

Material Name: All Service Jacketing PET

Material Safety Data Sheet ID: 1028

# **Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification**

Product Name ASJ PET CAS# Mixture/None Assigned

Generic Name All Service Jacketing (ASJ)

Formula Mixture

Chemical Name: Mixture Hazard Label None Assigned Manufacturer Information

Johns Manville Insulation Group Telephone: 303-978-2000 8:00AM-5:00PM M-F

Building Insulation Division Internet Address: http://www.jm.com

P.O. Box 5108 Emergency: 800-424-9300 (Chemtrec, In English)
Denver, CO 80127 USA

Trade Names: ASJ PET

## Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Component	Percent
Not Available	White bleached paper	35-44
Not Available	Adhesive	20-30*
Not Available	Metalized polyethylene terphthalate	10-20
65997-17-3	Continuous filament glass fibers	10-20
Not Available	Decabromodiphenyl oxide	3-5**
1309-64-4	Antimony trioxide	1-4**

### **Additional Component Information**

\*See JM MSDS # 2016

## **Section 3 - Hazards Identification**

#### **Emergency Overview**

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Foil faced paper with fibrous glass reinforcement. No significant odor.

Inhalation of excessive amounts of dust from the product may cause temporary upper respiratory irritation and/or congestion-remove individual to fresh air.

### **Potential Health Effects**

### Summary

Breathing dust from this product may cause a scratchy throat, congestion, and slight coughing. Getting dust or fibers on the skin, or in the eyes may cause itching, rash, or redness. Due to the thick diameters of continuous glass filament, the fibers cannot be inhaled into the lower lung. Therefore, the effects of glass filament are limited to irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose, throat, upper airways).

#### Inhalation

Irritation of the upper respiratory tract (scratchy throat), coughing, and congestion may occur in extreme exposures.

#### Skin

Temporary irritation (itching) or redness may occur.

### Ingestion

This product is not intended to be ingested (eaten). If ingested, it may cause temporary irritation to the gastrointestinal (digestive) tract.

#### Eyes

Temporary irritation (itching) or redness may occur.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Component of adhesive. Note: Due to the product form, exposures to hazardous dusts or fumes are not expected to occur. Exposure limits are given for reference only.

### **Primary Routes of Entry (Exposure)**

Inhalation (breathing dust), skin, and eye contact.

### **Target Organs**

Upper respiratory passages, skin, and eyes.

### **Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure**

Pre-existing chronic respiratory, skin, or eye diseases or conditions.

### **Section 4 - First Aid Measures**

#### First Aid: Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat, and blow nose to remove dust.

### First Aid: Skin

Wash gently with soap and warm water to remove dust. Wash hands before eating or using the restroom.

### First Aid: Ingestion

Product is not intended to be ingested or eaten. If this product is ingested, irritation of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract may occur, and should be treated symptomatically. Rinse mouth with water to remove fibers, and drink plenty of water to help reduce the irritation. No chronic effects are expected following ingestion.

## First Aid: Eyes

Do not rub or scratch your eyes. Dust particles may cause the eye to be scratched. Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 5-15 minutes. If irritation persists, contact a medical professional.

### First Aid: Notes to Physician

This product is a mechanical irritant, and is not expected to produce any chronic health effects from acute exposures. Treatment should be directed toward removing the source of irritation with symptomatic treatment as necessary.

## **Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures**

Flash Point: Not applicable Method Used: Not applicable

Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):Not applicableLower Flammable Limit (LFL):Not applicableAuto Ignition:Not determinedFlammability Classification:Not determined

Rate of Burning: Not determined

**General Fire Hazards** 

There is no potential for spontaneous fire or explosion.

### **Extinguishing Media**

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), water, water fog, dry chemical.

## Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

No special procedures are expected to be necessary for this product. Normal fire fighting procedures should be followed to avoid inhalation of smoke and gases.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

#### **Containment Procedures**

Pick up large pieces. Vacuum dusts. If sweeping is necessary, use a dust suppressant such as water. Do not dry sweep dust accumulation. These procedures will help to minimize potential exposures.

## **Clean-Up Procedures**

Wastes are not hazardous as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA; 40 CFR 261). Comply with state and local regulations for disposal of these products. If you are unsure of the regulations, contact your local Public Health Department, or the local office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

# **Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

### **Handling Procedures**

Use protective equipment as described in Section 8 of this material safety data sheet when handling uncontained material.

