Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: SelectSound™ Black Acoustic Blanket; SelectSound™ Black 150/B Blanket

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

Product Name(s): SelectSound™ Black Acoustic Blanket; SelectSound™ Black 150/B Blanket

Manufacturer:
Owens Corning
One Owens Corning Parkway, World Headquarters
Attn. Product Stewardship
Toledo, OH 43659, USA

Emergency Contacts:
Emergencies ONLY (after 5pm ET and weekends): 1-419-248-5330,
CHEMTREC (24 hours everyday): 1-800-424-9300,
CANUTEC (Canada - 24 hours everyday): 1-613-996-6666.

Health and Technical Contacts:
Health Issues Information (8am-5pm ET): 1-419-248-8234,
Technical Product Information (8am-5pm ET): 1-800-GET-PINK.

** Section 2 – Composition / Information on Ingredients **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Percent by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65997-17-3</td>
<td>Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass)</td>
<td>85-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25104-55-6</td>
<td>Cured Binder (Urea, polymer with formaldehyde and phenol)</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65997-17-3</td>
<td>Fiber Glass Continuous Filament (non respirable)*</td>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Hydrocarbon Polymers</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25038-59-9</td>
<td>Polyester Plastic (Polyethylene terephthalate)</td>
<td>0.5-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
<td>0-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8005-03-6</td>
<td>Azine Dye (C.I. Acid Black 2)</td>
<td>0-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1163-19-5</td>
<td>Decabromodiphenyl Oxide</td>
<td>&lt;0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1309-64-4</td>
<td>Antimony Trioxide</td>
<td>&lt;0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21564-17-0</td>
<td>2-(thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazole</td>
<td>&lt;0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Component Related Regulatory Information
This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Fiber Glass wool, fibrous glass, insulation glasswool, glasswool (respirable size) and nuisance particulates.

Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components
No additional information available.

** Section 3 - Hazard Identification **

Appearance and Odor: Charcoal gray fibrous glass insulation with nonwoven black glass fabric coating on one side.

Emergency Overview
Fire can cause release of toxic, irritant or corrosive fumes or gases.
Potential Acute Health Effects

Inhalation:
Dusts and fibers from this product may cause mechanical irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract.

Skin Contact:
Dusts and fibers from this product may cause temporary mechanical irritation to the skin.

Eye Contact:
Dusts and fibers from this product may cause temporary mechanical irritation to the eyes.

Ingestion:
Ingestion of this product is unlikely. However, ingestion of product may produce gastrointestinal irritation and disturbances.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:
Chronic respiratory or skin conditions may temporarily worsen from exposure to this product.

Chronic Conditions:
See Section 11 for additional information.

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

Inhalation:
If inhaled, remove the affected person to fresh air. If irritation persists get medical attention.

Skin Contact:
For skin contact, wash with mild soap and running water. Use a washcloth to help remove fibers. To avoid further irritation, do not rub or scratch affected areas. Rubbing or scratching may force fibers into the skin. If irritation persists get medical attention.

Never use compressed air to remove fibers from the skin. If fibers are seen penetrating from the skin, the fibers can be removed by applying and removing adhesive tape so that the fibers adhere to the tape and are pulled out of the skin.

Eye Contact:
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists get medical attention.

Ingestion:
Ingestion of this material is unlikely. If it does occur, watch the person for several days to make sure that partial or complete intestinal obstruction does not occur. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

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

Flash Point: None
Upper Flammability Limit: Not applicable
Flammability Classification: Non-flammable
Flash Point Method: Not applicable
Lower Flammability Limit: Not applicable
Extinguishing Media:
Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, or water fog.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:
This product facer contains a flame retardant hydrocarbon polymer and antimony decabrom compounds that does not support combustion. Prolonged exposure to a sustained flame can cause decomposition and release toxic, irritant or corrosive fumes or gases described below.

Fire-Fighting Instructions:
In a sustained fire use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full bunker turnout gear.

Hazardous Combustion Products:
Primary combustion products are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia, hydrogen halides and various hydrocarbons. Toxic or corrosive fumes of hydrogen bromide and antimony bromides and hydrogen fluoride and other undetermined compounds could be released in smaller quantities. Other undetermined compounds could be released in small quantities.

** * Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures ***

Containment Procedures:
This material will settle out of the air. If concentrated on land, it can then be scooped up for disposal as a non-hazardous waste. This material will sink and disperse along the bottom of waterways and ponds. It cannot easily be removed after it is waterborne; however, the material is non-hazardous in water.

