



SDS FC 2600 LD Boards and Shapes Effective Date: August 28, 2018

1. IDENTIFICATION

- A. Product Identifier used on label:** FC 2600 LD as Board and Shapes
- B. Other means of identification:** High Temperature Insulating Ceramic Vacuum-Formed Boards and Shapes; Blend of Refractory Ceramic Fibre and binders; Refractory Ceramic Fibre (RCF) with Zirconia, Ceramic Wool, Man-Made Vitreous Fibre (MMVF).
- C. Recommended use of the product:** Primary Use: Refractory Ceramic Fiber (RCF) materials are used primarily in industrial high temperature insulating applications. Examples include backup insulation for brick or castable linings, high temperature baffles and muffles; flue and chimney linings in furnaces and kilns, infrared element support pads, glass tank side, end wall and port neck insulation, launder lining for conveying molten metals, launder covers, hot gas duct lining, water heater and boiler combustion chamber insulation, heat shields, heat containment, expansion joints, industrial furnaces, ovens, kilns, boilers and other process equipment at applications up to 26000 F/14300C. RCF based products are not intended for direct sale to the general public. While RCFs are used in the manufacture of some consumer products, such as catalytic converter mats and wood burning stoves, the materials are contained, encapsulated, or bonded within the units.
- **refer to the technical data sheet for specific operating temperature limit and shrinkage data.**
- D. Uses Advised Against:** Dismantling product for reuse on other applications.
- E. Manufacturer's Name:** FibreCast Incorporated, 3264 Mainway, Burlington, Ontario, Canada, L7M 1A7
Phone 905-319-1080; Fax 905-319-7611; email: sales@fibrecast.com
- F. Emergency Phone #:** CHEMTREC will provide assistance for chemical emergencies at 1-800-424-9300
- G. PSP: Product Stewardship Info:** 1-800-322-2293 [Monday to Friday: 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM]

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- A. Classification of the chemical is based in Canada on the 5th revised edition of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and in the USA, it is based on the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standards of 2012.** These standards indicate that the product is considered as IARC Group 2B which corresponds to OSHA HCS 2012 Category 2 carcinogen classification.
- B. Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbol and precautionary statement(s) are in accordance with paragraph (f) of §1910.1200.** Under USA OSHA HCS 2012, RCF is classified as a category 2 carcinogen.

Hazard Pictogram.



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements: Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation.

Precautionary statements: Do not handle until all safety instructions have been read and understood. Use respiratory protection as required; see section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet. If concerned about exposure, get medical advice. Store in a manner to minimize airborne dust. Dispose of waste in accordance with local, provincial and federal regulations.

Supplementary Information: May cause temporary mechanical irritation to exposed eyes, skin or respiratory tract. Minimize exposure to airborne dust.

- 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.
- D. Mixture rule:** Not applicable.



3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	% BY WEIGHT
Refractories, Fibres, Aluminosilicate (with Zirconia)Synonyms: RCF; ceramic fibre; alumino silicate wool [ASW]; synthetic vitreous fibre [SVF]; man-made vitreous fibre [MMVF]; man-made mineral fibre [MMMMF]; high temperature insulation wool [HTIW]	142844-00-6	70 to 90
Colloidal silica (water; silicon dioxide; sodium silicate)	mixture	7 to 20
Cationic starch ether	56780-58-6	3 to 7

Impurities and Stabilizing Additives: Not applicable

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, 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:
NOTES TO PHYSICIANS 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:
Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

B. Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):
Product is considered a non-combustible products, class of reaction to fire is zero. However, the packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible. Also, there a thermal decomposition of the binder from the initial heat of product at approximately 4500 F or 2320 C. This may release a small amount of organic binder. Once this material has burned off, there is no further off-gassing. Use adequate ventilation or other precautions to eliminate exposure to vapors resulting from this thermal decomposition of the binder. Exposure to thermal decomposition fumes may cause respiratory tract irritation, bronchial hyper-reactivity or an asthmatic-type response

C. Special protective equipment & 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: Frequently clean the work area with vacuum or wet sweeping to minimize



the accumulation of debris. Do not use compressed air for clean-up.

EMPTY CONTAINERS: Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse

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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- A. **Occupational Exposure Limits [OEL] for Refractory Ceramic Fibre [RCF] with Zirconia:** Ontario OEL is 0.5 f/cc, 8-hr. TWAEV. Note the following statement. Unlike Canada, which recommends 0.2 to 1 f/cc as the TWAEV for RCF (depending on the province), there is no specific regulatory standard for refractory ceramic fibre in the U.S. It uses the OSHA "Particulate Not otherwise Regulated (PNOR)" standard (29CFR 1910.1000 Subpart Z, Air Contaminants) that considers it as part of a Total Dust TWAEV of 15 mg/m³ with a Respirable Fraction of 5 mg/m³.