### **Storage Procedures**

Warehouse storage should be in accordance with package directions, if any. Material should be kept clean, dry, and protected from moisture.

## **Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**

## **Exposure Guidelines**

### A: General Product Information

No information available for the product.

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### **B: Component Exposure Limits**

## Continuous filament glass fibers (65997-17-3)

1 fiber/cm3 TWA (respirable fibers, length >5 um, aspect ratio >=3:1, as determined by the

membrane filter method at 400-450X magnification [4-mm objective], using phase-contrast

illumination); 5 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction)

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

### Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Safety glasses with sideshields are recommended to keep dust out of the eyes.

## Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

Leather or cotton gloves should be worn to prevent skin contact and irritation. Barrier creams may also be used to reduce skin contact and irritation caused by fiber glass.

### **Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory**

A respirator should be used if ventilation is unavailable, or is inadequate for keeping dust and fiber levels below the applicable exposure limits. In those cases, use a NIOSH-certified disposable or reusable particulate respirator with an efficiency rating of N95 or higher (under 42 CFR 84) when working with this product. For exposures up to five times the established exposure limits use a quarter-mask respirator, rated N95 or higher; and for exposures up to ten times the established exposure limits use a half-mask respirator (e.g., MSA's DM-11, Racal's Delta N95, 3M's 8210), rated N95 or higher. Operations such as sawing, blowing, tear out, and spraying may generate airborne fiber concentrations requiring a higher level of respiratory protection. For exposures up to 50 times the established exposure limits use a full-face respirator, rated N99 or higher.

## Ventilation

In fixed manufacturing settings, local exhaust ventilation should be provided at areas of cutting to remove airborne dust and fibers. General dilution ventilation should be provided as necessary to keep airborne dust and fibers below the applicable exposure limits and guidelines. The need for ventilation systems should be evaluated by a professional industrial hygienist, while the design of specific ventilation systems should be conducted by a professional engineer.

## Personal Protective Equipment: General

Wear a cap, a loose-fitting, long-sleeved shirt and long pants to protect skin from irritation. Exposed skin areas should be washed with soap and warm water after handling or working with fiber glass. Clothing should be washed separately from other clothes, and the washer should be rinsed thoroughly (run empty for a complete wash cycle). This will reduce the chances of fiber glass being transferred to other clothing.

## Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance: Foil-faced paper with fibrous Odor: No significant odor

glass reinforcement

**Physical State:** Solid pH: Not determined Vapor Pressure: Vapor Density: Not determined Not determined **Boiling Point:** Not determined **Melting Point:** Not applicable Variable Solubility (H<sub>2</sub>O): Not applicable Specific Gravity: Freezing Point: **Evaporation Rate:** Not applicable Not applicable Percent Volatile: VOC: Not determined

# Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

#### **Chemical Stability**

This product is not reactive. This is a stable material.

## **Hazardous Decomposition**

At high temperatures, decomposition products may include: chlorine gas, antimony trioxide, carbon monoxide, acrolein, and aldehvdes

## **Hazardous Polymerization**

Will not occur.

## **Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

### **Acute Toxicity**

### A: General Product Information

Dust from this product is a mechanical irritant, which means that it may cause temporary irritation or scratchiness of the throat, and/or itching of the eyes and skin.

Page 3 of 6 Issue Date: 01/15/2007 Revision: 1.0004

### B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Antimony trioxide (1309-64-4) Oral LD50 Rat: >34600 mg/kg

## Carcinogenicity

#### A: General Product Information

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), National Toxicology Program (NTP), International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) have not classified this product as a carcinogen.

