

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

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| Flash Point (method): | N/A |
| Flammable Limits: | LEL % N/A UEL % N/A |
| Extinguishing Media: | Water fog, foam or dry chemical. |
| Sp. Fire Fighting Procedures: | None Known |
| Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: | May smolder - extinguish completely. |
| NFPA Ratings: | 4 = Severe Hazard, 3 = Serious Hazard, 2 = Moderate Hazard, 1 = Slight Hazard, 0 = Minimal Hazard |
| Flammability: | 0 |
| Health: | 0 |
| Reactivity: | 0 |
| | Special Hazards: |

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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| Primary Routes of Exposure: | Inhalation, eyes and skin |
| Signs & Symptoms of Overexposure: | |
| Acute | Irritation of eyes, nose, throat, lungs and/or skin |
| Chronic | Loss or reduction of pulmonary functions. In October 2001, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded there is "no evidence" for the carcinogenicity of man-made vitreous fibers (glass wool, rock wool and slag wool) in humans. Epidemiologic studies published during the 15 years since the previous IARC Monographs review of these fibers in 1988 provide no evidence of increased risks of lung cancer or of mesothelioma from occupational exposures during manufacture of these materials, and inadequate evidence overall of any cancer risk. IARC states that man-made vitreous fibers (glass wool, rock wool and slag wool) are "not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans" (Group 3). In June 1997, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded there is "sufficient evidence" in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources. In making the overall evaluation, the Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs. IARC states that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources "is carcinogenic to humans" (Group 1). Aggravated Medical Conditions: Respiratory illness |
| Emergency and First Aid Procedures: | |
| Inhalation | Dust generated from making modifications of tile may cause temporary irritation. Prolonged exposures to high levels of respirable dust may cause a loss or reduction of pulmonary functions. |
| Eyes | Dust generated from making modifications of tile may cause irritation. |
| Skin | Contact with dust generated from making modifications of tile may cause irritation. |
| Ingestion | N/A |
| Other: | |

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

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| Stable | Hazardous polymerization will not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid: | High humidity and water. |
| Incompatibilities: | Strong acids |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products: | H2S gas can be formed on contact with strong acids. |

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Broken or damaged tiles should be picked up and placed in a container. Dust generated from making modifications of tile should be cleaned by wet wiping or filtered vacuuming. Do not dry sweep or use compressed air to remove dust.

Disposal Method:

In accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Ventilation:

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRACTICES WHEN MAKING MODIFICATIONS OF TILE:

Exhaust ventilation:

Respiratory Protection (use only NIOSH/MSHA certified devices):

Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if airborne concentrations are at or above the PEL.

Protective Clothing:

Wear long sleeved, loose fitting shirts or blouses that are closed at the neck and wrist if airborne concentrations are at or above the PEL. Gloves, long pants and caps should also be considered.

Eye Protection:

Wear safety glasses or goggles.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

WARNING:

This product contains crystalline silica.

Minimize dust during cutting and trimming of these products. Avoid breathing dust/fiber and placing these materials in contact with skin or eyes to avoid irritation. When making modifications of tile, do not cut with power equipment, unless the equipment utilizes a dust collection system which maintains the exposure level below the OSHA/PEL. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved dust mask when dust levels exceed the OSHA PEL or for comfort. Failure to follow these instructions may result in over exposure to airborne respirable crystalline silica dust which can cause eye, skin, respiratory irritation and in some cases loss of pulmonary functions. Studies have found that breathing respirable crystalline silica dust can cause lung cancer and other diseases. Breathing respirable airborne crystalline silica dust can also cause silicosis. Sustained high level exposure increases these risks. Smoking greatly increases health risks, including the risk of cancer and other diseases.

RECOMMENDED WORK PRACTICES:

PREVENT DUST:

When making modifications of tile, do not use power equipment. Use local exhaust ventilation whenever the dust exposure may exceed established allowable levels.

Operations which have the potential to create high dust exposures, such as power cutting, power kerfing or use of compressed air to remove (blow down) dust must be avoided.

USE RESPIRATORS:

In work settings, where dust levels are at or above allowable levels. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator. Consult respirator manufacturers for specific recommendations on the proper respirator. An appropriate fit testing program must be incorporated in all respiratory protection programs.

PROTECT YOUR EYES:

Wear safety glasses or goggles whenever handling or installing ceiling tile.

WEAR PROPER CLOTHING:

Wear long sleeved, loose fitting shirts or blouses that are closed at the neck and wrists, along with long pants and caps to help prevent the skin from coming into contact with ceiling tile dust. Depending upon job conditions, gloves may also be necessary.

PROTECT YOUR SKIN:

If ceiling tile dust gets on your skin do not rub or scratch that area. Remove the dust by washing your skin thoroughly, but gently, with warm water and mild soap. Using a skin cream or lotion after washing may also help.

**KEEP YOUR WORK
AREA CLEAN:**

Avoid unnecessary handling of scrap ceiling tile material or debris pile up on the floor. Follow an organized housekeeping program at all times.

CLEAN UP PROCEDURES:

Surfaces where dust collects must be cleaned by wet wiping or filtered vacuuming. Do not dry sweep or use compressed air to remove dust.

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 Laws. However, no warranty or representation with respect to such information is intended or given.