

SDS No. MW0004

Date of Issue: June 1998

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1. IDENTIFICATION

(a) Product identifier used on the label

MaxCement™, MaxSealCoat™, MaxModuleCoat™

(b) Other means of identification

MaxCement™(1300 & 1500 °C), MaxSealCoat™, MaxModuleCoat™

(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

- **Primary Use:** Refractory Ceramic Fiber (RCF) materials are used primarily in industrial high temperature insulating applications. Examples include heat shields, heat containment, gaskets, expansion joints, industrial furnaces, ovens, kilns, boilers and other process equipment at applications up to 1400°C. RCF based products are not intended for direct sale to the general public. While RCFs are used in the manufacture of some consumer products, such as catalytic converter mats and wood burning stoves, the materials are contained, encapsulated, or bonded within the units.

- **Secondary Use:** Conversion into wet and dry mixtures and articles (refer to section 8).

- **Tertiary Use:** Installation, removal (industrial and professional) / Maintenance and service life (industrial and professional) (refer to section 8).

Uses Advised Against

Spraying of dry product.

d) Name, address, and telephone number

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+1 (877) 318-2430

For additional information or SDSs, visit our web page,

<http://www.nutec.com> or call at

+1 (877) 318-2430

(e) Emergency phone number

FOR A CHEMICAL EMERGENCY,
CALL +1 (877) 318-2430Emergency number

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**(a) Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200**

This product is classified in the 1 A carcinogen substances (mix).

(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbol(s) and precautionary statement(s) in accordance with paragraph (f) of §1910.1200

Under OSHA HCS 2012, crystalline silica is classified as a category 1A carcinogen.

Under OSHA HCS 2012, RCF is classified as a category 2 carcinogen.

Hazard Pictogram**Signal Word**

Danger

Hazard Statements

May cause cancer by inhalation.

May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor to specify type of equipment, as required.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Supplementary Information

May cause temporary mechanical irritation to exposed eyes, skin or respiratory tract.

Minimize exposure to airborne dust.

(c) Describe any hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process

Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure.

These effects are usually temporary.

(d) Mixture rule

Not applicable.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTSa) **Composition table**

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	% BY WEIGHT
Refractory Ceramic Fiber (RCF)	142844-00-6	22 – 36
Silica, amorphous	7631-86-9	5 – 32
Water	7732-18-5	25 - 62
Organic Material	N.A.	1 – 10
Aluminosilicate	13983-17-0	1 – 20
Silica crystalline, quartz	14808-60-7	1 - 10
Silica crystalline, Cristobalite	14464-46-1	1 – 10
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	1 - 2

b) **Common Name****Refractory Ceramic Fiber**

Synonyms: RCF, ceramic fibers, Alumino Silicate Wool (ASW), synthetic vitreous fiber (SVF), man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF), man-made mineral fiber (MMMVF), high temperature insulation wool (HTIW), Man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF),

(d) **Impurities and stabilizing additives**

Not applicable.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES(a) **Description of necessary measures subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion****SKIN**

Handling of this material may cause mild mechanical temporary skin irritation. If this occurs, rinse affected areas with water and wash gently. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.

EYES

In case of eye contact, flush abundantly with water; have eye wash available. Do not rub eyes.

NOSE AND THROAT

If these become irritated move to a dust free area, drink water and blow nose.
If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

(b) **Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**

Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure.
These effects are usually temporary.

(c) **Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary**

NOTES TO PHYSICIANS

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

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media**

Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

(b) Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):

Non-combustible products, class of reaction to fire are zero.
Packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible

Thermal decomposition of starch during initial heating of this product may release oxides of carbon and trace of ammonia, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide. Starch is an organic hydrocarbon and as such will emit water vapor, oxides of carbon (e.g., carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, etc.) and traces of ammonia when heated. The fumes may cause discomfort and irritation to some people if released into an unventilated area. Initial use of this products shall be in area with enough ventilation or air movement.

