

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Eastern Time 614/889-0480  
DATE PREPARED: 10/13/97  
PRODUCT  
NAME(S): KNM-100 ALQ2

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## SECTION 1 - COMPONENT DATA

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### HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	<u>C.A.S. NUMBER</u>
Fiberglass Wool	Fibrous Glass	65997 17 3

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## SECTION II - PHYSICAL DATA

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BOILING POINT (0° F): NA\*                      SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H<sub>2</sub>O=1): ND\*\*

MELTING POINT: NA

VAPOR PRESSURE: (mmHg @ 20° C) NA

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: NA

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): NA EVAPORATIVE RATE(ETHYL ETHER=1): NA

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble      PH: NA

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Yellow, tan or black insulation which may have faint resin odor.  
Some products have fabric vinyl, kraft paper, or foil.

\*NA = Not Applicable

\*\*ND = Not Determined

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## SECTION III - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

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FLASH POINT (° F): NA                      METHOD USED: NA

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:

LEL: NA    LEL: NA

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE (° F): NA

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, Foam, Dry Chemical

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING INSTRUCTION: None required.

Hydrochloric acid and phosgene gases formed under fire conditions.

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#### SECTION IV - REACTIVITY DATA

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STABILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID): Stable (none)

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): None

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None Available

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

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#### SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Inhalation

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

INHALATION:

ACUTE: Mechanical irritation of the mouth, nose and throat.

CHRONIC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June, 1987, classified agent to humans. This classification was based on a combined evaluation of published human and animal studies. The human data included large scale mortality studies of U.S. 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 classification 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.

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 examining the mortality rates of U.S. and European fiberglass wool factory workers found no statistically significant differences in lung cancer rates between those workers and the populations in their local or regional 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 or exposure.

Fiberglass continuous filament (such as textiles and reinforcements) was categorized by IARC as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity.

The evidence from human as well as animal studies was evaluated as insufficient to classify it as a possible, probable, or confirmed cancer causing material.

SKIN CONTACT:

ACUTE: Transient mechanical irritation.  
CHRONIC: None known

EYE CONTACT:

ACUTE: Direct contact will cause mechanical irritation  
CHRONIC: None known

INGESTION:

ACUTE: Unlikely to occur. Observe individual; if symptoms develop, consult physician.  
CHRONIC: None known

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Itching and irritation of upper respiratory tract.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Any condition generally aggravated by mechanical irritants in air or on skin.

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	OSHA PEL (mg/M <sup>3</sup> )	AOGIH TLV (mg/M <sup>3</sup> )	OTHER RECOMMENDED SOURCE
Fibrous Glass	5 mg/M <sup>3</sup> (respirable nuisance dust)	10 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	3 x 10 (6) fibers/M <sup>3</sup> (NIOSH)

CARCINOGENICITY:

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	NTP LISTED	IARC CLASSIFIED	OSHA REGULATED
Fiberglass Wool	No	Yes	No

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**SECTION VI - EMERGENCY & FIRST-AID PROCEDURES**

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INHALATION: Vinyl faced products in fire conditions - administer oxygen; consult physician immediately.

SKIN: Wash with mild soap and running water. Use a washcloth to help remove fibers.

EYES: Flush with flowing water for at least 15 minutes and if symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention.

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**SECTION VII - SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION**

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VENTILATION: May be required in some operations, such as dust generating installation or fabrication operations.

**WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES:**

- Dust Prevention - dust collection systems should be utilized in operations such as sawing or machining that have potential for exposure to dust and glass fibers.
- Cleanliness - the work areas should be kept clean of scrap material and other dust generating debris. Keep waste disposal equipment close to the working area to avoid unnecessary handling of waste materials.
- Eye Protection - safety glasses, goggles or face shields should be worn whenever fiberglass materials are being handled or applied.
- Avoid Irritation - 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.
- Work Clothes - wear loose fitting, long sleeved clothing. (Skin irritation is know to occur chiefly at pressure points such as around the neck and waist.) Gloves may be useful in some applications. Use vacuum equipment to remove fibers from clothes. 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 articles.
- Use of Respirators - Use of respiratory protection during manufacture - appropriate respiratory protection should be used in accordance with the directions of each manufacturer's respiratory protection program.
- Use of respiratory protection during installation or fabrication - a 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 operation which creates a dusty working environment.

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**SECTION VIII - SPILL, LEAK & DISPOSAL PROCEDURES**

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ACTION TO TAKE FOR SPILLS (USE APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT): NA

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

EPS HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER: NA This material is not regulated under the "RORA" hazardous waste regulations.

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**SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS/ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Insulation should be stored in a dry place. Faced material should be shored well away from sources of ignition.

DOT INFORMATION:

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not regulated by DOT.

HAZARD CLASS: Nonhazardous

UNIDENTIFICATION NUMBER: None

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: None

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.