Safety Data Sheet
acc. to OSHA HCS

Date of issue: 05/05/2026 Reviewed on 05/05/2026

1 Identification

· **Product identifier**

· **Trade name: INSWOOL 2600 PUMPABLE**
· **Other means of identification**

· **Article number:** 562A
· **Restrictions** For industrial use only
· **Application of the substance / the mixture**
Refractory Ceramic Fiber (RCF) materials are used primarily in industrial high temperature insulating applications.
Conversion into wet and dry mixtures and articles.
Installation, removal (industrial and professional) / Maintenance and service life (industrial and professional).
· **Uses advised against** Spraying of dry product.

· **Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**
· **Manufacturer/Supplier:**
HarbisonWalker International Minerals, Inc.
2000 Park Lane Drive, Suite 400
Pittsburgh, PA 15275
412-375-6600

· **Information department:**
SDS@thinkHWI.com
+33 (0)2 59 60 31 14
www.thinkHWI.com
· **Emergency telephone number:** CHEMTREC 24 hour Emergency Number: 1-800-424-9300

2 Hazard(s) identification

· **Classification of the substance or mixture**

GHS08 Health hazard

Carcinogenicity 2 H351 Suspected of causing cancer. Route of exposure: Inhalation.

· **Label elements**
· **GHS label elements**
The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).
· **Hazard pictograms**

GHS08

· **Signal word** Warning

· **Hazard-determining components of labeling:**
Refractory ceramic fibers
· **Hazard statements**
H351 Suspected of causing cancer. Route of exposure: Inhalation.
· **Precautionary statements**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection.
P281 Use respiratory protection as required; see section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet.

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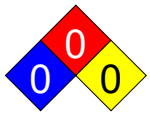
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P405 Store in a manner to minimize airborne dust.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

· **Additional information:**
Although this blanket is a shaped article whose functionality is partly dependent on its form, it may, under normal conditions of use, release a hazardous chemical that could pose a health risk to users through inhalation.
May cause temporary mechanical irritation to exposed eyes, skin or respiratory tract.
Minimize exposure to airborne dust.
Additional Information on After Service Material
As produced, all RCF fibers are vitreous (glassy) materials which do not contain crystalline silica. Continued exposure to elevated temperatures over time may cause these fibers to devitrify (become crystalline). The first crystalline formation (mullite) begins to occur at approximately 985° C (1805° F). Crystalline phase silica may begin to form at approximately 1100° C (2012° F). When the glass RCF fibers devitrify, they form a mixed mineral crystalline silica containing dust. The crystalline silica is trapped in grain boundaries within a matrix predominately consisting of mullite. The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase formation is dependent on the duration and temperature of exposure, fiber chemistry and/or the presence of fluxing agents or furnace contaminants. The presence of crystalline phases can be confirmed only through laboratory analysis of the "hot face" fiber.
IARC's evaluation of crystalline silica states "Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" and additionally notes "carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied." IARC also studied mixed mineral crystalline silica containing dusts such as coal dusts (containing 5–15 % crystalline silica) and diatomaceous earth without seeing any evidence of disease. (IARC Monograph Vol. 68, 1997). NTP lists all polymorphs of crystalline silica as substances which may "reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens".
IARC and NTP did not evaluate after-service RCF, which may contain various crystalline phases. However, an analysis of after-service RCF samples obtained pursuant to an exposure monitoring agreement with the EPA, found that in the furnace conditions sampled, most did not contain detectable levels of crystalline silica. Other relevant RCF studies found that (1) simulated after-service RCF showed little, or no, activity where exposure was by inhalation or by intraperitoneal injection; and (2) after-service RCF was not cytotoxic to macrophage-like cells at concentrations up to 320 micrograms/cm² - by comparison, pure quartz or cristobalite were significantly active at much lower levels (circa 20 micrograms/cm²).

· **Information pertaining to particular dangers for man and environment:**

· **Classification system:**

· **NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)**



Health = 0
Fire = 0
Reactivity = 0

· **HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)**

Health = 0
Fire = 0
Reactivity = 0

· **Classification according to (d)(1)(ii) of § 1910.1200**
The SDS issuer does not object to the classifications provided by importers or manufacturers of precursor products.

· **Hazards not otherwise classified**
Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure. These effects are usually temporary.