Clean-Up Procedures:
Scoop up material and put into a suitable container for disposal as a non-hazardous waste.

Response Procedures:
Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

Special Procedures:
None.

** * Section 7 – Handling and Storage ***

Handling Procedures:
No special handling procedures are required for this product.

Storage Procedures:
No special storage procedures are required for this product. Keep product in its packaging, as long as practicable to minimize potential dust generation. Keep work areas clean. Avoid unnecessary handling of scrap materials by placing them in waste disposal containers and equipment, kept as close to working areas as possible, to prevent release of fibers and dust.

Do not use in applications where temperature of the surface being insulated exceeds 150 degrees F (66 degrees C).

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

Exposure Guidelines:
A: General Product Information
Follow all applicable exposure limits.
B: Component Exposure Limits

ACGIH and OSHA exposure limit lists have been checked for those components with CAS registry numbers.

**Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass) (65997-17-3)**

- **ACGIH**: 1 f/cc TLV-TWA for respirable fibers longer than 5 um with a diameter less than 3 um; (Listed under "Synthetic vitreous fibers") (listed as glass wool fibers) (related to particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC))
- **OSHA**: 1 fiber/cc (respirable) TWA (a) (See Note Below)

**Fiber Glass Continuous Filament (non respirable) (65997-17-3)**

- **ACGIH**: 5 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable fraction); 3 mg/m³ TWA (PNOC); 1 fiber/cc (respirable)
- **OSHA**: 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)

**Carbon Black (1333-86-4)**

- **ACGIH**: 3.5 mg/m³ TWA
- **OSHA**: 3.5 mg/m³ TWA

**Antimony Trioxide (1309-64-4)**

- **ACGIH**: 0.5 mg/m³ (as SB)
- **OSHA**: 0.5 mg/m³ (as SB)

**Note**: (a) A voluntary PEL was established by the North American Insulation Manufactures Association (NAIMA) and OSHA per the Health and Safety Partnership Program (HSPP) agreement for Synthetic Vitreous Fibers (SVF).

**Ventilation:**

General dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation should be provided as necessary to maintain exposures below regulatory limits. Dust collection systems should be used in operations involving the use of power tools.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

**Respiratory Protection:**

Use a properly fitted NIOSH or MSHA approved disposable dust respirator such as the 3M Model 8210 (3M Model 8271 in high humidity environments) or equivalent when: 1) high dust levels are encountered, 2) the level of glass fibers in the air exceeds the occupational exposure limits or 3) irritation occurs.

**Skin Protection:**

Normal work clothing (long sleeved shirt, long pants, and gloves) is recommended. Skin irritation is known to occur chiefly at the pressure points such as around the neck, wrists, waist and between the fingers.

**Eyes/Face Protective Equipment:**

Wear safety glasses or goggles.
**Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Gray Fibrous Insulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 20 C)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (Water=1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility (H2O)</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No additional information available.

**Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information**

Stability:
This is a stable material.

Conditions to Avoid:
None expected.

Incompatible Materials:
None expected.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Primary combustion products are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and water. Other undetermined compounds could be released in small quantities.

Hazardous Polymerization:
Will not occur.

**Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

Acute Effects:

General Product Information
Dusts may cause mechanical irritation to eyes and skin. Ingestion may cause transient irritation of throat, stomach and gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation may cause coughing, nose and throat irritation, and sneezing. Higher exposures may cause difficulty breathing, congestion, and chest tightness.

Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Decarboxymodiphenyl oxide (1309-64-4)
Oral LD50 Rat: >34600 mg/kg

C.I. Acid Black 2 (8005-03-6)
Oral LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
2-(thiocyanomethylthio) Benzothiazole (21564-17-0)
Oral LD50 Rat: >2 g/kg
Oral LD50 Mice: >445 mg/kg

Carbon Black (1333-86-4)
Oral LD50 Rat: >15400 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit: >3000 mg/kg

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

Carcinogenicity:

**Fiber Glass Wool**: In October 2001, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified fiber glass wool as Group 3, “not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.” The 2001 decision was based on human studies and animal research that have not shown an association between inhalation exposure to dust from fiber glass wool and the development of respiratory disease. This classification replaces the IARC finding in 1987 of a Group B designation “possibly carcinogenic to humans.”

