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X102
etc
J1T 3N2

Chrysotile

Asbestos Fiber Material Safety Data Sheet

**PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT**
GH-203

I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

JM Asbestos Inc.
Asbestos, Quebec, Canada J1T 3N2
Emergency Telephone N°: (819) 879-5433
Chemical Name & Synonyms: Chrysotile Asbestos
Trade Name & Synonyms: Asbestos
Chemical Family: Fibrous Mineral Silicates
Formula: $Mg_3(Si_2O_5)(OH)_4$
CAS Registry Number: 1332-21-4
EPA Code Designation: A152-4672

II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Paints, Preservatives & Solvents

Pigments, Catalyst, Vehicle, Solvents,
Additives and Others

Alloys and Metallic Coatings

Base Metal, Alloys, Metallic Coatings, Filler
Metal plus Coating or Core Flux, Others

Hazardous Mixtures of Other Liquids, Solids or Gases

Chrysotile Asbestos Fiber Approx 100%
(*For TLV—See Section V)

III PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (°F), Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	N/A
Vapor Density (Air=1), Solubility in Water	N/A
Appearance and Odor	
White Fibrous dry material—no odor	
Specific Gravity ($H_2O=1$)	2.4-2.6
Percent volatile by volume (%)	N/A
Evaporation rate	N/A

IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Material is non-flammable. No fire or explosion hazard.

V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value

OSHA Exposure Limits Effective July 1, 1976.
The 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which any employee may be exposed shall not exceed two fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air.

Celling Concentrations. No employee shall be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of 10 fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air.

[Refer to OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3).]

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Avoid breathing excessive dust when handling, dumping and mixing. See caution label on bag.

VI REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Stable
Incompatibility (materials to avoid)	N/A
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur

VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled

Vacuum clean spillage. Repair broken bags. If sweeping is necessary, wet down spillage. Use approved respiratory equipment when required.

Waste Disposal Method

Disposal of waste in accordance with OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 and EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants 40 CFR 61.

VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection

Use respirators as recommended by the OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 paragraph (d).

Ventilation

Control with mechanical dust collection equipment to within TLV. (See American National Standards Institute booklet, Z9.2—1971).

Other Protective Equipment

Use special clothing as required by the OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 paragraph (d).

IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing

Maintain good housekeeping practices. Vacuum clean waste and place in closed containers.

Other precautions

CAUTION LABEL ON BAG: Contains Asbestos Fibers—Avoid Creating Dust—Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm Smoking greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

X-102

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

CAREY CANADA INC
P O Box 190
East Broughton Station, PQ
Canada G0N 1H0

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.

(418) 426-3050

DATE OF PREPARATION

18 October 1985

INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO.

(418) 426-3050

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NUMBER Various Grades **PRODUCT NAME** Chrvsotile Asbestos
(this MSDS applies to all grades)
PRODUCT CLASS Fibrous Hydrated Magnesium Silicate

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	PERCENT	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		VAPOR PRESSURE
		PEL	TLV	
Asbestos	(list percent)	2 fibers/cc- 8 hr. TWA Ceiling Concentration 10 fibers/cc	Chrysotile - 2.0 fibers/cc	N.A.
Chrysotile Asbestos		OSHA Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1001	ACGIH, Documentation of TLVs at 27	
C.A.S. #12001-29-5				

1. Shipping Number

Fibers measured are those longer than 5 microns.

2590 (white asbestos)

H.M.I.S. rating numbers (optional)

Health: * (Possible Chronic Effects)

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

[Optional statement: Contains ___ WT% Encapsulated (or Locked-In) Asbestos. Encapsulation (or Locking In) prevents the generation of airborne fibers. No risks of hazard from encapsulated (or locked-in) asbestos has been established.]

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE N.A. **VAPOR DENSITY** N.A. HEAVIER LIGHTER THAN AIR
EVAPORATION RATE FASTER SLOWER THAN ETHER, N.A. **VOLATILE VOLUME** N.A.
WT/GAL Variable

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION OSHA N.A. FLAS. POINT N.A. LEL N.A.
(Non-flammable) DOT N.A.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use that which is appropriate for surrounding fire.

FOAM "ALCOHOL" CO2 DRY CHEMICAL WATER FOG OTHER

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

NONE

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

NONE

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Acute: May cause eye and/or skin irritation.