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*
3 Composition/information on ingredients

· **Chemical characterization: Mixtures**
· **Description:** Mixture of the substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

· **Dangerous components:**		
142844-00-6	Refractory ceramic fibers	10–30% *
1344-28-1	ALUMINIUM OXIDE	1–5% *
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light	≥0.1–≤1.5% *
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	≥0–<0.5% *

* Actual concentration ranges are withheld as a trade secret.
· **Additional information:**
The exact chemical identity and/or percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4 First-aid measures

· **Description of first aid measures**
· **General information:** Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
· **After skin contact:**
Wash off with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
· **After eye contact:** Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
· **After swallowing:** Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
· **Information for doctor:**
Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure. These effects are usually temporary.
Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.
Skin and respiratory effects are the result of temporary, mild mechanical irritation; fiber exposure does not result in allergic manifestations.
· **Extinguishing media**
· **Suitable extinguishing agents:** Use fire fighting measures that suit the environment.
· **For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents:** No further relevant information available.
· **Advice for firefighters**
· **Protective equipment:** No special measures required.
· **Additional information**
· **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.
· **For non-emergency personnel** Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.
· **Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:**
Dispose contaminated material as waste according to section 13.
Frequently clean the work area with vacuum or wet sweeping to minimize the accumulation of debris. Do not use compressed air for clean-up.
· **Reference to other sections**
See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal information.
· **Precautions for safe handling** Open and handle receptacle with care.
· **Information about protection against explosions and fires:**
Keep respiratory protective device available.

· **Handling:**
· **Storage:**
· **Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:**
Store in a manner to minimize airborne dust.
Empty product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

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· **Information about storage in one common storage facility:**
Store in a manner to minimize airborne dust.
· **Further information about storage conditions:** Keep receptacle tightly sealed.
· **Storage class:** No further relevant information available.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

· **Control parameters**
· **Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:**
The following constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit.
At this time, the remaining constituent has no known exposure limits.

142844-00-6 Refractory ceramic fibers	
MANUFACTURER REG *	Long-term value: 0.5 f/cc, 8-hr. TWA mg/m³
REL	Long-term value: 0.5 f/cc, 8-hr. TWA mg/m³
TLV	Long-term value: 0.2 f/cc TLV, 8-hr. TWA mg/m³
1344-28-1 ALUMINIUM OXIDE	
PEL	Long-term value: 15*; 5** mg/m³ *Total dust; ** Respirable fraction
REL	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m³ as Al*Total dust**Respirable/pyro powd./welding f.
TLV	Long-term value: 1* mg/m³ as Al; *as respirable fraction, A4
1310-73-2 Sodium Hydroxide	
PEL	Long-term value: 2 mg/m³
REL	Ceiling limit value: 2 mg/m³
TLV	Ceiling limit value: 2 mg/m³

· **Regulatory information**
REL: Guide to Occupational Exposure Values (NIOSH RELs)
TLV: Guide to Occupational Exposure Values (TLV)
PEL: Guide to Occupational Exposure Values (OSHA PELs)
· **Ingredients with biological limit values:**
The lists that were valid during the creation were used as basis.
*In the absence of an OSHA PEL, the HTIW Coalition has adopted a recommended exposure guideline (REG), as measured under NIOSH Method 7400 B.

Except for the state of California, where the PEL for RCF is 0.2 f/cc 8-hr TWA, there is no specific regulatory standard for RCF in the U.S. OSHA's "Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)" standard (29 CFR 1910.1000, Subpart Z, Air Contaminants) applies generally - Total Dust 15 mg/m³; Respirable Fraction 5 mg/m³.
RCF-related occupational exposure limits vary internationally. Regulatory OEL examples include: California, 0.2 f/cc; Canadian provincial OELs ranging from 0.2 to 1.0 f/cc. The objectives and criteria underlying each of these OEL decisions also vary. The evaluation of occupational exposure limits and the determination of their applicability to the workplace are best performed, on a case-by-case basis, by a qualified Industrial Hygienist.

