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**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY
CALL (800) 424-9300 24 HRS.**

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: PART #1067 Carbon/Kevlar Hybrid Fabric (Kevlar)

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS

MATERIAL	CAS NUMBER	%
Poly(p-phenylenediamine terephthalamide)	26125-61-1	>89
Water, absorbed	7732-18-5	0-7
Wet Pulp Finish	NONE	35-70
		<2

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Kevlar ® fiber is a golden yarn, staple, flock, pulp, or fabric. As-shipped these products pose no immediate hazard. Processing and handling can produce airborne respirable fibrils (subfibers). Animal studies indicate that prolonged overexposure to such fibrils has the potential for lasting lung damage. Use ventilation or a respirator to minimize fibril inhalation.

Do not touch moving threadlines of Kevlar ® fiber. Entanglement with this high strength fiber can severely cut or even severe fingers.

During a fire, these Kevlar® products are unlikely to pose a respirable fibril hazard, but may release toxic and irritating gases, much like those of wool. Kevlar® will burn only with added heat, but pulp and dust may smolder. Kevlar® pulp and dust do not present an explosion hazard.

If permitted to dry, pulp can become electrostatically charged during processing and handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause ignition of nearly flammable vapors. If package is opened, or punctured, re-moisturize pulp to at least 4% moisture before using.

Kevlar® fibers are non-biodegradable and nontoxic to aquatic life; they pose no unusual environmental hazard in a spill or fire.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYE

Fiber fly and dust may cause slight mechanical irritation.

SKIN

Continual rubbing of fibers and fiber pieces on the skin (as when trapped under cuffs or collar, or when constantly handling fabrics) may cause irritation. Based on animal tests, the fibers do not cause sensitization (allergic reaction).

INGESTION

Based on animal studies, Kevlar® is nontoxic when eaten.

INHALATION

Kevlar® fiber is too big to inhale into the lungs, but fiber dust and fly from processing may be breathed into the nose and throat. Working unprotected in dusty conditions may cause upper respiratory irritation and cold-like symptoms.

CHRONIC EFFECTS

Processing Kevlar® or machining materials containing Kevlar®, may create fiber dust in the air small enough to be breathed into the lungs. Based on animal tests, breathing this dust at very high concentrations repeatedly over long periods of time may cause lung injury (fibrosis).

CANCER

IARC classified p-aramid respirable fibrils as Group 3, "not classifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans," in October 1996. That is, after reviewing all published toxicological literature on p-aramid, they found no convincing evidence of carcinogenicity. (See the TOXICOLOGY section and references contained in the "OTHER INFORMATION" section of this MSDS.

Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID

EYE CONTACT: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician, if irritation persists or develops later.

INHALATION: If large amounts of fumes, dust or fibers are inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and call a physician. If persistent cough or other symptoms develop, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: If fibers irritate the skin, wash with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Use hand creams to soothe and moisten irritated skin. Get medical attention if irritation persists after contact stops.

INGESTION: Not a probable route. However, in case of gastro-intestinal distress following accidental ingestion, call a physician.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable

AUTO IGNITION: Not applicable

EXPLOSIVE LIMITS: Not applicable

Kevlar® fiber is inherently flame resistant, but can be ignited (limiting oxygen index=29).

Burning normally stops when the ignition source is removed. Pulp and Dust accumulations may continue to smolder once ignited.

Kevlar® fiber dust does not present an explosion hazard.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Burning Kevlar® produces hazardous gases similar to those from wool. These are mostly carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and small amounts of hydrogen cyanide, ammonia, aldehydes, aliphatic hydrocarbons and other toxic gases, depending on conditions of burning.

CAUTION:

IF PERMITTED TO DRY, PULP CAN BECOME ELECTROSTATICALLY CHARGED DURING PROCESSING AND HANDLING.

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE MAY CAUSE IGNITION OF NEARBY FLAMMABLE VAPORS.

CLOSE PACKAGE TIGHTLY AFTER OPENING TO RETAIN MOISTURE. IF PACKAGE IS OPENED OR PUNCTURED, RE-MOISTURIZE PULP TO AT LEAST 4% MOISTURE BEFORE USING.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, foam, Dry Chemical, CO₂

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire.

Wear full protective equipment (full Bunker gear)

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SAFEGUARDS (PERSONNEL)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES AND HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

SPILL CLEAN UP

Wash, shovel or mop up and place in solid waste containers.