Exposure Guidelines – Other Ingredients: The occupational exposure limits vary widely and are under constant review. Refer to those that apply currently to the location where the product is in use or being removed from service. The engineering controls or personal protective equipment employed to reduce exposure to ceramic fibre will also control worker exposure to the following ingredients. The manufacturer recommends the following time weighted average occupational action levels for the other ingredients and they are based on current good industrial hygiene practices:

COMPONENTS	Ontario TWAEV
Silicon dioxide/amorphous silica	10 mg/m ³ (as inhalable particles) 2 mg/m ³ (as respirable particles)
Cationic starch ether	10 mg/m ³ (as inhalable particles) 3 mg/m ³ (as respirable particles)
Silica (after use situation)	0.05 mg/m ³ as respirable particles (from tear out activities)
Sodium silicate	none listed

- 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 personal protective equipment (e.g. gloves, disposable coveralls), 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, employees should be informed on best practices to minimize non-work dust exposure (e.g., vacuum clothes before leaving the work area, wash work clothing separately, and rinse washer before washing other household clothes).

Eye Protection: As necessary, wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields or better still, if severe conditions exist, a full face piece air purifying respirator equipped with P100 cartridges such as 3M7093 bayonet particulate cartridge or a 3M2097 snap-on particulate cartridge*.

Respiratory Protection: When engineering and/or administrative controls are insufficient to maintain workplace concentrations below the Ontario OEL of 0.5 f/cc, the use of appropriate respiratory protection, pursuant to the requirements of USA 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 manmade mineral fibers. Pursuant to NIOSH recommendations, N-95 respirators are appropriate for exposures up to 10 times the NIOSH recommended exposure Limit. Accordingly, N-95 would provide the necessary protection for exposures up to 5 f/cm³. In cases where occupational exposures are known to be above 5.0 f/cm³, 8 hour TWA, a filter efficiency of 100% [P100 style of respirator] should be used. Other factors to consider are the NIOSH filter series N, R or P -- (N) Not resistant to oil (R) Resistant to oil



and (P) oil Proof. 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.

Other Information: Concentrations based upon an eight-hour time weighted average (TWA) as determined by air samples collected and analyzed pursuant to NIOSH method 7400 (B) for airborne fibers. The manufacturer recommends the use of a full-face piece air purifying respirator [see 8 (c) above] equipped with an appropriate particulate filter cartridge during furnace tear-out events and the removal of used RCF to control exposures to airborne fiber and the potential presence of crystalline silica.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE White to cream fibrous wool manufactured into a Board or Modular Shape	UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS Not applicable
ODOUR Odourless	VAPOR PRESSURE Not applicable
ODOUR TRESHOLD Not applicable	VAPOR DENSITY Not applicable
pH Not applicable	RELATIVE DENSITY [#/ft3] 14 to 18
MELTING POINT 1760° C (3200° F)	SOLUBILITY Insoluble
INITIAL BOILING POINT AND BOILING RANGE Not applicable	PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER Not applicable
FLASH POINT Not applicable	AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable
EVAPORATION RATE Not applicable	DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable
FLAMMABILITY Not applicable	VISCOSITY Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

A. Reactivity	RCF is non-reactive.
B. Chemical stability	As supplied, fibre is stable and inert.
C. Possibility of hazardous reactions	None
D. Conditions to avoid	Please refer to handling and storage advice in Section 7
E. Incompatible materials	None
F. Hazardous decomposition products	None

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For more details on scientific publications referenced in this SDS see <http://www.htiwcoalition.org/publications.html>

(a) through (d)

A. TOXICOKINETICS, METABOLISM AND DISTRIBUTION

Basic Toxicokinetics: Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion. Man-made vitreous fibers of a similar size to RCF have not been shown to migrate from the lung and/or gut and do not become located in other organs of the body.

Human Toxicological Data/Epidemiology Data: In order to determine possible human health effects following RCF exposure, the University of Cincinnati has been conducting medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in the U.S.A; this epidemiological study has



25 years and medical surveillance of RCF workers continues. The Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM) has conducted medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in European manufacturing facilities. Pulmonary morbidity studies among production workers in the U.S.A. and Europe have demonstrated an absence of interstitial fibrosis. In the European study a reduction of lung capacity among smokers has been identified, however, based on the latest results from a longitudinal study of workers in the U.S.A. with over 17-year follow-up, there has been no accelerated rate of loss of lung function (McKay et al. 2011). A statistically significant correlation between pleural plaques and cumulative RCF exposure was evidenced in the U.S.A. longitudinal study. The U.S.A. mortality study showed no excess mortality related to all deaths, all cancer, or malignancies or diseases of the respiratory system including mesothelioma (LeMasters et al. 2003).

