

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Identification of the Substance/Preparation, and of the Company					
Product Identifier:				[WHMIS Classification]	
AP Style 404 18 oz., Style 404 34 oz., Style 404 36 oz. Silica Fabric				N/A	
Product Use:					
Welding Cloth					
Manufacturer's Name:			Supplier's Name:		
Curtiss-Wright			Curtiss-Wright		
Street Address:			Street Address:		
18001 Sheldon Road			18001 Sheldon Road		
City:		State:	City:		State:
Middleburg Hts.		OH	Middleburg Hts.		OH
Postal Code:	Emergency Telephone:		Postal Code:	Emergency Telephone:	
44130	+1.216.267.3200		44130	+1.216.267.3200	
Date MSDS Prepared:		MSDS Prepared By:		Phone Number:	
2/1/16		Raymond Moody		+1.216.267.3200	

Section 2 –Composition/Information on Ingredients				
Hazardous Ingredients (specific)	%	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Amorphous Silica	96%	7631-86-9	20 mppcf	80 mg/m ³
Formaldehyde	<3 ppm	50-00-0		
Hydrocarbon Coating		None Assigned	N/A	N/A

Section 3 – Hazards Identification
Route of Entry: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skin Absorption <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eye Contact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion
[Emergency Overview]
There is no known chronic health effects associated with the use of this product under normal working conditions. However, release of large amounts of fibers may cause upper respiratory tract irritation and fiber-

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related lung disease. Dermal irritation and allergic skin reaction if fibers contacts skin for prolonged or repeated periods. **WARNING:** *Contains fibers and particulates. Avoid Creating dust. Breathing material fibers may cause permanent lung damage.*

[WHMIS Symbols]

N/A

[Potential Health Hazard]

Eye – Eye contact may cause slight chemical and mechanical irritation.

Skin - Dermal irritation and allergic skin reaction if dust contacts skin for prolonged or repeated periods. May cause abrasion with resulting irritation and rash.

Inhalation - Release of large amounts of fibers may cause upper respiratory tract irritation and fiber related lung disease (fibrosis).

Ingestion – Low toxicity if ingested.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Skin Contact:

Frequent washing will deter transitory chemical and mechanical dermatitis. If rash develops consult a physician.

Eye Contact:

Immediately wash eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention is discomfort persists.

Inhalation:

Remove patient to fresh air. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

Induce vomiting and seek medical attention.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable:

Yes No

If yes, under what conditions?

Extreme heat and direct flame

Means of Extinction:

Use DRY chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray. Use adequate personal protective equipment.

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Flashpoint (°C) and Method: N/A	Upper Flammable Limit (% by Volume): N/A	Lower Flammable Limit (% by Volume): N/A
Auto ignition Temperature (°C): No data	Explosion Data – Sensitivity to impact: N/A	Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge: N/A
Hazardous Combustion Products: During sustained fire irritating and/or toxic gases may be generated by combustion.		
[NFPA]: No data		

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Leak and Spill Procedures:

As sheet Gasketing, product does not spill or create a release**Section 7 – Handling and Storage**

Handling Procedures and Equipment:

In normal handing of sheet and gaskets, no significant release of fibers occurs.

Storage Requirements:

While there are no hazards associated with storage we recommend the following storage conditions.**Storage temperature below 75°F****Humidity between 50% - 60%****Darkened storage room****If these conditions are met, a useful life of 5 years can be expected.****Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**Exposure limits: ACGIH TLV OSHA PEL Other (specify)

Specific Engineering Controls (such as ventilation, enclosure process)

Ventilation needed only for fiber-producing activities. Local exhaust may be necessary for some applications.Personal Protective Equipment Gloves Respirator Eye Footwear clothing other

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If marked, please specify type:

Skin protection - For brief contact, no precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing and gloves such as butyl rubber to prevent skin irritation and dermatitis.

Respiratory Protection - Respiratory protection is not required under normal processing of sheet gaskets. Respiratory protection is required when dust-emitting activities (grinding, pile driving, sanding, etc.) are performed. Use only NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirators or positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus when exposure guidelines are greatly exceeded. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use approved SCBA device.