· **Exposure controls**
· **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.
· **Personal protective equipment:**
· **General protective and hygienic measures:**
Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

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Store protective clothing separately.
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

· **Breathing equipment:**
When engineering and/or administrative controls are insufficient to maintain workplace concentrations below the 0.5 f/cc REG or a regulatory OEL, the use of appropriate respiratory protection, pursuant to the requirements of 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 (REL). With respect to RCF, both the NIOSH REL and the industry REG have been set at 0.5 fibers per cubic centimeter of air (f/cm3). Accordingly, N-95 would provide the necessary protection for exposures up to 5 f/cm3. Further, the Respirator Selection Guide published by 3M Corporation, the primary respirator manufacturer, specifically recommends use of N-95 respirators for RCF exposures. In cases where exposures are known to be above 5.0 f/cm3, 8 hour TWA, a filter efficiency of 100% 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.
The manufacturer recommends the use of a full-facepiece air purifying respirator 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.

· **Protection of hands:**

Protective gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.
Due to missing tests no recommendation to the glove material can be given for the product/ the preparation/ the chemical mixture.
Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

· **Material of gloves**
The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

· **Penetration time of glove material**
The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

· **For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e.g. Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable:**

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

· **Body protection:**
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.

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· **Limitation and supervision of exposure into the environment**

· **Information on basic physical and chemical properties**	
· **General Information**	
· **Physical state**	Solid
· **Color:**	White
· **Odor:**	uncharacteristic
· **Odor threshold:**	Not determined
· **Melting point/Melting range:**	Undetermined
· **Boiling point/Boiling range:**	Undetermined
· **Flammability:**	Not determined
· **Explosion limits:**	
· **Lower:**	Not determined
· **Upper:**	Not determined
· **Flash point:**	Not applicable
· **Auto igniting:**	Not determined
· **pH-value:**	Not applicable
· **Viscosity:**	
· **Kinematic:**	Not applicable
· **Kinematic:**	Not applicable
· **Solubility in / Miscibility with**	
· **Water:**	Insoluble.
· **Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):**	Not determined
· **Vapor pressure:**	Not applicable
· **Vapor pressure:**	
· **Density:**	Not determined
· **Relative density**	Not determined
· **Vapor density**	Not applicable
· **Particle characteristics**	Not determined

· **Other information**	
· **Form:**	Pasty
· **Important information on protection of health and environment, and on safety.**	
· **Ignition temperature:**	Product is not selfigniting.
· **Danger of explosion:**	Product does not present an explosion hazard.
· **Solvent separation test**	
· **Organic solvents:**	
· **VOC content:**	0.00 %
· **Solids content:**	100.0 %
· **Change in condition**	
· **Oxidizing properties**	Not applicable.

10 Stability and reactivity

· **Reactivity** No further relevant information available.
· **Chemical stability**
· **Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:**
No decomposition if used according to specifications.
· **Possibility of hazardous reactions** No dangerous reactions known.
· **Conditions to avoid** No further relevant information available.
· **Incompatible materials:** No further relevant information available.
· **Hazardous decomposition products:** No dangerous decomposition products known.

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· **Additional information:**
· **Information on toxicological effects**
· **Acute toxicity:**

· **LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:**		
1344-28-1 ALUMINIUM OXIDE		
Oral	LD50	>5,000 mg/kg (rat)
1310-73-2 Sodium Hydroxide		
Oral	LD50	2,000 mg/kg (rat)

· **Specific symptoms in biological assay:**
· **on the skin:** No irritant effect.
· **on the eye:** Human data indicate that mechanical irritation is the only effect observed.
· **Sensitization:**
Based on available data, the substance is not expected to cause skin or respiratory sensitization.
· **Germ cell mutagenicity**
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Refractory Ceramic Fiber (RCF)
Method: In vitro micronucleus test
Species: Hamster (CHO)
Dose: 1-35 mg/ml
Routes of administration: In suspension
Results: Negative
· **Carcinogenicity**
Refractory Ceramic Fiber (RCF)

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.

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(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**
Refractory Ceramic Fiber (RCF)
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.

· **Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure**
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

· **Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure**
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

· **Aspiration hazard** *Not Applicable*

· **Other information (about experimental toxicology):**
The product shows the following dangers according to internally approved calculation methods for preparations:
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 been ongoing for 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 final report of the U.S.A. mortality study was issued in 2017 (LeMasters et al 2017). The study concluded that "after 30 years of follow-up, no excess of lung cancers in the mortality study and no significant association with radiographic findings of interstitial fibrosis were found in this group of workers." The study also found a small incidence of other effects that appear unrelated to RCF exposure. The final mortality report does not change the current hazard classification for RCF.