Information on Toxicological Effects

- *Acute toxicity: short term inhalation* : No data available: Short term tests have been undertaken to determine fiber (bio) solubility rather than toxicity; repeat dose inhalation tests have been undertaken to determine chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity. *Acute toxicity: oral* : No data available: Repeated dose studies have been carried out using gavage. No effect was found. • *Skin corrosion/irritation*: Not a chemical irritant according to test method OECD no. 404.
- *Serious eye damage/irritation*: Not possible to obtain acute toxicity information due to the morphology and chemical inertness of the substance.
- *Respiratory or skin sensitization*: No evidence from human epidemiological studies of any respiratory or skin sensitization potential.
- *Germ cell mutagenicity/genotoxicity*
Method: In vitro micronucleus test. Species: Hamster (CHO). Dose: 1-35 mg/ml. Routes of administration: In suspension. Results: Negative
- *Carcinogenicity*

Method: Inhalation, multi-dose. Species: Rat. Dose: 3 mg/m³, 9 mg/m³ and 16 mg/m³. Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation. Results: Fibrosis just reached significant levels at 16 and 9 mg/m³ but not at 3 mg/m³. None of the parenchymal tumor incidences were higher than the historical control values for this strain of animal. Method: Inhalation, single dose. Species: Rat. Dose: 30 mg/m³. Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation. Results: Rats were exposed to a single concentration of 200 WHO fibers/ml specially prepared RCF for 24 months. High incidence of exposure-related pulmonary neoplasms (bronchoalveolar adenomas and carcinomas) was observed. A small number of mesotheliomas were observed in each of the fiber exposure groups (Mast et al 1995a).

Method: Inhalation, single dose. Species: Hamster. Dose: 30 mg/m³. Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation. Results: Hamsters were exposed to a single concentration of 260 WHO fibers/ml specially prepared RCF for 18 months and developed lung fibrosis, a significant number of pleural mesotheliomas (42/102) but no primary lung tumors (McConnell et al 1995).

Method: Inhalation, single dose. Species: Rat. Dose: RCF1:130 F/ml and 50 mg/m³ (25% of non fibrous particles) RCF1a: 125 F/ml and 26 mg/m³ (2% of non fibrous particles). Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation. Results: Rats were exposed to RCF1 and RCF1a for 3 weeks. The objective of the study was to compare lung retention and biological effects of the original RCF1 compared to RCF1a. The main difference of these 2 samples was the non-fibrous particle content of respectively 25% versus 2%. The post treatment observation was 12 months. Alveolar clearance was barely retarded after RCF1A exposure. After RCF1 exposure, however, a severe retardation of clearance was observed. (Bellmann et al 2001).

After intraperitoneal injection of ceramic fibers into rats in three experiments (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Davis et al 1984), mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity in two studies, while the third report (Pott et al 1987) had incomplete histopathology. Only a few mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity of hamsters after intraperitoneal injection in one experiment (Smith et al 1987). However, the ceramic fibers tested were of relatively large diameter. When rats and hamsters were exposed via intraperitoneal injection, tumor incidence was related to fiber length and dose (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Miller et al 1999, Pott et al 1989). (From SCOEL publication (EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) SCOEL/SUM/165, September 2011).

- *Reproductive toxicity*

Method: Gavage. Species: Rat. Dose: 250mg/kg/day. Routes of administration: Oral. Results: No effects were seen in an OECD 421 screening study. There are no reports of any reproductive toxic effects of mineral fibers. Exposure to these fibers is via inhalation and effects seen are in the lung. Clearance of fibers is via the gut and the feces, so exposure of the reproductive organs is extremely unlikely.



- *STOT-Single exposure* : Not applicable
- *STOT-Repeated exposure* : Not applicable
- *Aspiration hazard* : Not applicable

See the following review publications for a summary and discussion: Interpretation of these animal experiments is complex and there is not complete agreement amongst scientists internationally. A summary of the evidence relating to RCF carcinogenicity in vivo can be found in SCOEL/SUM/165 and in Utell and Maxim 2010.

Other information

Numerous studies indicate the relevance of biopersistence as a determinant of toxic effects of fiber exposure. (Maxim et al 2006).