Fiber is not biodegradable; do not flush to drains.

Clean up dusts and pulp with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum equipment, or by wet cleaning. Avoid the use of dry sweeping or air jet blowing of fibers and dust, which can re-suspend respirable dust in the air.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING (PERSONNEL)

Do not touch moving threadlines of Kevlar® fiber. Entanglement with this high strength fiber can severely cut or even sever fingers.

STORAGE:

Kevlar® is degraded by ultraviolet light. Do not store in direct sunlight. Prolonged exposure to sunlight or other UV light will cause discoloration, and the strength of this fiber/fabric can be degraded. Store in a shaded area or cover with a dark cloth.

Dry and wet Kevlar® pulp is packaged in moisture-proof bag or bales to prevent drying to less than 4% moisture and possible pick-up of electrostatic charge. If package is punctured, re-moisturize pulp to at least 4% moisture before using.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES AND PRECAUTION

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid dust generation. Do not consume food, drink or tobacco in areas where they may become contaminated with this material.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

If fumes, fiber fly or dusts are generated, use engineering controls (where technically feasible) whenever necessary to control exposures below applicable limits. Isolation, enclosures, exhausts and ventilation, wetting and dust collection systems may be used.

If ventilation and exhaust air is recirculated, it should be filtered and conditioned to eliminate respirable fibers, dust and fumes. While HEPA filters are effective for dust removal from local exhausts, they have high pressure drops and require frequent maintenance. Larger air flows can be effectively cleaned of non-respirable fibers and particles by screens and coarse filter media. However, respirable equipment designed for fine particles (less than 10 micrometers aerodynamic diameter) or water curtains. Where respirable fibrils may be generated, recirculated air should be periodically measured to determine if they are being adequately removed. Air monitoring should be done using the standard asbestos test method, NIOSH 7400 (B). Method 7400 (A) can also be used, counting only fibers less than 3 micrometers in diameter.

Fumes and smoke from lasers cutting or machining of fabrics and composites of Kevlar® should be well exhausted or removed by ventilation.

Water jet cutting of fabric or composites of Kevlar® produces respirable size fibrils in the cutting waste. If dried, this waste can become a source of airborne respirable fibers. Rinse or wipe waste from floors, work surfaces and parts before it dries.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATION PROTECTION

Respirator use must be in accordance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (the "Respirator Standard").

Where airborne dust and fibril concentrations are expected to exceed applicable exposure limits, or where there is potential for irritation of the nasal passage by the mechanical action of the fibers, NIOSH approved respirators should be used.

An air purifying respirator with a dust/mist/fume cartridge or canister may be used under circumstances meeting the Respirator Standard.

Disposable dust masks equivalent to 3M model N95 8210 or equivalent may also be used.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses or coverall goggles when cutting or mechanically working this product, or where airborne dust and fly is present.

SKIN PROTECTION

When repeated forceful contact with Kevlar® fiber structures is anticipated, wear protective gloves and sleeves to minimize skin abrasion and drying.

If repeated handling of Kevlar® leads to dry skin, use non-greasy moisturizing skin cream. (Barrier creams are not recommended, as they may actually cause fiber dust to stick to the skin.)

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

APPLICABLE EXPOSURE LIMITS

Poly(p-phenylenediamine terephthalamide)

AEL*(Dupont): 2 fibers/cc, 8 and 12 hour TWA, respirable fibers

5mg/m³, 8 and 12 hour TWA, non-fibrous particulate or non-respirable fibers

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL DATA

MELTING POINT: Does not melt
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: insoluble in water
ODOR: Odorless
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.45 g/cc
COLOR: Golden
FORM: Sold; yarn, felt, fabric, paper, pulp, floc, staple
%VOLATILES: <9%, water and finish. (Wet pulp has <70% water)

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS

None reasonably foreseeable

DECOMPOSITION

Fiber decomposition temperature > 400 deg. C
At lower temperatures finish may boil off as a fume, which should be vented.

POLYMERIZATION

Polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ANIMAL DATA

EYE EFFECTS: Kevlar® is untested for eye irritancy. As with other particles, mechanical action of fibers in the eye may cause slight irritation.

SKIN EFFECTS: Kevlar® fiber is not a skin irritant, or a skin sensitizer in animals. None of three tests using guinea pigs produced sensitization.