### **B: Component Carcinogenicity**

# Continuous filament glass fibers (65997-17-3)

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

IARC: Group 3 - Not Classifiable (IARC Monograph 81 [2002] (listed under Man-made mineral fibres),

Monograph 43 [1988])

### Antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)

ACGIH: A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen (production)

IARC: Group 2B - Possible Human Carcinogen (IARC Monograph 47 [1989])

### **Chronic Toxicity**

Antimony trioxide causes pneumoconiosis in humans. Antimony trioxide was tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation exposure in male and female rats. Evidence for pulmonary cancer in the rat studies was inconsistent. In the earlier studies, rats were exposed to extremely high dose levels; exposed female rats, but not males, had an increased cancer incidence. However, in later studies using more advanced techniques, the rats did not show increased cancers. USEPA and CalEPA concluded that these studies are inadequate for use in quantitative cancer risk assessment. According to USEPA's recently proposed cancer risk assessment guidance, a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis is more appropriate when, as with antimony trioxide, the carcinogenicity of a chemical may be a secondary effect of toxicity or of an induced physiological change. The MOE approach was adopted after conferring with CalEPA scientists involved in the Proposition 65 program who suggested using USEPA's "Proposed Guidance for Carcinogen Risk Assessment." An independent laboratory conducted a risk analysis using the MOE approach; the results indicated that the potential levels of exposure to antimony trioxide in JM products pose no significant cancer risk to the end-user of these products.

Continuous Filament Glass Fiber: No chronic health effects are known to be associated with exposure to continuous filament fiber glass. Long-term epidemiologic studies do not show any increases in respiratory cancer or other disease among employees who manufacture this product. In 1987, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified continuous filament fiber glass as a Group 3 substance, "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans." In 2001, IARC re-affirmed this designation. Because of the large diameter of continuous filament fibers, these fibers are not considered respirable.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

### **Ecotoxicity**

## A: General Product Information

No data available for this product.

#### B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 833.0 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 530 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: >1000 mg/L [static]

72 Hr EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum: 67 mg/L 7 Hr EC50 Pseudomonas putida: >3.5 mg/L 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >1000 mg/L

## **Section 13 - Disposal Considerations**

### **US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions**

### **A: General Product Information**

This product, as supplied, is not regulated as a hazardous waste by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Comply with state and local regulations for disposal. If you are unsure of the regulations, contact your local Public Health Department, or the local office of the EPA.

### **B: Component Waste Numbers**

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

#### **Disposal Instructions**

Dispose of waste material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations.

## **Section 14 - Transportation Information**

Shipping Name: This product is not classified as a hazardous material for transport.

# Section 15 - Regulatory Information

## **US Federal Regulations**

#### A: General Product Information

SARA 311/312: This product is not classified as hazardous under SARA 311/312.

### **B: Component Analysis**

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

### Antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)

CERCLA: 1000 lb final RQ; 454 kg final RQ

### State Regulations

### **A: General Product Information**

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

### **B: Component Analysis - State**

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS#	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Continuous filament glass fibers	65997-17-3	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

### **Antimony trioxide**

#### CAS# 1309-64-4

### A: TSCA Status

This product and its components are listed on the TSCA 8(b) inventory.

None of the components listed in this product are listed on the TSCA Export Notification 12(b) list.

## **B: Component Analysis - Inventory**

inpending analysis inventory				
Component	CAS#	TSCA	DSL	EINECS
Continuous filament glass fibers	65997-17-3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	Yes	Yes	Yes

## **Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL**

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS#	Minimum Concentration
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	1 %

## WHMIS Classification

Controlled Product Classification: D2A

# **Section 16 - Other Information**

### Other Information

Prepared for: Johns Manville Building Insulation Division P.O. Box 5108 Denver, CO 80217-5108

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#### **Material Safety Data** Material Name: All Service Jacketing PET **Sheet ID: 1028**

Prepared by: Johns Manville Technical Center P.O. Box 625005 Littleton, CO USA 80162-5005

As of the date of preparation of this document, the foregoing information is believed to be accurate and is provided in good faith to comply with applicable federal and state law(s). However, no warranty or representation with respect to such information is intended or given.

Date	MSDS#	Reason
08/01/00	1028-1.0000	New MSDS authoring system.
11/06/03	1028-1.0001	Regulatory review. Minor edits.
11/26/03	1028-1.0002	Section 16 division change from RID to BID
11/29/05	1028-1.0003	Regulatory review. Addition of DBDO to composition for adhesive. Minor edits throughout.
01/15/07	1028-1.0004	Section 15 TSCA 12b removal of DBDO. These products are articles under TSCA and DBDO is not required to be reported under TSCA 12b per 40CFR §707.60(b).

This is the end of MSDS # 1028

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