(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

NFPA Codes: Flammability: 0 Health: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special: 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**(a) Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures**

Minimize airborne dust. Compressed air or dry sweeping should not be used for cleaning. See Section 8 "Exposure Controls / Personal Protection" for exposure guidelines.

(b) Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Frequently clean the work area with vacuum or wet sweeping to minimize the accumulation of debris. Do not use compressed air for clean-up.

EMPTY CONTAINERS

Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**(a) Precautions for safe handling**

Handle fiber carefully to minimize airborne dust. Limit use of power tools unless in conjunction with local exhaust ventilation. Use hand tools whenever possible.

(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a manner to minimize airborne dust.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

(a) OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available

<u>Component</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>NIOSH REL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>MANUFACTURER REG</u>
Refractory, Fibers, Aluminosilicate	None established*	0.5 f/cc, 8-hr. TWA	0.2 f/cc TLV, 8-hr. TWA	0.5 f/cc, 8-hr. TWA**
Silica, Amorphous	80mg/m ³ / % SiO ₂ or 20mppcf		10 mg/m ³	None established
Silica, Quartz, Cristobalite	30 mg/m ³ / % SiO ₂ +2 (TOTAL) 10 mg/m ³ / % SiO ₂ (RESPIRABLE)		0.05 mg/m ³ (RESPIRABLE)	None established
Water	None established		10 mg/m ³	None established

Except for the state of California, where the PEL for RCF is 0.2 f/cc 8-hr TWA, there is no specific regulatory standard for RCF in the U.S. OSHA's "Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)" standard (29 CFR 1910.1000, Subpart Z, Air Contaminants) applies generally - Total Dust 15 mg/m³; Respirable Fraction 5 mg/m³.

*In the absence of an OSHA PEL, the HTIW Coalition has adopted a recommended exposure guideline (REG), as measured under NIOSH Method 7400 B. For further information on the history and development of the REG see "Rationale for the Recommended Exposure Guideline" at Attachment II of the HTIW Coalition Product Stewardship Program http://www.htiwcoalition.org/documents/PSP_2012.pdf.

OTHER OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVELS (OEL)

RCF-related occupational exposure limits vary internationally. Regulatory OEL examples include: California, 0.2 f/cc; Canadian provincial OELs ranging from 0.2 to 1.0 f/cc. The objectives and criteria underlying each of these OEL decisions also vary. The evaluation of occupational exposure limits and the determination of their applicability to the workplace are best performed, on a case-by-case basis, by a qualified Industrial Hygienist.

(b) Appropriate engineering controls

Use engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation, point of generation dust collection, down draft work stations, emission controlling tool designs and materials handling equipment designed to minimize airborne fiber emissions.

(c) Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Skin Protection.

Wear personal protective equipment (e.g. gloves), as necessary to prevent skin irritation. Washable or disposable clothing may be used. If possible, do not take unwashed clothing home. If soiled work clothing must be taken home, employees should be informed on best practices to minimize non-work dust exposure (e.g., vacuum clothes before leaving the work area, wash work clothing separately, and rinse washer before washing other household clothes).

Eye Protection

As necessary, wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory Protection

When engineering and/or administrative controls are insufficient to maintain workplace concentrations below the 0.5 f/cc REG or a regulatory OEL, the use of appropriate respiratory protection, pursuant to the requirements of OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1910.134 and 29 CFR 1926.103, is recommended. A NIOSH certified respirator with a filter efficiency of at least 95% should be used. The 95% filter efficiency recommendation is based on NIOSH respirator selection logic sequence for exposure to manmade mineral fibers. Pursuant to NIOSH recommendations, N-95 respirators are appropriate for exposures up to 10 times the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL). With respect to RCF, both the NIOSH REL and the industry REG have been set at 0.5 fibers per cubic centimeter of air (f/cm³). Accordingly, N-95 would provide the necessary protection for exposures up to 5 f/cm³. Further, the Respirator Selection Guide published by 3M Corporation, the primary respirator manufacturer, specifically recommends use of N-95 respirators for RCF exposures. In cases where exposures are known to be above 5.0 f/cm³, 8 hour TWA, a filter efficiency of 100% should be used. Other factors to consider are the NIOSH filter series N, R or P -- (N) **Not** resistant to oil, (R) **Resistant** to oil and (P) **oil Proof**. These recommendations are not designed to limit informed choices, provided that respiratory protection decisions comply with 29 CFR 1910.134.