Skin sensitization has not been observed in human patch tests or in industrial experience. (Kevlar® fiber has been used in direct contact with the skin in industrial gloves and protective apparel for many years.)

The mechanical action of the fibers may cause slight skin irritation at clothing binding points. Repeated harsh rubbing of the skin with fibrous dust or supported Kevlar® fiber structures (e.g. sized, coating or impregnated fabrics, paper edges, etc.) may cause abrasion, with resulting irritation and rash. Symptoms disappear following cessation of skin contact.

ACUTE ORAL EFFECTS: Kevlar® polymer has very low toxicity by ingestion. Oral ALD > 7500 mg/kg in rats.

ACUTE INHALATION EFFECTS: Industrial experience shows that inhalation of Kevlar® fibrous dust and fly may cause mechanical irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat; these symptoms disappear upon cessation of exposure.

SUBCHRONIC INHALATION EFFECTS: In a two week inhalation study with rats (1983), respirable Kevlar® fibrils (subfibers) at concentrations of 1000-2000 fibrils per cubic centimeter (f/cc) caused mild non-progressive fibrosis (lung scarring that shrinks with cessation of exposure) and nonspecific effects such as weight loss and irritation. There were no permanent lung effects at concentrations of 280 f/cc or less.

Two week high-dose aerosol exposures to p-aramid fibrils in rats and hamsters produced transient pulmonary inflammatory and cell proliferative responses, along with evidence of progressive fiber biodegradability with increasing residence time in lung tissues of exposed animals. In both studies, the lungs of animals were analyzed at several post-exposure time periods ranging from immediately after exposure through one year post-exposure. Lung tissue thickening lesions in rats, which were measured morphometrically immediately after a 2-week exposure, had peaked at 1 month post-exposure and were reversible at 6 and 12 months post-exposure, i.e., no evidence of pulmonary lesions could be found 6 months after exposure.

CHRONIC INHALATIONS EFFECTS: A two-year inhalation study with Kevlar® pulp (refined to increase its respirable fibril content) produced pulmonary fibrosis at concentrations of 25, 100, and 400 f/cc, as well as additional lung lesions. A panel of 12 pathologists from North America and Europe reviewed these lesions and diagnosed them as "proliferative keratin cysts." They agreed that the lesions are not malignant neoplasms and are most likely not neoplastic. This unique lesion is not found in humans and may be indicative of a non-specific biological response to the respirable material, rather than an indication of the toxicity of Kevlar®. No fibrosis was seen in animals exposed to 2.5 f/cc for two years (and very little at 25f/cc). At no concentrations were fibers found to have migrated beyond the lungs and associated lymph system. Four experiments at fibril concentrations of 2.5 to 400 f/cc have shown that Kevlar® fibrils in the lungs of rats are shortened with time, probably by enzymatic clipping of the polymer chain. (This effect has been independently confirmed in rats by two other laboratories and by DuPont in hamsters. In-vitro test show Kelvar® fibrils

are shortened in proteolytic enzyme solutions). While not all fibrils disappear, long fibers are cut to an average of less than 5 micrometers and gradually removed. The lower the exposure, the faster fibrils are broken down.

CARCINOGENICITY

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer, the cancer research arm of the United Nations World Health Organization) completed an in-depth review of all valid scientific data relating to para-aramid fibrils in October, 1996. They classified the fibrils as in Group 3, "not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans." That is, the experts found no convincing evidence of carcinogenicity. (While IRAC has no regulatory authority, its expert opinions are used for guidance by regulatory authorities worldwide).

SUMMARY

Industrial monitoring of airborne fibril concentrations indicates it would be unlikely that human exposures would approach levels that caused permanent health effects in animal studies. However, based on animal studies, long term exposures to high doses of respirable fibers could lead to pulmonary inflammation and subsequent development of chronic lung disease.

MUTAGENIC, DEVELOPMENTAL AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS:

In an in vitro assay, Kelvar® fibrils produced no chromosomal aberrations in cultural human peripheral blood lymphocytes.

No animal tests have been run to define mutagenic, developmental, or reproductive hazards.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Kevlar® fibers are essentially non-biodegradable in the environment, and do not leach material toxic to flora or fauna.

Finishes and additives used with Kevlar® are routinely tested for their potential effects on manufacturing wastewater treatment systems. Biocompatibility and aquatic toxicity tests give the following results:

Finishes do not appear to be inhibitory or toxic to microbes commonly found in biological treatment systems.

