

MSDS

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Products

ORION® 270 CLIMAPLUS™
ORION® 210 CLIMAPLUS™
ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™
ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™ Pedestals I

ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™ Pedestals IV
ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™ Illusion Two/24
ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™ Illusion Eight/12
Luna Pedestals IV

MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™
MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™ Illusion Two/24
MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™ High NRC

1 Product Identification
Synonym Acoustical Ceiling Panels and Tiles
Chemical Family Mixture of slag wool and minerals.

2 Ingredients	Material	WT%	TLV (mg/m³)	PEL (mg/m³)	CAS Number
	Slag Wool Fiber ¹	>75	10	15(T)/5(R)	65997-17-3
	Acrylate Polymer	<10	(NE)	(NE)	Proprietary
	Starch	<5	10	15(T)/5(R)	9005-25-8
	Kaolin	<10	10	15(T)/5(R)	1332-58-7
	Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate	<2	10	15(T)/5(R)	10101-41-4
	Limestone	<2	10	15(T)/5(R)	1317-65-3
	And/or Dolomite		10	15(T)/5(R)	16389-88-1
	Crystalline Silica	<2	0.1(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7
	Vinyl Acetate Polymer ²	1-2	(NE)	(NE)	9003-20-7
	Or Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Polymer				24937-78-8
	Aluminum Foil ³	0-2	10	15(T)/5(R)	7429-90-5

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable (NE) – Not Established

¹NIOSH recommended exposure level is 3 fibers/cc. This material is slag wool. Other generic terms that are used or have been used to classify this material include mineral wool, man-made mineral fiber (MMMF), and man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF). A more recent generic term that has appeared in the literature to describe these glassy materials is synthetic vitreous fiber (SVF).

²Ingredient only in painted surface coating.

³Back may be covered with aluminum foil.

All ingredients of this product are included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory. All components of this product are included in the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or the Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL).

This product is a manufactured article and therefore exempt from the requirements of Canada's WHMIS.

Information For Handling and Identification of Chemical Hazards	Ratings	Health	Fire	Reactivity	Other
	NFPA	0	0	0	N/A
	HMIS	0	0	0	

(0) – Minimal Hazard (1) – Slight Hazard (2) – Moderate Hazard (3) – Serious Hazard (4) – Severe Hazard

Personal Protection: Use eye and skin protection. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection when necessary.

3 Physical Data
Appearance and Odor Products are coated on face with water-based latex paint or covered on the face surface with a plasticized polyvinyl chloride polymer film or a woven fiberglass (continuous filament) cloth.

4 Fire and Explosion Hazard Data	Flash Point (Method Used)	None
	Extinguishing Media	Not combustible
	Special Fire Fighting Procedures	None
	Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	None

5 Health Hazard Data	Effects of Overexposure	<p>Acute: The components of acoustical ceiling panels and tiles are bound in a cementitious matrix. When panels are cut or trimmed, especially with power tools, the resulting dust may cause transitory mechanical irritation to skin, eyes or respiratory tract.</p> <p>Eyes: Direct contact with eyes can cause mechanical irritation.</p> <p>Skin: This material (in wet state or as dust) is not chemically harmful if it gets on the skin and is not immediately washed off. However, direct contact of dust and especially mineral wool fibers with skin can cause skin irritation (mechanical) and itchiness.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhalation of dust can cause nose, throat, lungs, and upper respiratory tract irritation. Persons exposed to dust may be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation.</p> <p>Ingestion: No known effects.</p> <p>Chronic: Prolonged and repeated overexposure to respirable crystalline silica may result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer. Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fiber is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Persons with chronic or systemic skin or eye disease should use extra ordinary precautions and wear all personal protective equipment when working with this product.</p>
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Emergency and First Aid Procedures Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush thoroughly with copious amounts of water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids (to remove particulates). Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.

Skin: Skin contact is not a chemical hazard. Mechanical action of fibers on skin can cause itchiness. Irritation of skin may occur with prolonged and repeated contact. Rinse with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. A commercially available skin cream or lotion may be helpful to treat dry skin areas.

Inhalation: If exposed to excessive levels of dust, leave area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary; however, if conditions warrant, get medical attention.

Ingestion: No harmful effects expected. No specific recommendation. If gastric disturbance occurs, call physician.

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, lungs, and respiratory system.

Medical Conditions Which May Be Aggravated: Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Eyes and Skin contact.

Carcinogenicity of Ingredients	Material	IARC	NTP
	Man-made Vitreous Fiber (Respirable)	2B	None
	Crystalline Silica	Group 1	Anticipated

In June, 1997, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified crystalline silica (quartz and cristobalite) as a human carcinogen. In making the overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs.

IARC states that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

In 1987 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that there was "limited" evidence (i.e., 2B classification) for the carcinogenicity of airborne respirable man-made vitreous fibers (rock, slag, and fiberglass). IARC based its classification on U.S. and European epidemiologic studies of workers at rock, slag, and fiberglass wool plants. In these studies a small, yet statistically significant, increase in the rate of lung cancer was observed among the workers. This increase did not appear to be associated with airborne fiber levels measured in the workplace, duration of employment, or other measures of exposure-response relationships.

Many additional epidemiologic and animal studies have been conducted since 1987 to determine the carcinogenicity of man-made vitreous fibers. An updated epidemiologic study of workers at USG Interiors, Inc. slag wool plants showed that exposure to slag wool fibers is not associated with increased lung cancer. Results from both animal inhalation studies and experimental studies in which slag wool fibers were injected or implanted into the chest or abdominal cavities of animals showed no statistically significant numbers of tumors.

The evidence for the non-carcinogenicity of exposure to slag wool and glass fibers continues to accumulate. Permanent adverse health effects are not expected as a result from exposure to these fibers especially if recommended work practices are followed.

6 Reactivity Data	Stability	Stable
	Incompatibility	Acids
	Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.
	Hazardous Decomposition	Oxides of carbon would be produced at high temperatures with the thermal decomposition of starch and paint film.
7 Spill or Leak Procedures	Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled	Normal cleanup procedures. Containment not necessary. Treat as inert material. In case of spill, pick up or scoop up and place in container. Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section VIII).
	Waste Disposal Method	To sanitary landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
8 Special Protection Information	Respiratory Protection	Not typically necessary under normal conditions of use. Provide general ventilation and local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements of individual ingredients and to control dusting conditions. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator in poorly ventilated areas, if TLV is exceeded, and/or when dusty conditions exist. Avoid prolonged and repeated breathing of dust.
	Ventilation	If cutting or trimming with power equipment, dust collectors and local ventilation must be used.
	Personal Protective Equipment	Wear tight fitting goggles and gloves if dust is irritating. Wear long sleeved, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists and minimize skin contact. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly after use.
9 Special Precautions	Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:	Keep dry.
	Warning!	Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fibers and/or crystalline silica is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Dust exposure can cause temporary eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Avoid creating dust and install in well ventilated area. Cut and trim with razor knife or hand saw to minimize dust levels. Using power tools for cutting will generate high dust levels. Power tools must be equipped with dust collection system. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator. Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin. Wear eye protection and long-sleeve, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly.
	First Aid	Eyes and Skin: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. Rinse skin with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. If irritation persists, consult physician. Product safety information: (800) 507-8899 or http://www.usg.com .