The evaluation of workplace hazards and the identification of appropriate respiratory protection is best performed, on a case by case basis, by a qualified Industrial Hygienist.

Other Information

- Concentrations based upon an eight-hour time weighted average (TWA) as determined by air samples collected and analyzed pursuant to NIOSH method 7400 (B) for airborne fibers.
- The manufacturer recommends the use of a full-facepiece air purifying respirator equipped with an appropriate particulate filter cartridge during furnace tear-out events and the removal of used RCF to control exposures to airborne fiber and the potential presence of crystalline silica.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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(a) Appearance	White, fibrous putty	(j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
(b) Odor	Odorless	(k) Vapor pressure	Not applicable
(c) Odor threshold	Not applicable	(l) Vapor density	Not applicable
(d) pH	Not applicable	(m) Relative density	2.50 - 2.75
(e) Melting point	1760° C (3200° F)	(n) Solubility	Insoluble
(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable	(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
(g) Flash point	Not applicable	(p) Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
(h) Evaporation rate	Not applicable	(q) Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
(i) Flammability	Not applicable	(r) Viscosity	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**(a) Reactivity**

This product is non-reactive.

(b) Chemical stability

As supplied this mix is stable and inert.

(c) Possibility of hazardous reactions

None.

(d) Conditions to avoid

Please refer to handling and storage advice in Section 7.

(e) Incompatible materials

None.

(f) Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition of starch during initial heating of this product may release oxides of carbon and trace of ammonia, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide. Starch is an organic hydrocarbon and as such will emit water vapor, oxides of carbon (e.g., carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, etc.) and traces of ammonia when heated. The fumes may cause discomfort and irritation to some people if released into an unventilated area. Initial use of this products shall be in area with sufficient ventilation or air movement.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For more details on scientific publications referenced in this SDS see <http://www.htiwcoalition.org/publications.html>

(a) Through**TOXICOKINETICS, METABOLISM AND DISTRIBUTION****Basic Toxicokinetics**

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion. Man-made vitreous fibers of a similar size to RCF have not been shown to migrate from the lung and/or gut and do not become located in other organs of the body.

Human Toxicological Data/Epidemiology Data

In order to determine possible human health effects following RCF exposure, the University of Cincinnati has been conducting medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in the U.S.A; this epidemiological study has been ongoing for 25 years and medical surveillance of RCF workers continues. The Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM) has conducted medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in European manufacturing facilities.

Pulmonary morbidity studies among production workers in the U.S.A. and Europe have demonstrated an absence of interstitial fibrosis. In the European study a reduction of lung capacity among smokers has been identified, however, based on the latest results from a longitudinal study of workers in the U.S.A. with over 17-year follow-up, there has been no accelerated rate of loss of lung function (McKay et al. 2011).

A statistically significant correlation between pleural plaques and cumulative RCF exposure was evidenced in the U.S.A. longitudinal study.

The U.S.A. mortality study showed no excess mortality related to all deaths, all cancer, or malignancies or diseases of the respiratory system including mesothelioma (LeMasters et al. 2003).

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources should be classified as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), upgraded from its previous classification as probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). This conclusion was derived from the analysis of a relatively large number of human population studies that together provided sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica. In many (but not all) of these studies, lung cancer risks were elevated and could not be explained by other factors. Recent reviews tend to conclude that if exposures are controlled to prevent silicosis probably will also prevent cancer. The risk of silicosis depends on the concentration of crystalline silica by air, the particle size and the duration of exposure.