Biodegradation and normal anti-foam treatments should control foaming.

Discharge of scoured finishes should not result in increased effluent toxicity.

Most finishes are substantially or completely biodegradable, but a few are not.

Since concentrations and treatment conditions vary, the above should be considered indicative only.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL:

Kevlar® fiber is not hazardous waste as defined by regulations implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). In general, waste materials of Kevlar® may be treated, stored, transported and disposed of in accordance with the State and Local regulations governing the disposal of other common or non-RCRA regulated waste material.

Waste such as water-jet cutter sludge or dust from air filters may be enriched in respirable fibers. Bag securely, label as containing respirable fibers and dispose of it as non-hazardous industrial waste.

Since the fiber is essentially non-biodegradable, it should not be flushed to surface waters or sanitary sewer systems.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT: Proper Shipping Name: Not regulated

CANADA: TDG CLASS: Not regulated

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization classification not required.

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods classification not required.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

OSHA: This MSDS is provided to comply with provisions of the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

EPA:

TSCA: Kevlar® fiber products are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CERCLA: Kevlar® is not regulated as hazardous waste under CERCLA.

SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313: Not reportable.

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990: Kevlar® fiber products and their packaging do not contain, nor are they manufactured with, any of the ozone depleting substances listed in either Class I (chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon

tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform) or Class II (hydro-chlorofluorocarbons) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

FDA: Some, but not all, Kevlar® fiber products are approved for use as articles or components of articles intended for repeated contact with food. (See **CFR 21**, Part 177.1632, 4/1/92 Edition.)

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): Kevlar® fiber contains none of the substances known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY RIGHT-TO-KNOW LAWS: Kevlar® fiber is considered an "article" and is not subject to the provisions of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Right-To-Know laws.

CANADA REGULATIONS

This material is not WHMIS controlled.
This material is not TDG regulated.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS

HEALTH = 0

FLAMMABILITY = 1

REACTIVITY = 0

NPCA-HMIS RATINGS

HEALTH = 0* (chronic health effects)

FLAMMABILITY = 1

REACTIVITY = 0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CAUTION: DO NOT USE IN MEDICAL APPLICATIONS INVOLVING PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY IMPLANTATION IN THE HUMAN BODY OR CONTACT WITH BODY FLUIDS.

SECTION 17 - COMMENTS

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be, whether originating with Fibre Glast Developments Corporation or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

KEVLAR® is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont DeNemours & Co.



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SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT: PART #1067 Carbon/Kevlar Hybrid Fabric (Carbon)

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

WHMIS Regulated Components:

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>CAS. NO.</u>	<u>% Composition</u>
Carbon Fiber	007440-44-0	98 min
(As Carbon Fiber)	308063-67-4	
Resin Sizing	Registered	2 max
	Registered	

Note: Though the main content of carbon fiber is carbon, 0-2% of oxygen and 0-7% of nitrogen are contained.

SECTION 3 –HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

ADVERSE HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS:

No case of disease which is caused by carbon fiber is reported. The long and repeated touch to short fiber including particles or fly can cause the itch and the skin irritation. Bisphenol A epoxy resin which is the component of resin sizing has the mutagenicity of which content is not correspond to the notice of ministry of labor (<1%) (Notice No. 312-2 from a chief of Labor Standard Bureau)
No silicosis case is reported on inhalation test with mouse.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT:

Carbon Fiber is electrically conductive and it can cause short-circuiting of electrical equipment.
Carbon Fiber fly can also cause the electrical equipments trouble.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Not corresponding to the fire law

CLASS NAME OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS FOR MSDS IN JAPAN

Not corresponding to class standard.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move to fresh air space and wash inside mouth with water. Then, see doctor. When breathing is difficult, some qualified people inhales oxygen, and do medical treatment.

Skin Contact: S28-After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap.

Eye Contact: S26-In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Have the victim remove contact lenses if he is wearing them and continue rinsing.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. See Doctor.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media: S43-In case of fire, use water mist, foam, dry powder, CO2. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide or dry sand should be used for small fires.

