



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Issued : 12/12/12
Date Revised : 03/02/2016

PIPE AND TANK INSULATION – FIBERGLASS

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER:
GLT PRODUCTS
6810 COCHRAN ROAD
SOLON, OH 44139

EMERGENCY PHONE:
CHEM-TEL 800-255-3924
FAX 732-634-1430

INFORMATION PHONE:
440-914-1122

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS Label element

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards

Temporary mechanical abrasion (itching) of skin, eyes and respiratory tract may occur upon exposure to fibers or dust during handling of this product, cannot occur unless there is direct contact. Trace amounts of formaldehyde may be released when contacted with moisture, including humidity. This release is most prevalent in conditions of high heat and humidity.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name

Glass Fiber Product

Hazardous components

Non-hazardous according to 29 CFR 1910.1200, when used as intended.

COMMON NAME	OSHA-PEL	ACGIH-TLV	CAS NO.	% COMPOSITION	OTHER:
Fiberglass Wool	a.	10mg/M ³ 8-hr TWA	65997-17-3	85-96	3×10 ⁶ fibers/m ³ 10-hr TWA (NIOSH-REL)

NON-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS:

Cured Phenol/Formaldehyde Binder Solids	None established	None established	25104-55-6	4-15
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a). OSHA has not yet established a PEL for fibrous glass. OSHA considers it to be a “particulate not otherwise regulated”, (PNOR)with a PEL of 5mg/m³ for the respirable dust fraction and 15mg/m³ for the total dustfraction, both as a n8-hr TWA.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

SKIN CONTACT: Wash with mild soap and running water. Use a washcloth to help remove fibers.To avoid further irritation, do not rub or scratch irritated areas. Rubbing or scratching may force fibers into the skin. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

INGESTION: If swallowed, call a physician. Rinse mouth with water to remove dust or fibers. Drink plenty of water to help reduce irritation.



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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT(F): N/A. Method Used: N/A

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE (F): N/A. Flammability Limits (%): LEL: N/A. UEL: N/A.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, foam, dry chemical

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: In a sustained fire, self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: The facing on kraft paper and foil-faced products will burn and should not be left exposed. Special care should be taken when working close to the facing with an open flame. Vinyl faced products in fire conditions may give off hydrogen chloride, a highly irritating and toxic gas. Evacuate the building immediately.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation and skin contact.

INHALATION: Inhalation of dusts and fibers may result in irritation of the upper respiratory tract (mouth, nose and throat).

SKIN CONTACT: Skin contact with dusts and fibers may produce itching and temporary mechanical irritation.

EYE CONTACT: Eye contact with dusts and fibers may produce temporary mechanical irritation.

INGESTION: Temporary mechanical irritation of the digestive tract. Observe individual. If symptoms develop, consult a physician.

CARCINOGENICITY: IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June 1987, classified fiberglass wool as a possible cancer causing agent to humans (Group 2B). This classification was based on a combined evaluation of published human and animal studies. The human data included large-scale mortality studies of US and European fiberglass wool factory workers. IARC concluded that the human studies did not provide sufficient evidence that fiberglass wool caused cancer in humans. The classifications of fiberglass wool as a possible carcinogen to humans was substantially based on experimental animal studies in which they were exposed to wool glass fibers through non-natural routes, such as injection or implantation. IARC regards it as prudent to treat a material for which there is sufficient evidence of Carcinogenicity to animals as if it is a possible carcinogen in humans.

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS: Fiberglass Wool

LISTED BY:	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
	No	Yes	No	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Animal inhalation experiments in which laboratory animals were exposed to large quantities of glass fiber have not resulted in a positive association between glass fibers and lung cancer. A small study of Canadian glass wool workers reported a statistically significant increase in lung cancer mortality.

Large-scale studies published in 1987, which examined the mortality rates of US and European fiberglass wool factory workers found no statistically significant differences in lung cancer rates between those workers and the population in their local or regional communities. A 1990 update of the US cohort reported small statistically significant excess for respiratory cancer in workers when compared with population in their local communities. While the overall mortality rates in these mortality studies were slightly raised and did increase with time since the first exposure, the increases were not related to duration of exposure or to an estimated time weighted measure of exposure. An expanded study is investigating other possible factors. **CALIFORNIA PROP 65 STATEMENT:** Warning: Contains fiberglass wool, possible cancer hazard. To avoid this possible cancer hazard, minimize breathing fiberglass wool dust.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Persons with a history of chronic respiratory or skin conditions that are aggravated by mechanical irritants may be at increased risk for worsening their condition from exposure to this product.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE AND HANDLING: Insulation should be stored in a dry place. Faced material should be well away from sources of ignition. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

