



# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name:** ThermoRange® System (TRS) Insulation; TRS-10, TRS-20, TRS-30, TRS-40, TRS-50

**MSDS No.:** 15-MSD- 23117-01-C

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

**Product Name(s):** ThermoRange® System (TRS) Insulation; TRS-10, TRS-20, TRS-30, TRS-40, TRS-50

**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): 1-800-GET-PINK,  
Technical Product Information (8am-5pm ET): 1-800-GET-PINK.

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

CAS #	Component	Percent by Wt.
65997-17-3	Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass)	85-99
None	Cured-Acrylic Binder (Acrylic Thermoset Polymer)	1-15

**Component Related Regulatory Information**

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Glass wool fiber, fibrous glass, and nuisance particulates.

**Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components**

No additional information available.

**Note:** See Section 8 of MSDS for exposure limit data for these ingredients. Refer to Section 10 for thermal decomposition products generated in hot end-use applications.

## \*\*\* Section 3 - Hazard Identification \*\*\*

**Appearance and Odor:** White or Pink fibrous material with faint resin odor.

**Emergency Overview:**

Irritating and pungent smoke may be generated in a fire. High temperature applications may release significant airborne concentrations of thermal decomposition products such as formaldehyde, acrolein, acetaldehyde, and carbon monoxide, especially in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas during high temperature cycles.



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### Potential Health Effects

#### Inhalation:

Dusts and fibers from this product may cause mechanical irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acrolein and carbon monoxide may be released when the temperature of the surface being insulated exceeds 600° F (315°C). These gases may cause respiratory tract and eye irritation. Breathing carbon monoxide can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness, and at high concentrations can be fatal.

#### Skin Contact:

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

#### Eye Contact:

This product may cause slight irritation to the eyes. Dusts and fibers from this product may cause temporary mechanical irritation to the eyes.

#### Ingestion:

Ingestion of this product 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. Ingestion of dusts and fibers from this product cause mechanical irritation.

#### 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.



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### \*\*\* Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures \*\*\*

**Flash Point:** None  
**Flash Point Method:** Not applicable  
**Upper Flammability Limit:** Not applicable  
**Lower Flammability Limit:** Not applicable  
**Flammability Classification:** Non-flammable

#### Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, or water fog.

#### Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:

These products may release acrid smoke, gases or vapors in a sustained fire.

#### 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, formaldehyde, acrolein, acetaldehyde, and water. Additional volatile organic compounds including acetic acid, acetophenone, phenol, a-methyl styrene, benzaldehyde, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol, benzofuran, xylenes, and heptanal, may be released depending on conditions of combustion.

### \*\*\* 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:

Keep product in its packaging until use to minimize potential dust generation. Keep work areas clean. Avoid unnecessary handling of scrap material.

#### Storage Procedures:

Material should be kept dry and undercover.

#### General:

When the temperature of the surface being insulated exceeds 600° F (315° C), the binder in these products undergoes thermal decomposition. In self-cleaning ranges, the temperature can reach up to 850° F (454° C) during the self-cleaning cycle. Decomposition products will be liberated during the self-cleaning cycle.



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### \*\*\* 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)

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

##### Exposure Limits For Chemicals Which May Be Released During Use

ACGIH and OSHA exposure limit lists have been checked for those components, which may be released during use.

##### Formaldehyde (50-00-0)

ACGIH: 0.3 ppm Ceiling

OSHA: 2 ppm STEL  
0.75 ppm TWA

##### Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

ACGIH: 25 ppm TWA

OSHA: 35 ppm TWA; 40 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
200 ppm Ceiling; 229 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Ceiling

##### Acetaldehyde (75-07-0)

ACGIH: 25 ppm Ceiling

OSHA: 200 ppm TWA

##### Acrolein (107-02-8)

ACGIH: 0.1 ppm Ceiling

OSHA: 0.1 ppm TWA

##### Nuisance particulates (Not Available)

ACGIH: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (inhalable particulate); 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable particulate) (These values are for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica)

OSHA: total dust: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA; respirable fraction: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

#### 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.



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Provide mechanical exhaust ventilation or general dilution ventilation when insulation is exposed to surface temperatures above 600 °F (315° C); this includes when insulated ranges are operated in the self-cleaning mode. Keep kitchen and associated areas well ventilated during the self-cleaning cycle and cool down period. Turn on kitchen fans, vent hoods, other exhaust fans, and/or install portable window fans to remove or dilute smoke and odors. Open outside windows or doors to provide fresh air.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

#### Respiratory Protection:

Fiber Glass wool: A properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved disposable dust respirator should be used when: high dust levels are encountered; the level of glass fibers in the air exceeds the occupational exposure limits; or if irritation occurs. Use respiratory protection in accordance with respirator manufacturer's instructions and in accordance with your company's respiratory protection program, local regulations and OSHA regulations under 29 CFR1910.134.