In May 1997, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) adopted an A3 carcinogen classification for glass wool fibers. The ACGIH A3 classification considers glass wool to be carcinogenic in experimental animals at relatively high doses, by routes of administration, at sites, or by mechanisms that it does not consider relevant to worker exposure. It also reviewed the available epidemiological studies and concluded that they do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans. Overall, the ACGIH found that the available medical/scientific evidence suggests that glass wool is not likely to cause cancer in humans except under uncommon or unlikely routes or levels of exposure.

In 1994, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) classified glass wool (respirable size) as “reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.” This classification was primarily based upon the 1987 IARC classification. NTP is currently considering reclassifying this material.

**Fiber Glass Continuous Filament**: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June, 1987, categorized fiber glass continuous filament as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human as well as animal studies was evaluated by IARC as insufficient to classify fiber glass continuous filament as a possible, probable, or confirmed cancer causing material.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) A4 classification, not classifiable as a human carcinogen, for respirable continuous filament glass fibers is based on inadequate data in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans and/or animals.

For respirable continuous filament glass fibers, a TLV-TWA of 1 fiber/cc was adopted to protect workers against mechanical irritation. The TLV-TWA of 5 mg/m3 was adopted for nonrespirable glass filament fiber, measured as inhalable dust, to prevent mechanical irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

**Note**: There are no known chronic health effects connected with long term use or contact with these products.

Products that are chopped, crushed or severely mechanically processed during manufacture or use may contain a very small amount of respirable glass fiber-like fragments. NIOSH defines “respirable fibers” as greater than 5 microns in length and less than 3 microns in diameter with an aspect ratio of $\geq 5:1$ (length-to-width ratio).
Chronic Study in Animals

A laboratory test was conducted with a different product (special application glass fiber) with comparable composition and durability. Test animals breathing very high concentrations of respirable fibers on a long-term basis developed fibrosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma.

About 23% of the rats (n=43) exposed to 1022 f/cc for 5 hrs/day, 7 days/week for 52 weeks developed lung tumors (adenoma and carcinoma). Five percent (5%) of the unexposed control group (n=38) developed lung tumors (adenoma and carcinoma).

Five percent (5%) of the rats in the exposed group developed mesothelioma and 12.5% developed advanced fibrosis. None of the rats in the unexposed control group developed mesothelioma and 0.6 % developed advanced fibrosis.

A second group of rats was exposed to a similar concentration of asbestos (respirable amosite fibers) for 5 hours/day, 7 days a week for 52 weeks. 38% of the rats developed lung tumors (adenoma and carcinoma) and 5 % developed mesothelioma. 14.5 % developed advance fibrosis.

Importantly, this result, that is similar disease rates for the special application fiber and amosite asbestos, had been predicted in a 1996 scientific paper (Inhal. Tox. 8:323-343, 1996 ref). That paper specifically stated that in rats all fibers, which were durable enough to remain in a rat lung for two (2) years or more, would produce the same disease rates if the exposures were the same. While the special application fiber is much less durable than asbestos, it is stable enough to remain in the rat lung for more than the two (2) year time period. The results of the current study are therefore not unexpected, and they do not indicate that similar disease rates would be seen in longer-lived species or humans, exposed to these fibers.

Carbon Black: A subchronic (90-day) inhalation toxicity test observed inflammation, hyperplasia and fibrosis in lungs of exposed rats. The No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) was 1.1 mg/m3. A chronic inhalation study (2 years) observed lung inflammation, fibrosis and tumors in rats exposed to high concentrations of fine carbon black dust. Tumors were not observed in mice and hamsters for carbon black under similar circumstances and study conditions. Tumors in the rat lung are related to the fine particle overload phenomenon rather than to a specific chemical effect of the dust particles in the lung and appear to be species specific.

Results from Epidemiological studies of carbon black production workers are inconsistent and difficult to interpret. Some studies evaluated the statistical association of carbon black production work with symptoms of cough and sputum. A comprehensive independent review of a major epidemiological study concluded available data do not support an association between carbon black exposures and symptoms of cough and sputum. Changes in some lung function tests and increased average number of opacities (shadows) on chest x-ray examinations have also been suggested, but their clinical significance is uncertain.