· **Interactive effects** *No interactive effects between components are known.*

· **Carcinogenic categories**

· **IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)**		
142844-00-6	Refractory ceramic fibers	2B
7631-86-9	silicon dioxide, chemically prepared	3

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· **NTP (National Toxicology Program)**

142844-00-6	Refractory ceramic fibers	reasonably anticipated to be carcinogen

· **OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)**

None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Alternative sources for toxicological information**
No non-standard sources for toxicological information where used.

12 Ecological information

· **Toxicity**
· **Aquatic toxicity:** No further relevant information available.
· **Persistence and degradability**
RCF 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.
No further relevant information available.
· **Other information:** No further relevant information available.
· **Other adverse effects**
· **General notes:** Not known to be hazardous to water.

13 Disposal considerations

· **Waste treatment methods**
· **Recommendation:**
Since this product is used in several industries, no Waste Code can be provided by the supplier. The Waste Code should be determined in arrangement with your waste disposal partner or the responsible authority.
Must not be disposed of together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.
· **Waste disposal key:**
· **Recommendation:** Disposal must be made according to official regulations.
· **Recommended cleansing agent:**

· **UN-Number**	
· **DOT, IMDG, IATA**	not regulated
· **UN proper shipping name**	
· **DOT, IMDG, IATA**	not regulated
· **Transport hazard class(es)**	
· **DOT, IMDG, IATA**	
· **Class**	not regulated
· **Label**	
· **DOT, IMDG, IATA**	not regulated
· **Environmental hazards:**	Not applicable
· **Marine pollutant:**	Not applicable
· **Transport/Additional information:**	Not applicable
· **Poison inhalation hazard:**	not regulated

15 Regulatory information

· **Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**
No further relevant information available.

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· **Sara**

· **Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances):**
None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):**

1344-28-1	ALUMINIUM OXIDE

· **TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):**

7732-18-5	water, distilled, conductivity or of similar purity	ACTIVE
142844-00-6	Refractory ceramic fibers	Active or exempt
7631-86-9	silicon dioxide, chemically prepared	ACTIVE
1344-28-1	ALUMINIUM OXIDE	ACTIVE
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light	ACTIVE
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	ACTIVE
	Oxyalkylated alcohol (CAS Number - Trade Secret)	ACTIVE

· **Hazardous Air Pollutants**
None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Proposition 65**

· **Chemicals known to cause cancer:**

142844-00-6	Refractory ceramic fibers

· **Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females:**
None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males:**
None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity:**
None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Carcinogenic categories**

· **EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)**
None of the ingredients is listed.

· **TLV (Threshold Limit Value)**

1344-28-1	ALUMINIUM OXIDE	A4

· **NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)**
None of the ingredients is listed.

· **OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)**
The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

· **Hazard pictograms**

GHS08

· **Signal word** Warning

· **Hazard-determining components of labeling:**
Refractory ceramic fibers

· **Hazard statements**
H351 Suspected of causing cancer. Route of exposure: Inhalation.

· **Precautionary statements**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection.
P281 Use respiratory protection as required; see section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet.

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P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P405 Store in a manner to minimize airborne dust.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

· **Chemical safety assessment** A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16 Other information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification and does not establish a legally binding contractual relationship. Actual conditions or methods of handling, storage, use or disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. The suggested precautions and recommendations are based on recognized good work practices and experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive or fully adequate in every circumstance. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for one's own particular use and to provide appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures to handlers and users. The information provided relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. The information and recommendations are offered solely for the user's consideration and examination. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that the product is suitable for the intended use. Except to the extent required by law, re-publication or retransmission of this document, in whole or in part, is not permitted.

· **Reasons for alterations**

· **Department issuing SDS:** Global Product Stewardship Team
· **Contact:** SDS@thinkHWI.com
· **Date of previous version** 05/04/2026
· **Version number of previous version:** 2
· **Date of preparation / last revision**
· **Date of preparation** 05/05/2026
· **Abbreviations and acronyms:**
ADR: Accord relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
DOT: US Department of Transportation
IATA: International Air Transport Association
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA)
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds (USA, EU)
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
REL: Recommended Exposure Limit
Carcinogenicity 2: Carcinogenicity – Category 2
· **Sources**
· *** Data compared to the previous version altered.**