MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Armstrong World Industries, Inc.
Environment, Health and Safety
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Telephone (717) 396-2328 or 396-2925

issued By: Safety, Health and Industrial Hygiene Department

HMIS (0 = minimal hazard, 4 = severe hazard)
Health = 1
Flammability = 0
Reactivity = 0

1. Product Information
   A. Product Name: **Man-made Vitreous Fiber Ceilings and Wall Panels** (class A) - MSDS #1
   B. Chemical Name and Synonyms: N/A
   C. Chemical or Product Family: Man-made Vitreous Fibers

II. Ingredients Information
   A. Hazardous Components
      (Chemical Identity: Common Name)
      Mineral Wool Fiber: N/A
      Fibrous Glass: 65997-17-3

   This product formulation does not contain asbestos.

III. Physical Data
   A. Appearance and Color: Gray, pressed man-made vitreous fiber panel of various colors
   B. Boiling Point (degrees F): N/A
   C. Vapor pressure (mm Hg @ 20 degrees C): N/A
   D. Vapor density (Air = 1): N/A
   E. Solubility in Water: N/A
   F. Specific Gravity (H2O = 1): N/A
   G. Percent Volatile by weight (30 min. @ 275 degrees F): N/A
   H. Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): N/A
   I. pH: N/A

IV. Fire and Explosion Data
   A. Flashpoint: N/A
   B. Flammable Range: LEL = N/A; UEL = N/A
   C. Extinguishing Media: Water fog, dry chemical ABC rated
   D. Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None
   E. Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None
Continued: Man-made Vitreous Fiber Ceilings and Well Pans (Class A) - MSDS #1

Date: 6/1/00 (replaces 1/10/00)

V. Health Data

A. Primary Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation, skin, and eye contact

B. Target Organ(s): Lungs, skin and eyes

Effects of Overexposure:

Acute Health Effects: Products are a transient mechanical irritant to the skin, eyes and upper respiratory system.

Chronic Health Effects: Fiber Glass Wool: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June 1987 classified fiber glass wool as possible cancer causing agent to humans (Group 2B). This classification was based on a combined evaluation of published human and animal studies. The human data included large scale mortality studies of U.S. and European fiber glass wool factory workers. IARC concluded that the human studies did not provide sufficient evidence that fiber glass wool caused cancer in humans. The classification of fiber glass wool as a possible carcinogen to humans was substantially based on experimental animal studies in which they were exposed to wool glass fibers through non-natural routes, such as injection or implantation. IARC regards prudent to treat a material with sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals as if it is a possible carcinogen in humans.

Mineral Wool Fiber: Recent U.S., Canadian and European studies of almost 27,000 production workers (1930's to 1980's) found a slight increase in the incidence of lung cancer among those workers employed in the industry 30+ years ago.

Much of this apparent increase can be explained by the differences in conditions and materials used in mineral wool production plants then versus now. Workers from more recent periods have shown no significant increase in disease from mineral wool exposure. Animal inhalation studies also show no development of disease from breathing high concentrations of mineral wool fiber. Based on the limited evidence from the human studies, IARC has recommended a 2B classification of mineral wool as possibly carcinogenic to humans.

C. Carcinogenicity:

NTP: Yes IARC Monographs: Yes OSHA Regulated: No

D. Medical Conditions Generally aggravated by Exposure: Any condition generally aggravated by respiratory and mechanical irritants in the air or on the skin. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma.

E. First Aid Procedures:

Skin: Wash with mild soap and running water

Eyes: Flush with flowing water for at least 15 minutes and if symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention.

VI. Reactivity Data

A. Stability: Material is stable

B. Incompatibility: N/A

C. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, and other trace pyrolysis products typical of decomposition of any organic chemical.

D. Hazardous Polymerization: N/A

VII. Spill or Leak Procedures

A. Steps to be taken if material is released or spilled: N/A

B. Waste Disposal method: Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local waste disposal regulations.

The primary method of disposal is in a municipal or industrial landfill.
VIII. Special Protection Information
During the installation, be certain that the work site is well ventilated, and avoid breathing dust.

- Wear loose, comfortable clothing and long-sleeved shirts to minimize skin contact with these materials.
- Handle these materials carefully to minimize airborne dust.
- If high dust levels are anticipated during installation, such as with the use of power tools, use the appropriate NIOSH approved dust respirator.
- All power cutting tools must be equipped with dust collectors.
- After using these materials, wash with warm water and mild soap. Do not scratch or rub skin if it becomes irritated.
- Wash work clothes separately, and then rinse the washer.

The information presented herein is supplied as a guide to those who handle or use this product. Safe work practices must be employed when working with any materials. It is important that the end user makes a determination regarding the adequacy of the safety procedures employed during the use of this product.