Hot Use Applications: Wear appropriate respiratory protection when local exhaust and general dilution ventilation is not adequate to control thermal decomposition emissions in hot use applications where insulation contacts surfaces exceeding 600°F (315 °C). A full-face air-purifying respirator with formaldehyde cartridges should be used where exposures to formaldehyde exceed the occupational exposure limits or if eye, nose, throat or lung irritation occurs.

Airborne concentrations should be assessed to determine the appropriate type of respiratory protection to be used. When in doubt, use supplied air respiratory protection.

#### 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 \*\*\*

<b>Appearance:</b>	White or Pink fibrous	<b>Odor:</b>	Faint Resin
<b>Physical State:</b>	Solid	<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 20 C):</b>	Not applicable	<b>Vapor Density (Air=1):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Solubility (H2O):</b>	Insoluble
<b>Specific Gravity (Water=1):</b>	Not applicable	<b>Freezing Point:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1):</b>	Not applicable	<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not applicable

#### Physical Properties: Additional Information

No additional information available.

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

#### Stability:

This is a stable material.

#### Conditions to Avoid:

None expected.



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### Incompatible Materials:

None expected.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

**Emissions Testing:** A typical commercially available electric range insulated with ThermoRange Systems Insulation was tested in a large environmental chamber (25.7 m<sup>3</sup>) to determine concentrations of airborne emissions during the initial self-cleaning cycle. The oven temperature reached a maximum of 830 °F near the end of the 3-hour self-cleaning cycle. Thermal decomposition products measured during the initial 3-hour self-cleaning and cool down periods included:

Contaminant	Time Interval After Start of Self-Cleaning Cycle				
	1 <sup>st</sup> Hour	2 <sup>nd</sup> Hour	3 <sup>rd</sup> Hour	4 <sup>th</sup> Hour	5 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> Hrs
Carbon Monoxide	0 to 3 ppm	4 to 16 ppm	16 to 12 ppm	12 to 4ppm	4 to 0.5 ppm
Formaldehyde	0.19 ppm	1.70 ppm	1.54 ppm	1.62 ppm	0.52 ppm
Acetaldehyde	0.18 ppm	0.71 ppm	0.93 ppm	0.84 ppm	0.30 ppm
Acrolein	0.05 ppm	0.42 ppm	0.32 ppm	0.28 ppm	0.06 ppm
Total VOCs	0.47 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3.17 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.09 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.81 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Oven Temp.	79 to 745 °F	745 to 815°F	816 to 830 °F	830 to 327 °F	323 to 113 °F
← Self-cleaning Cycle →			← Cool Down Period →		

The emissions data reported in the table above may not be representative of emissions from all designs of ranges or under all self-cleaning conditions.

Concentrations of airborne emissions from an insulated electric range during self-cleaning in an actual end use conditions in a house are expected to be much lower than concentrations measured in the large environmental chamber. Concentrations of emissions from a range in end-use in a “typical kitchen” (1200 ft<sup>2</sup> house with an 8 foot ceiling) are expected to be an order of magnitude (about 10 times) lower than concentrations that accumulated in the “large environmental testing chamber.”

A typical 1200 ft<sup>2</sup> house has a larger volume of the kitchen (272 m<sup>3</sup>) relative to the test chamber (25.7 m<sup>3</sup>), dissipation to connected rooms due to thermal currents, mixing effects of forced air HVAC system, and local exhaust fans. These major differences reduce indoor air contaminant concentrations. Historical range emission tests indicate that carbon monoxide and formaldehyde peak concentrations are reached fairly quickly and then rapidly dissipate, unlike the emission profiles in large environmental chambers, which is a confined apparatus with a limited air exchange rate (~ 1 ACH).

### 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.



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### Component Analysis - LD50/LC50 For Chemicals Which May Be Released During Use

#### Formaldehyde (50-00-0)

Inhalation LC50 Rat : 203 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Inhalation LC50 Mouse : 454 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4H  
Oral LD50 Rat : 100 mg/kg  
Oral LD50 Mouse : 42 mg/kg  
Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 270 uL/kg

#### Acetaldehyde (75-07-0)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 13,300 ppm/4H  
Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 23 gm/m<sup>3</sup>/4H  
Oral LD50 Rat: 661 mg/kg  
Oral LD50 Mouse: 900 mg/kg  
Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 3540 mg/kg

#### Acrolein (107-02-8)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 18 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4H  
Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 66 ppm/6H  
Oral LD50 Rat: 26 mg/kg  
Oral LD50 Mouse: 13900 ug/kg  
Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): 200 mg/kg

### Combustion Toxicity Testing

ThermoRange System Insulation (~ 2% binder) was tested for combustion toxicity using the acute lethality endpoint in accordance with Article 15 Part 1120 - NY State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code. Groups of mice (n = 4 Male Swiss Webster 22-20 g body-weight) were exposed to combustion products from 100 g, 299 g and 367 g samples of ThermoRange Insulation. The insulation was heated from 110 °C at a rate of 20 ( ± 2 ) °C per minute. The animals were exposed to the thermal decomposition products for 30 minutes from the time that test samples lost 1% of their initial weight (T<sub>1%</sub>). At the end of the exposure period and a 10-minute recovery period, the test animals were observed for lethality and examined for eye damage.

