Material Safety Data Sheet

SKAMOL HIPOROS Moler Insulating Brick

1.CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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TRADE NAME: HIPOROS, Moler Insulating Brick CHEMICAL NAME: Mixture of natural silica and silicatgesand synthetic minerals and silicates	SYNONYMS: Moler insulating bricks
PREPARED BY: REVISED BY: Clayton Environmental Consultants, Inc. Skamol A/S	DATE OF ISSUE/REVISION: March 2008 Rev. 04

2. INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number(s)	Percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Units
Natural and synthetic minerals and silicates	1317-60-8 68476-25-5 7778-18-9 14483-19-3	96.8	10*	15*	mg/m^3
Quartz	14808-60-7	0.1 - 3.2	0.1**	$\frac{10}{\%Quartz + 2}$ ***	mg/m^3

* Total dust ** Respirable quartz *** Respirable dust

The ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL listed for natural and synthetic minerals and silicates are the 1995-1996 TLV for "particulates, not otherwise classified" and the 1996 OSHA PEL for "particulates not otherwise regulated." The OSHA PEL for respirable quartz is calculated from the percentage of quartz in the respirable dust. The TLV and PELs listed are 8-hour time-weighted average exposure limits.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

The product is porous, pink bricks having no odor. Dusts may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and respiratory tract. The product contains small amounts of crystalline silica (quartz), which has been identified as a potential carcinogen. Use appropriate personal protective equipment. Keep unnecessary personnel out of the area when working with the product or during cleanups.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Eye Contact: Dusts may cause irritation.

Skin Contact: Dusts may cause irritation.

Skin Absorption: Not known to be absorbed through intact skin.

Inhalation: Dusts may cause respiratory tract and mucous membrane irritation. Inhalation of quartz can cause lung damage, silicosis and/or cancer.

Acute silicosis can result from extremely high exposures to crystalline silica dust, particularly when the particle sizes are small. Acute silicosis is rapidly progressive with diffuse pulmonary involvement rather than the localized, nodular involvement seen in classical silicosis. Acute silicosis may develop only months after the initial exposure, and has been reported to cause death in as little as 1 to 2 years.

Ingestion: Not expected to be an important route of entry into the body. Ingestion of large amounts of the product may cause irritation of the mouth, esophagus, and stomach.

CHRONIC AND CARCINOGENIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

IARC has determined that quartz is probably carcinogenic to humans, based on Monograph 68, published in June, 1997: *There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica from occupational sources.*

Pre-existing lung and skin conditions possibly may be aggravated by prolonged exposure to high concentrations of the product.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be administered. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be started immediately. Seek medical attention.

Eyes: Flush with tepid water for at least 20 minutes while holding the eyelids wide open. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin: Wash thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Not expected to be an important route of entry into the body. If large amounts of the product are ingested, seek medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: None LEL: None UEL: None

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: None

Product will not burn in air. Use fire fighting methods suitable for other materials present in the surrounding fire.

A self-contained breathing apparatus operating in positive pressure mode and full fire fighting gear should be worn for combating fires.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Pick up released product using appropriate implements and place in original containers if reusable. If not reusable, place in appropriate containers for disposal. Appropriate personal protective equipment cited in Section 8 should be worn during cleanup operations. Although the product itself is not hazardous to the environment, material collected during cleanup may be contaminated with hazardous materials. If there is a potential for contamination, material collected during cleanup should be treated as hazardous until specific testing, including TCLP, shows the material to be non-hazardous.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Wear appropriate protective equipment cited in Section 8 during handling. Good housekeeping practices should be employed to prevent generation and accumulation of dusts.

After handling product, wash face and hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL - PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Local exhaust ventilation should be provided as needed to maintain exposures below the limits cited in Section 2. Design details for local exhaust ventilation systems can be found in the most recent edition of *Industrial Ventilation – A Manual of Recommended Practice*, published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, P.O. Box 16153, Lansing, MI 48910. The need for local exhaust ventilation should be evaluated by a professional industrial hygienist. Local exhaust systems should be designed by a professional engineer.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If exposures may exceed the limits cited in Section 2, use, as a minimum, a NIOSH-approved half-facepiece respirator with cartridges approved for particulates having an exposure limit of not less than 0.05 mg/m3. If exposures may exceed 10 times the limits cited in Section 2, consult respiratory protective equipment suppliers or a professional industrial hygienist for assistance in selection of proper respiratory protective equipment. The evaluation of a need for respiratory protective equipment should be made by a professional industrial hygienist. Employees who use respiratory protection must be included in a respiratory protection program that conforms to the requirements of OSHA standards or corresponding state laws and regulations.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields should be worn when working with this product. Goggles should be worn while the product is being sawed or ground. Do not wear contact lenses when working with this product.

SKIN PROTECTION: Use of protective gloves is recommended to prevent possible irritation while working with this material. Leather gloves or polymeric materials such as polyvinyl chloride are suggested to minimize contact with dust from the product. A polymer-coated apron is recommended where there is a possibility that work clothing may become heavily contaminated with dust from working with this product. Soiled work clothing and personal protective equipment should be thoroughly cleaned before reuse.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND PHYSICAL STATE: Pink, porous solid

MELTING POINT: 2,460 to 2,550°F / 1,350 to 1,400°C

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): Not applicable

OCTANOL/WATER PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not applicable

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not applicable

EVAPORATION RATE: Not applicable

ODOR: None

SPECIFIC GRAVITY/BULK DENSITY: Bulk density 35 lbs/cu.ft. (570 kg/m3)

% VOLATILES BY VOLUME: Not volatile

BOILING POINT: Not determined

% SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble

pH: (in mixture with water) 8.0

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID): None known

INCOMPATIBILITIES: No known chemical incompatibilities.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None known. Product is stable at service temperatures up to 1,650°F (900°C).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in Monograph 68 states: *There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica from occupational sources.*

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Detailed studies on the environmental fate of the product have not been conducted. However, it is not expected that the product would present a hazard to aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This product is not classified as a hazardous waste under current EPA regulations. Disposal at an EPA-approved landfill is recommended. If product may be contaminated with other materials, testing, including TCLP, should be performed to determine the hazard characteristics. It is the user's responsibility to dispose of all wastes in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Empty containers may have residues from the product. Observe proper safety and handling precautions for product containers.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Classification: Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Quartz is listed in the State of Massachusetts as an Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance and carcinogen, when present in dust-producing material, but is exempt if particulates are not present and cannot be substantially generated through use of the product. Crystalline silica whose particle size is in the respirable range has been listed by the State of California as a compound known to cause cancer.

The product is not regulated under SARA Title III, Section 313. It may be reportable under SARA Title III, Sections 311 and 312.

OSHA Hazard Communication Categories: Irritant, Skin Hazard, Lung Hazard, Carcinogen

SARA Hazard Categories: Acute hazard, Chronic Hazard

TSCA Status: All known constituents except the following are listed in the TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances:

Diopside (CAS No. 14483-19-3) is present in trace amounts.

WHMIS Classification: Not a controlled product under current WHMIS regulations. As a manufactured article, this product currently is exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE: The information in the Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material described herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or substance or in any process. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of issue of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Because the use of this information and the conditions of use of this product are not within the control of Skamol a/s and Skamol, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of this product.

Users of this product should study this Material Safety Data Sheet and become aware of the product hazards and safety information before using the product. Users should also notify their employees, agents, and contractors regarding information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet and any product hazards and safety information in order to provide for safe use of this product.