

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(Essentially similar to OSHA form 174, Sept. 1985 - For Compliance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910.1200)

Section I - Product Identity:

Manufacturer's Name:
Fiberlock Technologies, Inc.
630 Putnam Avenue
Cambridge, MA
02139-0802
Mail Address:
P.O. Box 390432
Cambridge, MA 02139-0802

Lag Kloth® (6425 pails, 6426 rolls) Lag Kwik® (6427 pails)

Date of Preparation: December 26, 1996
Information Telephone Number:
(617) 876-8020
Emergency Telephone Numbers:
Weekdays: (617) 876-8020
(After hours, weekends & holidays)
(508) 887-5926, or "CHEM-TEL" Emergency
Contact Number: (800) 255-3924

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	COMMON NAME(S)	%	CAS. NO.	OSHA PEL	OR	ACGIH TLV
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The fiber glass consists of "E" glass plus fiber surface inorganic binders comprising 5% or less of the total weight. "E" glass composition consists of oxides of principally silicone (silica), calcium, aluminum and boron. The TLV/PEL for fibrous glass dust is 10 mg/m³ as adopted by the ACGIH and 15 mg/m³ for "nuisance" set by OSHA (1910.1000).

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Points of Major Constituent: (Water)	N/A	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1) Wgt./gal.	N/E
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) @ 100°C	N/A	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (AIR=1) Heavier Lighter	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)	N/A
Solubility in Water	N/E	Appearance: Woven glass fabric coated with an inorganic adhesive. Odor: None discernible	

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data (Non-Flammable)

Flash Point: N/A	Flammable Limits: LEL: N/A UEL:N/A	DOT Hazard Class: Non Regulated
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Section V - Reactivity Data

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur
Stability: Stable
Incompatibility: N/A
Hazardous Decomposition Products: N/A

Section VI - Health Hazard Data, Toxicity Data

Route(s) of Entry: N/A
Carcinogenicity?: No

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

Inhalation: Acute: Mechanical irritation of the mouth, nose and throat. Chronic: Many studies have been conducted to determine long term effects of fibrous glass inhalation. Although inconclusive, some research indicates manufacturing employees 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. **Skin:** Acute: Transient mechanical irritation. Chronic: None. **Eyes:** Acute: Direct contact will cause mechanical irritation. Chronic: None. **Ingestion:** Unlikely to occur. Observe individual. If symptoms of GI irritation develop, consult physician. Chronic: None known.

References:

1. Sax, N.I., "Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials", 8th ed., Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., NY, 1992.
2. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, "TLV's and Biological Exposure Indices" for the current year (published annually).
3. U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) U.S. Dept. of Labor, No. 29, Parts 1900 to 1910.1200. OSHA Communications Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.
4. Sax, N.I., R.J. "Hazardous Chemicals Desk Reference", Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., Inc., NY, 1987.
5. Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials, 10 ed., National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA, 1991.
6. Title III List of Lists, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency publication EPA 560/4-90-011, January 1990.

Section VII: Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Keep unnecessary people away. Floor may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Dike and contain material with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquid to containers for recovery or disposal and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Keep spills and run-offs out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: The coating and any contaminated diking material should be thoroughly air dried and collected into drums. The drums should then be sealed and properly labeled with waste designation and landfill or incinerated according to current local, state and federal regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Maximum storage temperature 100°F.

Keep closure tight and container upright to prevent leakage. Precautionary Labeling: "Keep from Freezing".

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Do not get in eyes. Avoid skin contact. Prevent prolonged or repeated breathing of vapors or spray mists. Do not handle until the manufacturer's safety precautions and label instructions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing sanding dust.

Section VIII: Control Measures

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None required if good ventilation is maintained. Wear respirator (MSHA/NIOSH-approved or equivalent) suitable for concentrations and types of air contaminants encountered. Use approved chemical/mechanical filters designed to remove particulates in open and restricted ventilation areas. Use MSHA/NIOSH-approved airline type respirators or hood in confined areas.

VENTILATION: Sufficient ventilation, in pattern and volume, should be provided to keep the air contaminant concentration below applicable exposure limits. All application areas should be ventilated in accordance with OSHA regulation 29CFR Part 1910.94.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Impervious gloves should be worn if prolonged skin contact is likely. Use neoprene or rubber gloves to prevent prolonged skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION: Use safety eyewear including side shields, face shields, or chemical splash goggles (ANSIZ-87.1 or approved equivalent).

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Use disposable or impervious clothing if work clothing contamination is likely. Use protective cream if prolonged skin contact is likely.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash hands before eating, smoking, or using the washroom. Food or beverages should not be consumed anywhere this product is being applied.

References:

1. Sax, N.I., "Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials", 8th ed., Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., NY, 1992.
2. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, "TLV's and Biological Exposure Indices" for the current year (published annually).
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