PIPE AND TANK INSULATION – FIBERGLASS**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

VENTILATION: General dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation should be provided, as necessary, to maintain exposures below PEL's or TLV's. Dust collection systems should be utilized in operations involving high-speed cutting/machining, such as routing and may be required in other operations involving power tools.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Appropriate respiratory protection should be used in accordance with your company's respiratory protection program and OSHA regulations under 29 DFR 1910.134. Use respiratory protection during installation or fabrication. A properly fitted NIOSH or MSHA approved air purifying respirator such as the 3M model 8710 or model 9900 (in high humidity environments) or equivalent should be used when working with fiberglass wool products under the following conditions:

1. In any confined or poorly ventilated space;
2. Fabrication involving power tools;
3. Any installation operation or fabrication which creates a dusty working environment.

When the temperature of the surface being insulated exceeds 200°F, the binder in these products will undergo some degree of decomposition. The need for respiratory protection will vary according to the airborne concentration of the decomposition products released and accumulated in the area. In areas with good general and/or local exhaust ventilation when exposures are controlled below the PEL's or TLV's, respiratory protection is normally not needed. In confined areas, or areas with poor ventilation, respiratory protection may be needed. Airborne concentrations should be assessed to determine the appropriate type of respiratory protection to be used. When in doubt, use supplied air respiratory protection.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses, goggles or face shields should be worn whenever fiberglass materials are handled.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear loose fitting, long sleeved shirt that covers to the base of the neck, and long pants. Skin irritation from exposure to fiberglass is known to occur chiefly at pressure points such as around the neck, wrist and waist. Wear gloves when handling product.

WORK/HYGENIC PRACTICES: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices:

1. Avoid unnecessary exposures to dust and fibers.
2. Remove fibers from the skin after exposure.
3. Be careful not to rub or scratch irritated areas. Rubbing or scratching may force the fibers into the skin. The fibers should be washed off. Use of barrier creams can, in some instances, be helpful.
4. Use vacuum equipment to remove fibers and dust from clothing. Compressed air should never be used. Always wash work clothes separately and wipe out the washer/sink in order to prevent loose glass fibers from getting on other clothes.
5. Keep the work areas clean of dusts and fibers generated during fabrication. Use vacuum equipment to clean up dusts and fibers. Avoid sweeping or using compressed air as those techniques will release dusts and fibers into the air.
6. Have access to safety and eye wash fountains.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

MELTING POINT (F): N/A

BOILING POINT (F): N/A

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H0=1): Not determined

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: N/A

VAPOR PRESSURE: N/A

VAPOR DENSITY: N/A

EVAPORATION RATE: N/A

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Pink, yellow or tan insulation which may have faint resin odor. Some products have a vinyl, kraft paper, foil or polypropylene facing.



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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID): Stable (none)

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): None

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Facing and binder burns or decomposes in a fire. Primary combustion products are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water. Vinyl faced products will release hydrogen chloride in a fire. Emission of hydrogen chloride begins at 525°F with faster emission as the temperature rises.

In addition, the binder in these products is expected to undergo some degree of decomposition due to end use temperatures in excess of 200°F. The products of combustion would include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia and water, and to a lesser degree various compounds that could be generated from nitrogen containing binder components.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION: Not relevant

IARC: Group 3: not classified as a carcinogen to humans, non-biopersistent (bioluable) glass fibers

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Due to the properties of the product, a hazard to the environment may not be expected.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. The primary method of disposal is in a municipal or industrial landfill.

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER: This material is not regulated under the RCRA hazardous waste regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as dangerous goods according to international transport regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CATEGORIES:

ACUTE HEALTH: Yes

CHRONIC HEALTH: Yes

FIRE HAZARD: Yes

PRESSURE HAZARD: No

REACTIVITY HAZARD: No

SARA III LISTINGS:

SEC.302: None

CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: None

SEC 313, TOXIC CHEMICALS: None

NPCA-NMIS RATING:

HEALTH: 1

FLAMMABILITY: 0

REACTIVITY: 0



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NFPA RATING:

HEALTH: 2

FLAMMABILITY: 2

REACTIVITY: 0

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Must be supplied by user

UNUSUAL HAZARDS: None

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision date: 03/02/2016

The information presented in this SDS represents the most accurate known presentation of this product. However, due to the many and diverse variables in its end use, it is the end users responsibility to determine the suitability of this information for the adoption of the safety precautions as may be necessary. This information is specific to the materials identified in this document and may not be valid for any other materials or in any other processes.