Chronic: Overexposure to asbestos can cause asbestosis, a scarring of the lungs. Pleural thickening, effusion, and plaques are nondisabling conditions, seen separately or together, that have been associated with asbestos exposure. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of asbestos in humans.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Asbestosis is associated with symptoms of labored breathing, chest pain, weakness and chest tightness. Symptoms are not usually manifest until 15-20 years after exposure.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: DERMAL INHALATION INGESTION

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Remove asbestos slivers from skin promptly. In case of eye irritation, gently rinse with water. If irritation persists, get medical help.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY UNSTABLE STABLE

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION MAY OCCUR WILL NOT OCCUR
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS NONE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID - Avoid creating and breathing dust.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) - None

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Avoid creating dust. Collect dust by HEPA vacuum or in the wet state (wet sweeping, wet wiping) to prevent the emission of airborne fibers.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD - Found at 40 CFR:

§ 61.152 Standard for waste disposal for manufacturing demolition, renovation, spraying, and fabricating operations.

Each owner or operator of any source covered under the provisions of §§ 61.144 and 61.149 shall:

(a) Deposit all asbestos-containing waste material at waste disposal sites operated in accordance with the provisions of § 61.156; and

(b) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air during the collection, processing (including incineration), packaging, transporting, or deposition of any asbestos-containing waste material generated by the source, or use one of the disposal methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, as follows:

(i) Treat asbestos-containing waste material with water;

(ii) Mix asbestos waste from control devices with water to form a slurry; adequately wet other asbestos-containing waste material; and

(iii) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from collection, mixing, and wetting operations, or use the methods specified by § 61.154 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air; and

(iv) After wetting, seal all asbestos-containing waste material in leak-tight containers while wet; and

(v) Label the containers specified in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) as follows:

CAUTION

Contains Asbestos.
Avoid Opening or
Breaking Container
Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous
to Your Health

Alternatively, use warning labels specified by Occupational Safety and Health Standards of the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under 29 CFR 1910.1001(g)(2)(ii).

(2) Process asbestos-containing waste material into nonfriable forms:

(i) Form all asbestos-containing waste material into nonfriable pellets or other shapes; and

(ii) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from collection and processing operations, or use the methods specified by § 61.154 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(3) Use an alternative disposal method that has received prior approval by the Administrator.

§ 61.156 Active waste disposal sites.

To be an acceptable site for disposal of asbestos-containing waste material under §§ 61.151 and 61.152, an active waste disposal site must meet the requirements of this section.

(a) Either there must be no visible emissions to the outside air from any active waste disposal site where asbestos-containing waste material has been deposited, or the requirements of paragraph (c) or (d) of this section must be met.

(b) Unless a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public, either warning signs and fencing must be installed and maintained as follows, or the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section must be met.

(1) Warning signs must be displayed at all entrances and at intervals of 100 m (330 ft) or less along the property line of the site or along the perimeter of the sections of the site where asbestos-containing waste material is deposited. The warning signs must:

(i) Be posted in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend; and

(ii) Conform to the requirements of 51 cm x 36 cm (20" x 14") upright format signs specified in 29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4) and this paragraph; and

(iii) Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified in this paragraph.

Legend	Notation
Asbestos Waste Disposal Site	2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block
Do Not Create Dust	1.9 cm (¾ inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block
Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health	14 Point Gothic

Spacing between any two lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.

(2) The perimeter of the disposal site must be fenced in a manner adequate to deter access by the general public.

(3) Upon request and supply of appropriate information, the Administrator will determine whether a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public.

(c) Rather than meet the no visible emission requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, an active waste disposal site would be an acceptable site if at the end of each operating day, or at least once every 24-hour period while the site is in continuous operation, the asbestos-containing waste material which was deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period is covered with either:

(1) At least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted nonasbestos-containing material, or

(2) A resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent that effectively binds dust and controls wind erosion. This agent must be used as recommended for the particular dust by the manufacturer of the dust suppression agent. Other equally effective dust suppression agents may be used upon prior approval by the Administrator. For purposes of this paragraph, waste crankcase oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.

(d) Rather than meet the no visible emission requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, an active waste disposal site would be an acceptable site if an alternative control method for

emissions that has received prior approval by the Administrator is used.

(Secs. 112 and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7412, 7601(a))

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Reusable or single use air purifying respirator - for exposures which do not exceed the PEL by more than 10X

Powered air purifying respirator - for exposures more than 10X, but less than 100X, the PEL

Type "C" continuous flow or pressure-demand, supplied-air respirator - for exposures more than 100X the PEL.

All respirators must be NIOSH approved.

