



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Effective Date: January 15, 2020

SDS Number 001

1. IDENTIFICATION

(a) Product identifier used on the label	CL4FIRE RED AND CODE-96 FIRE PROTECTION THERMAL INSULATION
(b) Other means of Identification	ALCALINE EARTH SILICATE Wool (AES), Synthetic vitreous fiber (SVF), man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF), man-made mineral fiber (MMMf), alkaline-earth-silicate fibre, magnesium silicate fiber, high temperature insulation wool (HTIW)
(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use.	Application as thermal insulation, fire protection materials, passive fire protection materials, heat containment, heat shields, and gaskets.
(d) Name, address, and telephone number.	CL4 Inc. 487 Baker Street London, Ontario, Canada N6C 1Y1 (519) 204-9416

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

(a) Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200

In 2003, the United Nations endorsed the adoption of a system for the classification and labeling of hazardous chemicals called the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling (GHS). In the North American adaptation, based on GHS version 3, AES wools are **not classified** following self-classification guidelines of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) 2012. The assessment of all available toxicological data on AES during the classification process resulted in a "no classification" conclusion.

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

Not applicable.

(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. Minimize exposure to airborne dust.

(d) Mixture rule not applicable

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

(a) Chemical and (b) Common Name	CAS Number	% By Weight
Amorphous alkaline-earth-silicate (calcium-magnesium-silicate) fiber (SiO ₂ 62-67 %, CaO 28-33 %, MgO 1-6 %, trace elements 0-1%)*	436083-99-7	100

(See Section 8 "Exposure Controls / Personal Protection" for exposure guidelines).

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 generate mild mechanical temporary skin irritation. If this occurs, it is recommended to remove soiled clothing, 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 bath 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

NOTE:

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 and

Match extinguishing equipment and media to surrounding fire

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

Non-combustible products, class of reaction to fire is zero.

Packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible. Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

(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

Dispose of large pieces in an enclosed container. Frequently clean the work area with HEPA filtered vacuum or wet sweeping to minimize the accumulation of dust and debris. Do not use compressed air for clean-up.

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.

(c) Empty product packaging (boxes and bags)

Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / 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>Components</u>	<u>OSHA</u>	<u>ACGIH</u>	<u>MANUFACTURER</u>
Alcaline-Earth Silicate Wool	None Established	None Established	1 f/cc or less (8-hour TWA)

* There is no specific regulatory standard for AES 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.

** As with most industrial materials, it is prudent to minimize unnecessary exposure to respirable dusts. Note that Industrial hygiene standards and occupational exposure limits differ between countries and local jurisdictions.

(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 gloves, head coverings and full body clothing 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, employers should ensure employees are thoroughly trained on the best practices to minimize non-work dust exposure (e.g., vacuum clothes before leaving the work area, wash work clothing separately, rinse washer before washing other household clothes, etc.).

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 applicable level, 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 particulates. Selection of filter efficiency (i.e. 95%, 99% or 99.97%) depends on how much filter leakage can be accepted and the concentration of airborne contaminants. Other factors to consider are the NIOSH filter series N, R or P. (N) **N**ot resistant to oil, (R) **R**esistant to oil and (P) oil **P**roof. 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

(a) Appearance	White, fibrous wool blanket
(b) Odor	Odorless
(c) Odor threshold	Not applicable
(d) pH	Not applicable
(e) Melting point	1260° C (2300° F)
(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
(g) Flash point	Not applicable
(h) Evaporation rate	Not applicable
(i) Flammability	Not applicable
(j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
(k) Vapour pressure	Not applicable
(l) Vapour density	Not applicable
(m) Relative density	2.60
(n) Solubility	Insoluble
(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
(p) Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
(q) Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
(r) Viscosity	Not applicable

10. REACTIVITY AND STABILITY

(a) **Reactivity** AES - product is non-reactive.

- (b) **Chemical stability** - product is stable
- (c) **Possibility of hazardous reactions** - none
- (d) **Conditions to avoid** Please refer to handling and storage advice in Section 7
- (e) **Incompatible materials** - incompatible with strong acids
- (f) **Hazardous decomposition products** - none

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(a) through (d)

Toxicological Data/Epidemiology Data

EPIDEMIOLOGY

This product has not been the subject of epidemiological study. Epidemiological studies related to other fiber chemistries of similar solubility have not identified a statistically significant incidence of exposure-related respiratory disease.