Eye Protection – Safety glasses are recommended when dust-emitting activities occur.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid	Odor and Appearance: No odor Off-White or tan colored	Odor Threshold: Not relevant
Specific Gravity: 2.2	Vapor Density (air =1): N/A	Vapor Pressure (mmHg): N/A
Evaporation rate: N/A	Boiling Point (°C): 2230 °C	Freezing Point (°C): <148.889°C
pH: neutral	Coefficient of Water / Oil Distribution: N/A	[Solubility in Water]: Insoluble

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If no, under which conditions?
Incompatibility With Other Substances <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, which ones? Basic phosphates, hydrofluoric acid, and some oxides and hydroxides.
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions.	
Hazardous Decomposition Product: Oxidation of the coating produces carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.	

Safety Data Sheet**Section 11 – Toxicological Information**

Effects of Acute Exposure:

Inhalation or ingestion of finely divided powder or dust may be harmful.

Effects of Chronic Exposure:

Contains fibers and particulates. Avoid Creating fibers. Breathing fibers may cause permanent lung damage.

Material which has been subjected to elevated temperatures (>980°C) may undergo partial conversion to cristobalite, a form of crystalline silica, which may cause respiratory illness. The amount of cristobalite present will depend on the temperature and length of service. The OSHA PEL for cristobalite is 0.05 mg/m³ (respirable).

Irritancy of Product:

Relative

Skin Sensitization:

Relative

Respiratory Sensitization:

Relative

Carcinogenicity – IARC:

Not listed as Carcinogenic

Carcinogenicity – ACGIH:

Not listed as Carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available

Teratogenicity:

No data available

Embryo toxicity:

No data available

Mutagenicity:

No data available

Name of Synergistic Products / Effects:

No data available

[Optional, not required under WHMIS]

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Aquatic Toxicity:

No information is available; however, toxicity is expected to be low based on the insolubility in water of the product.

Safety Data Sheet**Section 13 – Disposal Considerations**

Waste Disposal:

Sheet gasket materials are generally *not* considered hazardous waste as defined under RCRA. However, since waste disposal laws vary within states and municipalities, disposal of these products should be in accordance with all local, state, and federal laws and regulations (contact local or state environmental agencies for specific rules).

Section 14 – Transport Information

Special Shipping Information:

No special precautions necessary.

PIN

N/A

TDG:

N/A

[DOT]

Not regulated

[IMO]

N/A

[ICAO]

N/A

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

[WHMIS Classification]

Not Classified

[OSHA]

Not Classified

[SARA]

Not Classified

[TSCA]

Not Classified

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and MSDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

Safety Data Sheet**Section 16 – Other Information**

Use: The limitations of use decrease significantly as gasket thickness increases. Do not use a thicker gasket material or "double gaskets" to solve a gasket problem without first consulting the manufacturer. Curtiss-Wright engineers can advise on gasket selection and installation based on specified operating conditions. If you are in any doubt, visit our website at www.cwnuclear.com, fax us at 724-295-6201 or phone us at +1.216.267.3200.

All gaskets should be cut by trained personnel only. Incorrect cutting can produce weaknesses in a gasket that may not be visible, but could cause failure. Gasket installation should be carried out by trained personnel only.

The ability of a gasket material to make and maintain a seal depends not only on the quality of the gasket material, but also on medium being sealed, the flange design, the amount of pressure applied to the gasket by the bolts and how the gasket is assembled into the flanges and tightened.

The higher the operating pressure and/or temperature, the greater the care and expertise required in selecting and installing gaskets. This includes, but is not limited to: confirmation that the flanges are suitable for the intended use; the finish on the flange faces; the parallelism of the flange faces; confirmation that the studs, bolts, washers and nuts are suitable for the intended use and in good condition; no anti stick compound is applied to the flanges or gaskets; confirmation that the gasket material and thickness are suitable for the intended use; and the gasket is evenly loaded by the correct tightening sequence of the bolts or studs, and to the correct torque to give the required gasket assembly stress. The use of torque wrenches, hydraulic bolt tensioners or other loading devices can assist achievement of the correct gasket stress.

The application of release agents to the gasket or flanges may cause gasket failure.

Because conditions of use are beyond the manufacturer's control, it is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the product is suitable for the intended use.

WARNING: Catastrophic gasket failure can be caused by steam or water hammer. Steam or water hammer can cause an instantaneous increase in internal pressure on the assembly that far exceeds the design or test pressures. Where water hammer exists, the basic problem should be corrected. DO NOT USE AP MATERIAL IN APPLICATIONS WHERE WATER OR STEAM HAMMER MAY STRESS THE GASKET BEYOND ITS DESIGN TOLERANCES

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information available to us. However, we make no warranty expressed or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use.

[Optional, not required under WHMIS]