VENTILATION Local ventilation if engineering controls are inadequate.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES See "Other Protective Equipment"

EYE PROTECTION See "Other Protective Equipment"

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT If the ceiling concentration limit is exceeded, clothing providing whole body covering shall be supplied and its use required.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Do not create or breathe dust.

Do not dry sweep or use air hose for cleaning.

Do not take protective equipment or clothing home.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Use no hooks in loading and unloading.

Protect containers from damage.

Do not open containers in a manner that can release dust without providing proper enclosure or control measures.

Use dust suppression control measures, such as ventilation or wet-working, at all stages of asbestos handling, use and disposal.

Follow good housekeeping practices, such as wet-wiping dusty surfaces, to prevent accumulation of asbestos-containing dust.

Avoid inhalation of asbestos.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS Smoking greatly increases risk to health.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

CAREY CANADA INC
P O Box 190
East Broughton Station, PQ
Canada G0N 1H0

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.

(418) 426-3050

DATE OF PREPARATION

18 October 1985

INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO.

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SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NUMBER Various Grades **PRODUCT NAME** Chrysotile Asbestos
(this MSDS applies to all grades)
PRODUCT CLASS Fibrous Hydrated Magnesium Silicate

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	PERCENT	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		VAPOR PRESSURE
		PEL	TLV	
Asbestos	(list percent)	2 fibers/cc- 8 hr. TWA Ceiling Concentration 10 fibers/cc	Chrysotile - 2.0 fibers/cc	N.A.
Chrysotile Asbestos		OSHA Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1001	ACGIH, Documentation of TLVs at 27	
C.A.S. #12001-29-5				

4. Shipping Number 2590 (white asbestos) Fibers measured are those longer than 5 microns.

H.M.I.S. rating numbers (optional)

Health: * (Possible Chronic Effects)

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

[Optional statement: Contains ___ WT% Encapsulated (or Locked-In) Asbestos. Encapsulation (or Locking In) prevents the generation of airborne fibers. No risks of hazard from encapsulated (or locked-in) asbestos has been established.]

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE N.A. **VAPOR DENSITY** N.A. **HEAVIER** **LIGHTER THAN AIR**
EVAPORATION RATE FASTER SLOWER THAN ETHER N.A. **VOLATILE VOLUME** N.A.
WT/GAL Variable

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA 1-103-116

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFIC. .ON OSHA N.A. FLAS.. POINT N.A. LEL N.A.
(Non-flammable) DOT N.A.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use that which is appropriate for surrounding fire.

FOAM "ALCOHOL" CO2 DRY CHEMICAL WATER FOG OTHER
FOAM

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

NONE

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

NONE

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Acute: May cause eye and/or skin irritation.

Chronic: Overexposure to asbestos can cause asbestosis, a scarring of the lungs. Pleural thickening, effusion, and plaques are nondisabling conditions, seen separately or together, that have been associated with asbestos exposure. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of asbestos in humans.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Asbestosis is associated with symptoms of labored breathing, chest pain, weakness and chest tightness. Symptoms are not usually manifest until 15-20 years after exposure.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: DERMAL INHALATION INGESTION

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Remove asbestos slivers from skin promptly. In case of eye irritation, gently rinse with water. If irritation persists, get medical help.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY UNSTABLE STABLE

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION MAY OCCUR WILL NOT OCCUR
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS NONE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID - Avoid creating and breathing dust.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) - None

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Avoid creating dust. Collect dust by HEPA vacuum or in the wet state (wet sweeping, wet wiping) to prevent the emission of airborne fibers.

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(b) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air during the collection, processing (including incineration), packaging, transporting, or deposition of any asbestos-containing waste material generated by the source, or use one of the disposal methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, as follows:

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(iii) After wetting, seal all asbestos-containing waste material in leak-tight containers while wet; and

(iv) Label the containers specified in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) as follows:

CAUTION

Contains Asbestos.

Avoid Opening or

Breaking Container

Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health

Alternatively, use warning labels specified by Occupational Safety and Health Standards of the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under 29 CFR 1910.1001(g)(2)(ii).

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(3) Use an alternative disposal method that has received prior approval by the Administrator.

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(b) Unless a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public, either warning signs and fencing must be installed and maintained as follows, or the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section must be met.

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(ii) Conform to the requirements of 51 cm x 36 cm (20" x 14") upright format signs specified in 29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4) and this paragraph; and

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(3) Upon request and supply of appropriate information, the Administrator will determine whether a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public.

