



Albi Manufacturing

Division of StanChem, Inc.
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Date of Preparation: 04/29/05

Section I - Product Identification

Product Number: 18X6000 (Series)
Product Name: Albi DriClad
Product Class: Man Made Mineral Fiber (MMMMF)

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Percent Wt.	ACGIH TLV (ppm)	Occupational Exposure Limits		
			OSHA PEL (ppm)	NIOSH REL (ppm)	NAIMA REL (ppm)
Man Made Vitreous Fiber	95	10 mg/m ³ Respirable 5 mg/m ³	15 mg/m ³ Respirable 5 mg/m ³ (proposed) 1 fiber/cc	3 fibers/cc	1 fiber/cc
Urea extended phenol formaldehyde resin-cured [CAS #25104-55-6]	2-5	none	none		
Lubricating Oil [CAS #8012-95-1]	<2	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³		

Section III - Physical Data

Boiling Range: N/A % Solubility: Nil
Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/A Odor: *Faint resin odor
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N/A Appearance: * Yellow-beige, may be faced
Evaporation Rate: N/A Melting Point: 2000°F
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1) Var.
* During and after mold curing process

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flammability Classification:

Flash Point: N/A
LEL: N/A
Autoignition Temperature: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Use media appropriate to the surrounding fire conditions
Special Firefighting Procedures: Treat as residential building materials
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: The facing on faced products may burn and care should be exercised when working around an open flame. The organic binder and the facing will emit toxic fumes and smoke when oxidized and ventilation is recommended on initial equipment start-up (for bonded products only).

Section V - Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity: Fibers and dust from mineral wool can cause temporary mechanical irritation of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. Inhalation may cause coughing and nose and throat irritation.

Section V - Toxicological Information (cont.)

Chronic Toxicity:	In October 2001 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded its re-evaluation of the carcinogenic risk of mineral wool fibers. The result was a reclassification of the fibers from Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans) to Group 3 (not classifiable as to the carcinogenicity to humans). Epidemiological studies published during the 15 years prior to the 2001 IARC review provide no evidence of increased risk of cancer from occupational exposure during manufacture or use of mineral wool fiber.
Evaluation of Potential Carcinogenicity:	Source Classification Description IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen ACGIH Group A3 Animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans

Section VI - Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation:	Remove individual to fresh air and drink water.
Skin:	Cleanse with cold water, then warm water and soap.
Eyes:	Flush with copious quantities of water, contact a physician if irritation persists.
Ingestion:	Not likely, contact physician if it occurs.

Section VII - Reactivity Data

Stability:	Stable
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrocarbon particles, Carbon-Hydrogen-Nitrogen and Nitrogen-Oxygen compounds, Methyl Isocyanate, Cyanic Acid, and Hydrogen Cyanide.
Conditions to Avoid:	None in designed use.
Incompatibility (materials to avoid):	Hydrofluoric Acid.

Section VIII - Recommended Work Practices

Wear Loose Clothing:	Wearing long-sleeved shirts and blouses, loose at the neck and wrists, along with long pants and caps will protect skin area from coming in contact with mineral wool fiber. Loose clothing prevents fiber from rubbing into the skin. Depending on job conditions, gloves may be necessary.
Prevent Airborne Dust:	Dust collection systems should be used whenever mineral wool fiber exposures may exceed either established dust standards or recommended fiber standards. Operations such as sawing, machining and/or blowing mineral wool fiber have the greater potential for high exposures.
Protect Eyes:	Safety glasses, goggles or face shields should be worn whenever mineral wool fiber materials are being applied over head or in areas where loose particles or fibers may get into eyes.
Don't Rub or Scratch Skin:	If mineral wool particles and fibers accumulate on exposed skin areas, do not rub or scratch. Remove the material by washing the skin thoroughly but gently with warm water and mild soap. Using a good commercial skin cream or lotion after washing may be helpful.
Wear Respirators:	If there is a possibility that airborne mineral wool fiber concentrations may exceed recommended working levels or if respiratory discomfort is experienced, respirators should be worn. Acceptable respirators are those specifically approved by NIOSH for protection against dusts. Examples are 3M 8710, 9910 etc. An appropriate fit-testing program must be incorporated in the respirator program.
Wash Work Clothes Separately:	Work clothing worn in areas where exposure to mineral wool fiber is possible should be washed separately from household laundry to prevent fiber from being transferred to other clothing. Rinse the washing machine thoroughly before it is used again. If there is a lot of fiber on clothing, it is best to presoak and rinse these garments first, prior to washing.
Keep Work Areas Clean:	Avoid unnecessary handling of scrap materials by keeping waste disposal equipment as close to working areas as possible. Do not let scrap material and debris pile up on floors and other surfaces. Follow an organized housekeeping program at all times.

Section IX - Additional Information

Acronyms used in this MSDS:

ACGIH:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #:	Chemical Abstract Service Number
IARC:	International Agency for Research of Cancer
LEL:	Lower Explosive Limit
NAIMA:	North American Insulation Manufacturers Association
N/A:	Not Applicable
NFPA:	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH:	National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL:	Permissible Exposure Limit
REL:	Recommended Exposure Limit
TLV:	Threshold Limit Values
WHO:	World Health Organization

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