Specific firefighting measures: Apply water from a sage distance to cool and protect surrounding area

Protection of firefighters: Since gas such as carbon monoxide can generate for the combustion the fire fighter wears a suitable protection tools.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Measures for Handling Personnel: No special measures requested

Measures for environmental effects: No special measures requested

Measures when handling spilled substances: Carefully sweep up and remove

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Preventive Measures

Exposure control for handling personnel:

When using do not eat or drink

When using do not smoke

Avoid contact with skin

Avoid contact with eyes

Wash it away completely when you do eating and drinking and smoking after you touch it by hand.

Protective measures against fire and explosion:

Take precautionary measures against static discharges

Safety treatments

Prevent deposition of dust

Safety measures/Incompatibility

Wear suitable protective tools, protective clothing, long sleeve clothing and trousers.

STORAGE

Recommendation for storage

Keep in cool and dark space. Low humidity is recommended

Incompatible storage condition

It is enclosed not to touch to trash and water

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering measures

Local ventilator is used where dust and fly are generated by cutting or processing Carbon Fiber.

The ventilator for the entire operation area is needed.

Filter in ventilation is requested to prevent dust and fly from being discharged into open air.

Adopted value

No data are available for carbon fiber. Reference values of carbon black and graphite are as follows

1. LABOR SAFETY & HEALTH ACT (JAPAN)

2.9 mg/m³ (reference value by notice of by Min. of labor Japan (1995))

2. OSHA

2.0 mg/m³ as the total dust of first class dust by the Japanese regulation (reference value) etc

3. ACGIH (USA)

10.0 mg/m³ as the inhalation dust not classified to other categories, etc. (reference value)

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection: For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed, however, in dusty atmospheres use an approved dust respirator

Hand protection: Wear suitable gloves

Eye protection: Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety glasses

Skin protection: Wear suitable protective clothing. When it gets dirty, wear clothing after wash.

Safety and health measures: Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Do not eat, drink or smoke at work.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	solid fiber shaped
COLOR:	black
ODOR:	none
pH:	Not surveyed
BOILING POINT:	None
MELTING POINT:	None
FLASH POINT:	None
IGNITION TEMP:	None
EXPLOSION:	None
VAPOR PRESSURE:	Not applicable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.6 to 2.0
VAPOR DENSITY:	Not applicable
SOLUBILITY IN SOLVENT:	Not available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION/ POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

This product is considered a stable material under normal and anticipated storage and handling conditions.

Resin sizing sometimes changes under some environment conditions.

REACTIVITY: Oxidization slowly proceeds in the air of 240 degrees C and more, and sometimes becomes red heat condition

INCOMPATIBILITY: A strong oxide

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: CO, CO₂, NO and the other non-confirmed poisonous gases are thought to be generated by combustion. Don't inhale them.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY: None (Reference data about DMF)
LD50=2800 mg/kg (through the mouth of rat)
LD50=5000 mg/kg (through the skin of rat)

EFFECTS ON SKIN, EYES AND OTHERS: Contact with dust or fly can cause skin pricking.

ALLERGENIC AND/OR SENSITIZING EFFECTS: Long term and repeated contact can cause the skin irritation

CHRONIC AND/OR LONG TERM TOXICITY: NA

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: As for this goods itself, there are no data available.
(Reference data for DMF)
IARC group=2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans)

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Since the content of Bisphenol A epoxy resin which is the component of resin sizing is less than 1%, it does not correspond to the official notice from the Ministry of Labor (notice No. 312-2 from a chief Labor Standard Bureau) However, this is the chemical material which toxicity in the microorganism is verified. Therefore, it is necessary to take the correspondence to secure safety in accordance with the guide, the policy to prevent the health difficulty by the chemical material which toxicity is admitted, as attached to the notice above.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: NA

OTHERS: No silicosis case is reported on inhalation test with mouse.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

BIODEGRADABILITY: NA
BIOACCUMULATION: NA

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Fibre Glast Developments Corporation encourages the recycle, recovery and reuse of materials, where permitted, as an alternative to disposal as a waste. Fibre Glast Developments Corporation recommends that organic materials classified as hazardous waste according to the relevant local or national regulations be disposed of by thermal treatment or incineration at approved facilities. All local and national regulations should be followed.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NO./PACKAGING GROUP: No applicable number

SPECIFIC SAFETY MEASURES AND CONDITIONS ON TRANSPORT: Be careful for the fire, wet and pollution by other material.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA	Carbon(Carbon Fiber)	7440-44-0
CAS	Carbon	7440-44-0
	Carbon Fiber	308063-67-4

SECTION 16 - COMMENTS

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