronic effects on respiratory system such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema signs

And symptoms of excessive exposure:

Eye contact: physical irritation Skin contact: physical irritation Ingestion: temporary irritation to gastrointestinal tract Inhalation: pulmonary dysfunction

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT:

If eyes become irritated, wash 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, 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. Change into clean clothing.

INGESTION: relocate affected individual to an environment of clean and fresh air. Drink plenty of water seek medical help if symptoms persist.

INHALATION: remove affected individual to a dust free place, seek medical help if irritation persists.

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

Non-combustible(does not burn)

product. Auto-ignition temperature:

none

NFPA Unusual Hazards: none

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: none

Extinguishing Media: use proper extinguishing media for the surrounding fire.

Fire fighting protective equipment: wear full bunker gear including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid creating airborne dust. Maintain routine housecleaning procedures. Vacuum only with HEPA filtered equipment, if sweeping is necessary, use a dust suppressant and keep material in closed containers. Do not use compressed air for clean-up. Workers should wear gloves, goggles and approved respirator. Avoid clean-up procedures that could cause water pollution.



7.HANDLING AND STORAGE

CLEAN-UP

Clean up dust carefully. Use wet sweeping 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 ma be added to the water to improve the wetting process. Use only enough water to wet the insulation. Do not allo water to accumulate on floors.

EMPTY CONTAINERS:

Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components OSHA supplier

Alumino--silicate fiber None established

ACGIH TLV: Aluminosilicate fiber—none established

For Alumino--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 15mg/m3

Respirable dust 5mg/m3

ACGIH particulates not otherwise classified(PNOC)—INHALABLE PARTICULATE:10mg/m3. RESPIRABLE PARTICULATE:

3mg/ m3

Other Occupational Exposure Levels(OEL)

RCF-related occupational exposure limits vary from country to country. Listed here are a few regulatory OEL

examples: Australia--0.5f/cc; Austria—0.5f/cc; Canada—0.5 to 1 f/cc; Denmark—1 f/cc

France—0.6 f/cc; Germany—0.5 f/cc; Netherlands—1 f/cc; United Kingdom—2 f/cc

Example is: RCFC REG 0.5 f/cc. The objectives and criteria underlying each of these OEL decisions also vary. The evaluation of occupational exposure limits and determining their relative applicability to the workplace is performed on a case-by-case, by a qualified industrial hygienist.

Engineering Controls:

Use engineering controls such as ventilation and dust collection devices to limit airborne fiber concentrations to the minimum attainable level.



Eye Protection:

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

Skin Protection:

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

Respiratory Protection:

When effective engineering and administrative controls are insufficient, the use of appropriate respiratory protection, pursuant to the requirements of OSHA 1910.134 and 29 DFR 1926.103 for the particular hazard or airborne concentrations in the work place, it is recommended. For dust concentrations below applicable exposure limit value.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
Oxidizing properties None	Vapor density: not applicable Odor
None	Water solubility: not applicable
Chemical family: Aluminosilicate fibers	PH: not applicable
Chemical Indexes: Al2O3+SiO2 >97%	Boiling Point: not applicable
Al2O3 >46%	Melting point: 3200°F
Fe2O3 <1.0%	
Na20+K20<=0.5	

10.STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: stable under conditions of normal use. Incompatibility: hydrofluoric acid, and concentrated alkali.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Epidemiological studies conducted by institution of human environment protection in China has provided no evidence that there is a direct cause-and effect relationship between cumulative exposure to aluminosilicate fibers and lung cancers or particular pulmonary diseases.

However recent toxicological experiments using physiological exposure method(inhalation)have produced findings of respiratory disease in rodents, Aluminosilicate refractory fiber has found to be a rodent carcinogen under the conditions

that the rodents are exposed to high levels of the material(75—115fibers/cc)on a basis of lifetime duration.



12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data is available on adverse effects of the material on the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

As produced, this material 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 paced containers for disposal. In case of contamination, by other materials classified as hazardous waste, expert guidance should be sought.

14.TRANSPORT INFOEMATION

Product should remain in sealed containers during transportation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA: the aluminosilicate fibers of this product have an average diameter of 2-4 um and are not considered CERCLA

hazardous substances(CERCLA 40 CFR302)

Clean Air Act(CAA): thermal insulation fibers are composed of(RCF) with an average diameter greater than 1 micron, and therefore are not considered hazardous air pollutants.

Toxic Substances Control Act(TSCA): all substances in this product are listed, as required, on the TSCA chemical inventory. State Regulations

California: aluminosilicate 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: Chemicals which are listed as special health hazard substances 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: aluminosilicate fiber is not listed as a special health hazard substance as defined in Pennsylvania

Right-to-Know Law, Section 3800.

Chemical Name	CAS Number
None	142844-00-6

International Regulations:

Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System(WHMIS):

No Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System categories apply to this product.



Canadian Environmental Protection Act(CEPA):

All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substances List(DSL). Chemicals which are listed on the Non—Domestic Substances list:

 Chemical Name
 CAS Number

 Non
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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Removal after service: Under sustained and steady high temperature over 1800°F, this material will possibly transform to crystalline silica(ciystobalite) in exposed portions. Prolonged or repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may lead to lung diseases. IARC has listed crystalline silica in Category 2A a probable carcinogen (" crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational source is carcinogenic to humans" IARC monograph 68, June 1997 p

210—211). The permissible exposure limit(PEL) set by OSHA for respirable cristobalite is 0.05mg/m3. whenever possible follow section 8 procedures for exposure controls and personal protection.

Abbreviatio

ns:

CERCLA: comprehensive environmental response compensation and liability act of 1980

CAS; Chemical abstracts service

f/cc: fibers per cubic centimeter

HMIS: Hazardous Material information system

Mg/m3: Milligrams per cubic meter of air

NIOSH: National institute for Occupational Safety and

Health OSHA: Occupational Safety and

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health

Administration

PEL: permissible exposure limit

SARA: super amendments and reauthorization act

TSCA: toxic Substances Controls Act