The National Toxicology Program of the US (NTP) identifies crystalline silica (respirable size) as a substance that may reasonably be anticipated as a carcinogen. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has not assigned a carcinogenicity designation for crystalline silica.

Information on Toxicological Effects

- *Acute toxicity: short term inhalation*
No data available: Short term tests have been undertaken to determine fiber (bio) solubility rather than toxicity; repeat dose inhalation tests have been undertaken to determine chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity.
- *Acute toxicity: oral*
No data available: Repeated dose studies have been carried out using gavage. No effect was found.
- *Skin corrosion/irritation*
Not a chemical irritant according to test method OECD no. 404.
- *Serious eye damage/irritation*
Not possible to obtain acute toxicity information due to the morphology and chemical inertness of the substance.
- *Respiratory or skin sensitization*
No evidence from human epidemiological studies of any respiratory or skin sensitization potential.
- *Germ cell mutagenicity/genotoxicity*
Method: In vitro micronucleus test
Species: Hamster (CHO)
Dose: 1-35 mg/ml
Routes of administration: In suspension
Results: Negative
- *Carcinogenicity*
Method: Inhalation, multi-dose
Species: Rat
Dose: 3 mg/m³, 9 mg/m³ and 16 mg/m³
Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation

Results: Fibrosis just reached significant levels at 16 and 9 mg/m³ but not at 3 mg/m³. None of the parenchymal tumor incidences were higher than the historical control values for this strain of animal.

Method: Inhalation, single dose

Species: Rat

Dose: 30 mg/m³

Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation

Results: Rats were exposed to a single concentration of 200 WHO fibers/ml specially prepared RCF for 24 months. High incidence of exposure-related pulmonary neoplasms (bronchoalveolar adenomas and carcinomas) was observed. A small number of mesotheliomas were observed in each of the fiber exposure groups (Mast et al 1995a).

Method: Inhalation, single dose

Species: Hamster

Dose: 30 mg/m³

Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation

Results: Hamsters were exposed to a single concentration of 260 WHO fibers/ml specially prepared RCF for 18 months and developed lung fibrosis, a significant number of pleural mesotheliomas (42/102) but no primary lung tumors (McConnell et al 1995).

Method: Inhalation, single dose

Species: Rat

Dose: RCF1: 130 F/ml and 50 mg/m³ (25% of non fibrous particles)

RCF1a: 125 F/ml and 26 mg/m³ (2% of non fibrous particles)

Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation

Results: Rats were exposed to RCF1 and RCF1a for 3 weeks. The objective of the study was to compare lung retention and biological effects of the original RCF1 compared to RCF1a. The main difference of these 2 samples was the non-fibrous particle content of respectively 25% versus 2%. The post treatment observation was 12 months. Alveolar clearance was barely retarded after RCF1A exposure. After RCF1 exposure, however, a severe retardation of clearance was observed. (Bellmann et al 2001).

After intraperitoneal injection of ceramic fibers into rats in three experiments (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Davis et al 1984), mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity in two studies, while the third report (Pott et al 1987) had incomplete histopathology. Only a few mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity of hamsters after intraperitoneal injection in one experiment (Smith et al 1987). However, the ceramic fibers tested were of relatively large diameter. When rats and hamsters were exposed via intraperitoneal injection, tumor incidence was related to fiber length and dose (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Miller et al 1999, Pott et al 1989). (From SCOEL publication (EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) SCOEL/SUM/165, September 2011).

- *Reproductive toxicity*

Method: Gavage

Species: Rat

Dose: 250mg/kg/day

Routes of administration: Oral

Results: No effects were seen in an OECD 421 screening study. There are no reports of any reproductive toxic effects of mineral fibers. Exposure to these fibers is via inhalation and effects seen are in the lung. Clearance of fibers is via the gut and the feces, so exposure of the reproductive organs is extremely unlikely.