TOXICOLOGY

A review of available scientific literature suggests an inverse relationship between dissolution rate and potential health effects; i.e. the higher the dissolution rate of a fiber the lower its potential to produce health effects. The dissolution rate of AES fiber has been determined through standardized *in vitro* testing. The dissolution rate of AES fibers is higher than that of other fiber types that have been tested in chronic animal studies and did not produce respiratory disease.

This product possesses a fiber chemistry within the regulatory (European Commission Directive 97/69/EC) definition as a "man-made vitreous (silicate) fiber with random orientation with alkaline oxide and alkaline earth oxide (Na₂O + K₂O + CaO + MgO + BaO) content greater than 18% by weight". AES wool fibers have been tested pursuant to EU protocol ECB/TM/27, rev. 7, Nota Q, Directive 97/69/EC.

Based on testing results, AES wool based products are not regarded as potential carcinogens and they ARE EXEMPT from European classification as such. By virtue of these test results, these products ARE EXEMPT from European regulatory guidelines that require hazard warning labels with specific risk phrases citing respiratory disease potential. AES wool fibers have been tested in an independent laboratory, by intratracheal (IT test) instillation, under a protocol that was consistent with the requirements of EU protocol ECB/TM/27, rev. 7 and the German Hazardous Substances Ordinance (Annex II No. 5, 2013). The half-life clearance of AES wool fibers was less than 40 days; well below the applicable regulatory thresholds. Based on the IT test results, AES wool products ARE EXEMPT from the requirements of the German Ordinance.

Irritant Properties

The definition of "skin irritation" contained in the hazard communication standard, 29 CFR 1900.1200, Appendix A.2.1.1, is "the production of reversible damage to the skin following the application of a test substance for up to 4 hours." When tested using approved methods (for example EU Directive 67/548/EC, Annex V, Method B4), fibers contained in this material give negative results. The fiber contained in this product is an inert material which doesn't interact chemically with exposed skin. However, there is a possibility that exposure to this product may cause temporary mechanical irritation to the eyes, skin or respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs). This temporary irritation can be mitigated with proper handling practices designed to limit exposure and the use of protective clothing (glasses, gloves, clothing).

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

This product has not been specifically evaluated by any regulatory authority or other classification entity, such as the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or the National Toxicology Program (NTP).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available)	No known aquatic toxicity.
(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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 CFR261). 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

(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)	Canadian TDG Hazard Class & PIN: Not regulated
(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 classified as dangerous goods under ADR (road), RID (train) or IMDG (ship).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canada: Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS):

No Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) categories apply to this product.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)

All substances in this product are listed (as required) on the Domestic Substance List (DSL)

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS

EPA:

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III - This product does not contain any substances reportable under Sections 302, 304, 313, (40 CFR 372).

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the TSCA inventory.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the **Clean Air Act (CAA)** - AES wools 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.

States: AES wools are not known to be regulated. However, state and local OSHA and EPA regulations may apply to these products. If in doubt, contact your local regulatory agency.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

European Union:European Directive 97/69/EC - By virtue of testing results, AES wool fiber has been exempted from classification and labeling as a potential carcinogen.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

After-Service AES wool Thermal Insulation: Removal

As produced, AES wool fibers are vitreous (glassy) materials, which do not contain crystalline silica. Continued exposure to elevated temperatures may cause these fibers to devitrify (become crystalline). The first crystalline formations to occur are diopside and wollastonite, which begin to form at about 900° C (1652° F). Under recommended usage, it is unlikely that AES wool fibers will be exposed to the temperatures and conditions required for the formation of crystalline phase silica. The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase silica formation is highly dependent on temperature, the duration of time that the fibers are exposed to high temperatures, fiber chemistry, and the presence of fluxing agents. The presence of crystalline phase silica can only be confirmed 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 Monograph Vol. 68, 1997). NTP lists all polymorphs of crystalline silica amongst substances which may "reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens".

During removal operations, the use of a full face respirator is recommended to reduce inhalation exposure along with eye & respiratory tract irritation. A specific evaluation of workplace hazards and the identification of appropriate respiratory protection is best performed, on a case by case basis, by a qualified industrial hygiene professional.

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
SARA Section 302: Extremely Hazardous Substances
SARA Section 304: Emergency Release
SARA Section 311: SDS/List of Chemicals and Hazardous Inventory
SARA Section 312: Emergency and Hazardous Inventory
SARA Section 313: Toxic Chemicals and Release Reporting
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
SVF: Synthetic Vitreous Fiber
TDG: Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV: Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA: Time Weighted Average
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada) **Revision**
Summary: Not applicable.

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, CL4 Inc. 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