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(1) At least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted nonasbestos-containing material, or

(2) A resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent that effectively binds dust and controls wind erosion. This agent must be used as recommended for the particular dust by the manufacturer of the dust suppression agent. Other equally effective dust suppression agents may be used upon prior approval by the Administrator. For purposes of this paragraph, waste crankcase oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.

(d) Rather than meet the no visible emission requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, an active waste disposal site would be an acceptable site if an alternative control method for

emissions that has received prior approval by the Administrator is used.

(Secs. 112 and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7412, 7601(a))

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Reusable or single use air purifying respirator - for exposures which do not exceed the PEL by more than 10X

Powered air purifying respirator - for exposures more than 10X, but less than 100X, the PEL

Type "C" continuous flow or pressure-demand, supplied-air respirator - for exposures more than 100X the PEL.

All respirators must be NIOSH approved.

VENTILATION Local ventilation if engineering controls are inadequate.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES See "Other Protective Equipment"

EYE PROTECTION See "Other Protective Equipment"

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT If the ceiling concentration limit is exceeded, clothing providing whole body covering shall be supplied and its use required.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Do not create or breathe dust.

Do not dry sweep or use air hose for cleaning.

Do not take protective equipment or clothing home.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Use no hooks in loading and unloading.

Protect containers from damage.

Do not open containers in a manner that can release dust without providing proper enclosure or control measures.

Use dust suppression control measures, such as ventilation or wet-working, at all stages of asbestos handling, use and disposal.

Follow good housekeeping practices, such as wet-wiping dusty surfaces, to prevent accumulation of asbestos-containing dust.

Avoid inhalation of asbestos.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS Smoking greatly increases risk to health.



JM Asbestos Inc.

JM Asbestos Inc.
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2000 Peel Street
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Asbestos, Quebec J1T 3N2
(819) 879-5431

Chrysotile

Asbestos Fiber Material Safety Data Sheet

I JM Asbestos Inc.

Asbestos, Québec, Canada J1T 3N2

Emergency Telephone No: (819) 879-5433 — (800) 567-2700

Chemical Name & Synonyms: Chrysotile Asbestos

Trade Name & Synonyms: Asbestos

Chemical Family: Fibrous Mineral Silicates

Formula: $Mg_3(Si_2O_5)(OH)_4$



HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Paints, Preservatives & Solvents

Pigments, Catalyst, Vehicle, Solvents,
Additives and Others

TLV
(Units)

N/A

Alloys and Metallic Coatings

Base Metal, Alloys, Metallic Coatings, Filler
Metal plus Coating or Core Flux, Others

N/A

Hazardous Mixtures of Other Liquids, Solids or Gases

Chrysotile Asbestos Fiber Approx. 100%
(*For TLV—See Section V)

*



PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (°F.), Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)

N/A

Vapor Density (Air=1), Solubility in Water

N/A

Appearance and Odor:

White Fibrous dry material—no odor

Specific Gravity ($H_2O=1$)

2.4-2.6

Percent volatile by volume (%)

N/A

Evaporation rate (=1)

N/A



FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Material is non-flammable. No fire or explosion hazard.



HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value

OSHA Exposure Limits Effective July 1, 1976.

The 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which any employee may be exposed shall not exceed two fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air.

Ceiling Concentrations. No employee shall be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of 10 fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air.

[Refer to OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3).]

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Avoid breathing excessive dust when handling, dumping and mixing. See caution label on bag.



REACTIVITY DATA

Stability

Stable

Incompatibility (materials to avoid)

N/A

Hazardous Decomposition Products

None

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur



SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled

Vacuum clean spillage. Repair broken bags. If sweeping is necessary, wet down spillage. Use approved respiratory equipment when required.

Waste Disposal Method

Disposal of waste in accordance with OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 and EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants 40 CFR 61.



SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection

Use respirators as recommended by the OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 paragraph (d).

Ventilation

Control with mechanical dust collection equipment to within TLV. (See American National Standards Institute booklet, Z9.2—1971).

Other Protective Equipment

Use special clothing as required by the OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, 29 CFR 1910. 1001 paragraph (d).



SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing

Maintain good housekeeping practices. Vacuum clean waste and place in closed containers.

Other precautions

CAUTION LABEL ON BAG: Contains Asbestos Fibers—Avoid Creating Dust—Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm. Smoking greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm.

While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof JM Asbestos MAKES NO WARRANTY WITH RESPECT THERETO AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FROM RELIANCE THEREON