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

IARC, in 1988, Monograph v.43 (and later reaffirmed in 2002, v.81), classified RCF as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). IARC evaluated the possible health effects of RCF as follows: There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of RCF. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of RCF. The Annual Report on Carcinogens (latest edition), prepared by NTP, classified respirable RCF as "reasonably anticipated" to be a carcinogen). Not classified by OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Non-mandatory)

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 (Non-mandatory)

- A. **WASTE MANAGEMENT:** To prevent waste materials from becoming airborne during waste storage, transportation and disposal, a covered container or plastic bagging is recommended.
- B. **DISPOSAL:** This product, as manufactured, is not classified as a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261). Any processing, use, alteration or chemical additions to the product, as purchased, may alter the disposal requirements. Under 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 (Non-mandatory)

A. UN number	Not Applicable
B. UN proper shipping name	Not Regulated.
C. Transport hazard class	Not Applicable
D. Packing group, if applicable	Not Applicable
E. Environmental hazards (e.g., Marine pollutant -Yes/No)	Not a marine pollutant
F. Incompatible materials	Not Applicable
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 Applicable



15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

A. CANADIAN REGULATIONS

Canada Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015) – Classified as Class D2A – Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) - All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substance List (DSL)

B. UNITED STATES REGULATIONS

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.

USA RCF products are not known to be regulated by states other than California; however, state and local OSHA and EPA regulations may apply to these products. If in doubt, contact your local regulatory agency.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Devitrification: Precautionary measures to be taken after service upon removal: High temperature insulating wool (HTIW) is typically used in insulation applications to keep temperature exposure at 900 °C or above in a closed space. The exposure temperature maximum occurs at the hot face surface of the insulation. The heat exposure on the insulation decreases from the hot face to the cold face as the insulation “insulates itself”. As a result, only thin layers of the hot face surface of the insulation become devitrified and respirable dust generated during removal operations typically do not contain detectable levels of crystalline silica. Toxicological evaluation of the effect of the presence of crystalline silica in artificially heated HTIW material has not shown any increased toxicity in vitro and in vivo. The results from different factor combinations such as increased brittleness of fibres or micro crystals embedded in the glass structure of the fibre and therefore not biologically available, may explain the lack of toxicological effects. IARC evaluation as provided in Monograph 68 is not relevant since crystalline silica is not biologically available in after-service HTIW.

16.2 Product Stewardship Program: FibreCast Inc. utilizes Unifrax LLC, the manufacturer of refractory ceramic fibre [RCF], soluble wools [AES] and polycrystalline wools [PCW] to provide customers with up-to-date information regarding the proper use and handling of refractory ceramic fibre, soluble fibre and polycrystalline mullite wools. In 2002, OSHA endorsed a five-year voluntary product stewardship program called PSP 2002. On May 23, 2007, HTIW Coalition's predecessor, RCFC, and its member companies renewed this voluntary product stewardship agreement with OSHA. On April 16, 2012, HTIW Coalition renewed this agreement. It was again renewed Oct 24th, 2017 for another 5 years. This latest five-year program, called PSP 2017, continues and builds upon the earlier programs. PSP 2017 continues to be a highly acclaimed, multifaceted strategic risk management initiative designed specifically to reduce workplace exposures to refractory ceramic fibre (RCF). For more information regarding PSP 2017, please visit <http://www.htiwcoalition.org>

16.3 Hazardous Materials Identification System: This (HMIS) Hazard Rating [this rating system dates back to early 1960's]

HMIS Health 1* (* denotes potential for chronic effects)

HMIS Flammability 0

HMIS Reactivity 0 HMIS Personal Protective Equipment X (To be determined by user).

Note! This rating system is the reverse of the WHMIS2015 rating system.

16.3 Definitions

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR	Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (International Regulation)
AES	Alkaline Earth Silicate Wools



16.3 Definitions Continued...

ASW	Alumino-Silicate Wools
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
HTIW	North American high temperature insulation wool industry
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
mg/m ³	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 1910.1200 & 1926.59	OSHA Respiratory Protection Standards
29 CFR 1910.1200 & 1926.59:	OSHA Hazard Communication Standards
PCW	Polycrystalline Wools
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
PIN	Product Identification Number
PNOC	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified
PNOR	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated
PSP	Product Stewardship Program
RCFA	Refractory Ceramic Fiber Association
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	MSDS/List of Chemicals and Hazardous Inventory
SARA Section 312	Emergency and Hazardous Inventory



16.2 Definitions Continued...

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)

16.3 Revision Summary: Updated SDS to align with the new WHMIS 2015 Regulation introduced, Feb 11th, 2015, SDS Revision Date: April 2nd, 2020; SDS Prepared By: G.E. Menzies P. Eng. ROH 16.2

16.4 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, FibreCast 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.