- *STOT-Single exposure*

Not applicable

- *STOT-Repeated exposure*
STOT RE Category 1 for the silicosis hazard
- *Aspiration hazard*
Not applicable

See the following review publications for a summary and discussion:

Interpretation of these animal experiments is complex and there is not complete agreement among scientists internationally. A summary of the evidence relating to RCF carcinogenicity in vivo can be found in SCOEL/SUM/165 and in Utell and Maxim 2010.

Other information

Numerous studies indicate the relevance of biopersistence as a determinant of toxic effects of fiber exposure. (Maxim et al 2006).

Irritant Properties

Negative results have been obtained in animal studies (EU method B 4) for skin irritation. Inhalation exposures using the nose only route produce simultaneous heavy exposures to the eyes, but no reports of excess eye irritation exist. Animals exposed by inhalation similarly show no evidence of respiratory tract irritation.

Human data confirm that only mechanical irritation, resulting in itching, occurs in humans. Screening at manufacturers' plants in the UK has failed to show any human cases of skin conditions related to fiber exposure.

(e) International Agency for Research on Cancer and National Toxicology Program

IARC, in 1988, Monograph v.43 (and later reaffirmed in 2002, v.81), classified RCF as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). IARC evaluated the possible health effects of RCF as follows:

- There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of RCF.
- There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of RCF.

The Annual Report on Carcinogens (latest edition), prepared by NTP, classified respirable RCF as "reasonably anticipated" to be a carcinogen.

Not classified by OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Non-mandatory)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available) | Risk for aquatic life, mortal at 1000 mg/L. |
| (b) Persistence and degradability | These products are insoluble materials that remain stable over time and are chemically identical to inorganic compounds found in the soil and sediment; they remain inert in the natural environment. |
| (c) Bioaccumulative potential | No bioaccumulative potential. |
| (d) Mobility in soil | No mobility in soil. |
| (e) Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer) | No adverse effects of this material on the environment are anticipated. |

Fish toxicity 1250 ppm / 24 hours in trout.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Non-mandatory)**Waste Management**

To prevent waste materials from becoming airborne during waste storage, transportation and disposal, a covered container or plastic bagging is recommended.

Disposal

This product, as manufactured, is not classified as a listed or characteristic hazardous waste according to U. S. Federal regulations (40 CFR 261). Any processing, use, alteration or chemical additions to the product, as purchased, may alter the disposal requirements. Under U. S. Federal regulations, it is the waste generator's responsibility to properly characterize a waste material, to determine if it is a "hazardous" waste. Check local, regional, state or provincial regulations to identify all applicable disposal requirements.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION (Non-mandatory)

(a) UN number	Not Applicable
(b) UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
(c) Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable
(d) Packing group, if applicable	Not Applicable
(e) Environmental hazards (e.g., Marine pollutant (Yes/No))	Not a marine pollutant
(f) Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code)	Not Applicable
(g) Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises	Not Applicable

Canadian TDG Hazard Class & PIN: Not regulated.

Not classified as dangerous goods under ADR (road), RID (train) or IMDG (ship).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Non-mandatory)**UNITED STATES REGULATIONS**

- EPA** **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)** The crystalline silica have chronic health risk.
Hazard Categories: Immediate Hazard – No
 Delayed Hazard – Yes
 Fire Hazard – No
 Pressure Hazard – No
 Reactivity Hazard - No
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)** - RCF is not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the **Clean Air Act (CAA)** - this product contains fibers with an average diameter greater than one micron and thus is not considered a hazardous air pollutant.
- OSHA** Comply with **Hazard Communication Standards** 29 CFR 1910.1200 and 29 CFR 1926.59 and the **Respiratory Protection Standards** 29 CFR 1910.134 and 29 CFR 1926.103. The crystalline silica is classified like carcinogen by NOISH.
- California** "Ceramic fibers (airborne particles of respirable size)" is listed in **Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986** as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. The position list 65 from California considerate that crystalline silica is carcinogen.
- Other States** RCF products are not known to be regulated by states other than California; however, state and local OSHA and EPA regulations may apply to these products. If in doubt, contact your local regulatory agency.
- NOISH** NIOSH Publication No. 2015-106 (2015)
The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) have identified exposure to silica as a health hazard to workers involved in manufacturing, finishing and installing natural and manufactured stone countertop products, both in fabrication shops and during in-home finishing/installation. This hazard can be mitigated with simple and effective dust controls in most countertop operations.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