Mutagenecity testing indicates a DMSO suspension of carbon black produced negative results in an Ames test. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH). These can cause negative and positive test results in different in-vitro test systems. In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the hptv gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to carbon black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of "lung overload" as described above.
Component Analysis

**Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass) (65997-17-3)**
- IARC: Group 3 “not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans” (related to Glasswool) - October 2001 Meeting
- ACGIH: A3 - animal carcinogen (related to Glass wool fibers)
- NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (related to glasswool) (possible select carcinogen)

**Fiber Glass Continuous Filament (non respirable) (65997-17-3)**
- IARC: Group 3 “not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans” - June 1987 Meeting
- ACGIH: A4 – Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
- NTP: No

**Carbon Black (1333-86-4)**
- IARC: Group 2B “possibly carcinogenic to humans”
- ACGIH: A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen
- NTP: No

**Decabromodiphenyl Oxide (1163-19-5)**
- IARC: Group 3 “not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans” (related to Glasswool)
- ACGIH: No
- NTP: No

**Antimony Trioxide (1309-64-4)**
- IARC: Group 2B “possible carcinogenic to humans”
- ACGIH: A2 “suspected human carcinogen”
- NTP: No

*** Section 12 - Ecological Information ***

This product has not been tested for ecotoxicity. It is not anticipated to harm animals, plants or fish.

*** Section 13 - Disposal Considerations ***

**US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions:**

**A: General Product Information**

This product , if discarded, is not expected to be a characteristic hazardous waste under RCRA.

**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 ***

**US DOT Information**

- **Shipping Name:** Not regulated for transport.
- **Hazard Class:** None
- **UN/NA #:** None
- **Packing Group:** None
- **Required Label(s):** None
- **Additional Info.:** None
Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: SelectSound™ Black Acoustic Blanket ; SelectSound™ Black 150/B Blanket

TDG Information

Shipping Name: Not regulated for transport.

Hazard Class: None

UN/NA #: None

Packing Group: None

Required Label(s): None

Additional Info.: None

Additional Transportation Regulations:
No additional information available.

*** Section 15 - Regulatory Information ***

US Federal Regulations:

A: General Product Information
No additional information available

B: Component Analysis
This material contains one or more of the following chemicals that are identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

Sec. 302/304: None

Sec. 313: Antimony Trioxide (RQ = 1000 lbs)

The following is provided to aide in the preparation of SARA Section 311 and 312 reports.

SARA 311/312

Acute Health Hazard: Yes

Chronic Health Hazard: Yes

Fire Hazard: No

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No

Reactive Hazard: No

C: Clean Air Act
The following components appear on the Clean Air Act-1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants List:

None

State Regulations:

A: General Product Information
No additional information available.

B: Component Analysis - State
The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>FL</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>MN</th>
<th>NJ</th>
<th>PA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass) (¹ related to Mineral wool fiber)</td>
<td>65997-17-3</td>
<td>Yes¹</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes¹</td>
<td>Yes¹</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decabromodiphenyl oxide</td>
<td>1163-19-5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony Trioxide</td>
<td>1309-64-4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-(thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazole</td>
<td>21564-17-0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Other Regulations:

A: General Product Information
No additional information available.

B: Component Analysis - Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>TSCA</th>
<th>DSL</th>
<th>EINECS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass)</td>
<td>65997-17-3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea, polymer with formaldehyde and phenol</td>
<td>25104-55-6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester Plastic (Polyethylene terephthalate)</td>
<td>25038-59-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azine Dye (C.I. Acid Black 2)</td>
<td>8005-03-6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decabromodiphenyl oxide</td>
<td>1163-19-5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony Trioxide</td>
<td>1309-64-4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-(thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazole</td>
<td>21564-17-0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass)</td>
<td>65997-17-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony Trioxide</td>
<td>1309-64-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHMIS Status: Controlled
WHMIS Classification: D2A- Carcinogenicity
D2B- Irritation

*** Section 16 - Other Information ***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings:</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>HMIS</th>
<th>NFPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute Health</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NFPA Unusual Hazards: None
HMIS Personal Protection: To be supplied by user depending upon use.

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the manufacturer makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The manufacturer makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use.
Key/Legend:

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; HMIS = Hazardous Material Identification System; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; DSL = Canadian Domestic Substance List; EINECS = European Inventory of New and Existing Chemical Substances; WHMIS = Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System; CAA = Clean Air Act

Revision Summary:

This is a revised MSDS, which replaces 15-MSD-24888-01 with updated toxicological data, PPE information and chemical composition information.

Get OC MSDS electronica via Internet: http://www.owenscorning.com or by calling 1-419-248-8234.

This is the end of MSDS # 24888-01-A