The combustion products from ThermoRange System Insulation caused no lethality (no deaths) in test animals for all sample groups (0 deaths per group). The maximum concentration of carbon monoxide generated was 670 ppm, 1316 ppm and 1706 ppm, respectively, for samples tested. There was no damage to eyes of any test animals (no abnormal eye effects were observed).

At the maximum insulation sample size that could be tested in the furnace 366.7 grams, there were no deaths in the test animals. An actual LC<sub>50</sub> could not be determined due to the large sample weight required. Thus, ThermoRange System Insulation has an LC<sub>50</sub> greater than 366.7 grams (LC<sub>50</sub> > 366.7 grams).

### 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."





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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.

### **Formaldehyde:**

#### **Formaldehyde (Vol. 88, 2-9 June 2004)**

Twenty-six scientists from ten countries met in June 2004 to assess the carcinogenic hazard to humans of formaldehyde. The Working Group considered it was “improbable that all of the positive findings...could be explained by bias or by unrecognised confounding effects” and concluded that there is sufficient evidence in humans that formaldehyde causes nasopharyngeal cancer. The Working Group concluded that there is “strong but not sufficient evidence for a causal association between leukaemia and occupational exposure to formaldehyde”. In rats, several inhalation studies have shown that formaldehyde induces squamous-cell carcinoma of the nasal cavity. Four drinking-water studies gave mixed results.

Overall, the Working Group concluded that formaldehyde is *carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)*, on the basis of *sufficient evidence* in humans and *sufficient evidence* in experimental animals—a higher classification than previous IARC evaluations.

**Acetaldehyde:** Acetaldehyde was tested for carcinogenicity in rats by inhalation and in hamsters by inhalation and by intratracheal instillation. It produced tumors of the respiratory tract following its inhalation, particularly adenocarcinomas and squamous-cell carcinomas of the nasal mucosa in rats and laryngeal carcinomas in hamsters. In hamsters, it did not result in an increased incidence of tumors following intratracheal instillation. Inhalation of acetaldehyde enhanced the incidence of respiratory-tract tumors induced by intratracheal instillation of benzo[a]pyrene in hamsters. Based on these data the IARC concluded that Acetaldehyde is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).





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### Component Analysis

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

IARC: Monograph 81, 2001 (Group 3 (not classifiable)) (related to Glasswool)  
ACGIH: A3 - Animal Carcinogen (related to Glass wool fibers)  
NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (related to glasswool) (possible select carcinogen)

#### Formaldehyde (50-00-0)

ACGIH: A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen  
OSHA: 0.75 ppm TWA PEL; 2 ppm STEL; 0.5 ppm TWA action level; Irritant and potential cancer hazard (29 CFR 1910.1048)  
NTP: Suspect Carcinogen (possible select carcinogen)  
IARC: Monograph 62, 1995 (Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans))

#### Acetaldehyde (75-07-0)

ACGIH: A3 - animal carcinogen  
NTP: Suspect Carcinogen (possible select carcinogen)  
IARC: Monograph 71, 1999; Supplement 7, 1987; Monograph 36, 1985 (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

#### Acrolein (107-02-8)

ACGIH: A4 – Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen  
IARC: Monograph 63, 1995 (Group 3 (not classifiable))

### \*\*\* Section 12 - Ecological Information \*\*\*

This material is not toxic to 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



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## 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).

**None**

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:

**Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acrolein**

### 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:

Component	CAS #	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass) ( <sup>1</sup> related to Mineral wool fiber)	65997-17-3	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>

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.



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## B: Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	DSL	EINECS
Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass)	65997-17-3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cured Acrylic Binder	None	Yes	Yes	N/A

## C: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

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

Component	CAS #	
Fiber Glass Wool (Fibrous Glass)	65997-17-3	1% item 768 (884) (related to Fibrous glass)

**WHMIS Status:** Controlled

**WHMIS Classification:** D2A- Carcinogenicity

### \*\*\* Section 16 - Other Information \*\*\*

HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings:	Category	HMIS	NFPA
	Acute Health	1*	1
	Flammability	0	1
	Reactivity	0	0

**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-23117-01-B. The appearance of the material has been changed and Section II – Toxicological Information has been updated to reflect the recent meeting by IARC on Formaldehyde. Read this information carefully.

Get OC MSDS electronically via Internet: <http://www.owenscorning.com> or by calling 1-800-GET-PINK.

This is the end of MSDS # 23117-01-C