- Canada** **Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)** – Classified as Class D2A – Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects.
Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) - All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).
WHMIS 1988 classification (Controlled Products Regulations)
Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
- Europe** **Integration of RCF into ANNEX XV of the REACH Regulation**
RCF is classified under the CLP (classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures) regulation as a category 1B carcinogen. On January 13, 2010 the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) updated the candidate list for authorization (Annex XV of the REACH regulation) and added 14 new substances in this list including aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibers.

As a consequence, EU (European Union) or EEA (European Economic Area) suppliers of articles which contain aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibers in a concentration above 0.1% (w/w) have to provide sufficient information, available to them, to their customers or upon requests to a consumer within 45 days of the receipt of the request. This information must ensure safe use of the article, and as minimum contains the name of the substance.

The classification of Crystalline Silica (fine fraction) as STOT RE 1 is accompanied by a series of key measures to bring about actual improvements in the current workplace situation, among them the reinforcement of the existing Social Dialogue Agreement on Workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products containing it (see www.nepsi.eu).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information on After Service Material

As produced, all RCF fibers are vitreous (glassy) materials which do not contain crystalline silica. Continued exposure to elevated temperatures over time may cause these fibers to devitrify (become crystalline). The first crystalline formation (mullite) begins to occur at approximately 985° C (1805° F). Crystalline phase silica may begin to form at approximately 1100° C (2012° F). When the glass RCF fibers devitrify, they form a mixed mineral crystalline silica containing dust. The crystalline silica is trapped in grain boundaries within a matrix predominately consisting of mullite. The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase formation is dependent on the duration and temperature of exposure, fiber chemistry and/or the presence of fluxing agents or furnace contaminants. The presence of crystalline phases can be confirmed only 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 also studied mixed mineral crystalline silica containing dusts such as coal dusts (containing 5–15 % crystalline silica) and diatomaceous earth without seeing any evidence of disease. (IARC Monograph Vol. 68, 1997). NTP lists all polymorphs of crystalline silica as substances which may "reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens".

IARC and NTP did not evaluate after-service RCF, which may contain various crystalline phases. However, an analysis of after-service RCF samples obtained pursuant to an exposure monitoring agreement with the EPA, found that in the furnace conditions sampled, most did not contain detectable levels of crystalline silica. Other relevant RCF studies found that (1) simulated after-service RCF showed little, or no, activity where exposure was by inhalation or by intraperitoneal injection; and (2) after-service RCF was not cytotoxic to macrophage-like cells at concentrations up to 320 micrograms/cm² - by comparison, pure quartz or cristobalite were significantly active at much lower levels (circa 20 micrograms/cm²).

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) Hazard Rating

HMIS Health	1* (* denotes potential for chronic effects)
HMIS Flammable	0
HMIS Reactivity	0
HMIS Personal Protective Equipment	X (To be determined by user)

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DEFINITIONS

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

PSP: Product Stewardship Program

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

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

Revision Summary: The address and name of the Company have been updated in section 1, paragraph (d).

Revision Date: Jun/25/2020

SDS Prepared By: Nutec Inc.

DISCLAIMER

The information presented herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date of this Safety Data Sheet. Employers may use this SDS to supplement other information gathered by them in their efforts to assure the health and safety of their 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 SDS. Therefore, given the summary nature of this document, Nutec 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.