SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID:	DM-07544, 11844, 23744		
Product Name:	FiberDrain Board		
Revision Date:	Oct 12, 2017	**Date Printed:**	Oct 12, 2017
Version:	1.0	**Supersedes Date:**	N.A.
Manufacturer's Name:	Mar-flex Waterproofing & Building Products		
Address:	500 Business Parkway Carlisle, OH, US, 45005		
Emergency Phone:	Chem-Trec: 1-800-424-9300		
Information Phone Number:	513-422-7285		
Fax:	513-422-7282		
Product/Recommended Uses:			

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 2012 Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

Additional hazard information

May cause slight eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation. This product contains a component which is listed by IARC, OSHA or NTP. Chronic respiratory or skin conditions may temporarily worsen from exposure to this product.

Acute toxicity of 9.5% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0065997-17-3	Glass wool	85% - 96%
NA	Cured Binder	4% - 15%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned.

Eye Contact

Do not rub or scratch eyes. If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

Use a wash cloth to help remove fibers. DO NOT rub or scratch affected areas. 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.

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of this material is unlikely. If this does occur, watch person for several days to make sure intestinal blockage does not occur. Rinse mouth with water and drink water to remove fibers from the throat. If you feel unwell/If concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Chronic respiratory or skin conditions may temporarily worsen from exposure to this product.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Hydrogen chloride to be released from the PVC barrier and vinyl facings during a fire.

Hazardous combustion byproducts: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and other undetermined compounds could be released in small quantities.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)and full fire fighting protective gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.

Recommended Equipment

If specialized clothing is needed, please refer to Section 8 for suitable and unsuitable materials.

Personal Precautions

Avoid contact with skin or eye.

DO NOT breathe dust.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Safely collect powdered material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal. Avoid dry sweeping. Use an industrial vacuum cleaner with a high efficiency filter to clean up dust and fiber contamination. This material will settle out of the air. Prevent from spreading by covering, diking or other means. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

DO NOT breathe dust.

Avoid dust formation.

Wear personal protective equipment.

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep product in its packaging until use to minimize potential dust generation. Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, and any incompatibilities. Protect from freezing. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear dust proof eye protection with side shields or goggles. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirt and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before re-use.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. When workers are facing airborne particulate/dust concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. A properly fitted NIOSH approved disposable N 95 type dust respirator or better is recommended. When the temperature of the surface being insulated exceeds 250°F (121°C), including initial startup, the binder in these products may undergo various degrees of decomposition depending on the temperature in the application. The need for respiratory protection will vary according to the airborne concentration of the decomposition products released and accumulated in the area.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Dust collection system must be used in transferring operations, cutting or machining or other dust generating processes, such as using power tools. Vacuum or wet clean-up methods should be used.

Chemical Name	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
Glass wool		1 f/cc (respir-able)						10,5a				

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
Glass wool	1 f/cc (respir-able)						

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	N/A
Density VOC	N/A
% VOC	N/A
Specific Gravity	N/A

Appearance	Yellow, fibrous material in sheets
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	Organic, faint resin odor.
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	Insoluble in water.
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

None expected

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

No materials to be especially mentioned.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and other undetermined compounds could be released in small quantities.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure

Eye or skin contact, inhalation

Acute Toxicity

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. High exposures may cause difficulty breathing, congestion, and chest tightness. NA Cured Binder
LD50(Inhalation, Rat): 7 gm/kg Autonomic Nervous System - other (direct) parasympathomimetic Behavioral - muscle weakness Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration - respiratory depression
LD50(Inhalation, Mouse): 7 gm/kg Autonomic Nervous System - other (direct) parasympathomimetic Behavioral - muscle weakness Lungs, Thorax,
or Respiration - respiratory depression (RTECS)

Aspiration Hazard

No data available

Carcinogenicity

CAS 0065997-17-3 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.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

No data available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No data available

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

This material is not expected to cause harm to animals, plants or fish.

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

Bio-accumulation potential is moderate.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

UN number: Not Regulated

Proper shipping name: N/A

Hazard class: N/A

Packaging group: N/A

Hazardous substance (RQ): No Data Available

Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No Data Available

Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

IMDG Information

UN number: Not Regulated

Proper shipping name: N/A

Hazard class: N/A

Packaging group: N/A

Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

IATA Information

UN number: Not Regulated

Proper shipping name: N/A

Hazard class: N/A

Packaging group: N/A

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

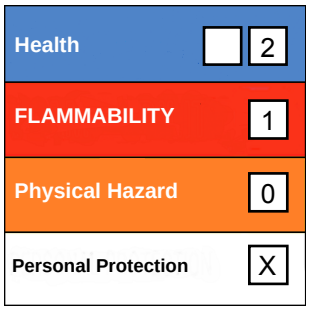
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0065997-17-3	Glass wool	85% - 96%	DSL,SARA312,NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

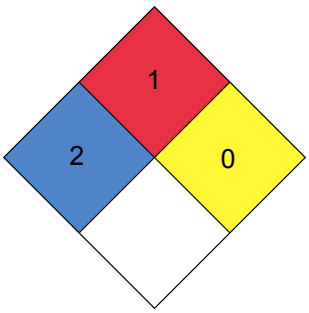
Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDGCanadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- ESE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS



NFPA



(*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

Version 1.0:

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