



INDUSTRIES 3R

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## IDENTITY

Part Number: **3R 653**  
 Identity: Aramid Rope  
 Description: Braided Aramid-Based Rope

## SUPPLIER

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<u>INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDS</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH-TLV</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
<u>Hazardous Ingredients</u>				
Poly (terephthaloylchloride/ p-phenylenediamine)/ para-aramid	proprietary	a.	a.	-----
Poly (isophthaloylchloride/ m-phenylenediamine)/ meta-aramid	proprietary	a.	a.	-----
Fiberglass, continuous filament	proprietary	b.	10 mg/ m <sup>3</sup> 8-hr TWA	3 x 10 <sup>6</sup> fibers/m <sup>3</sup> 10-hr TWA (NIOSH)
N, N-dimethylacetamide DMAC	< 1.0	10 ppm	10 ppm	-----
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone NMP	< 2.0	-----none established-----		
<u>Nonhazardous Ingredients</u>				
Sizing/finish	proprietary	-----none established-----		
Water	proprietary	-----		

## COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (CON'T)

a. OSHA has not established a specific PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit) for para-aramid or meta-aramid nor has the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) established a TLV (Threshold Limit Value). They are considered to be «particulate not otherwise regulated» (PNOR) and are covered under the OSHA nuisance dust PEL's of 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the respirable dust fraction and 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the total dust fraction for an 8-hr TWA (Time Weighted Average).

IARC rated p-aramid fibrils as «non-classifiable as to its carcinogenicity for animals and for humans»: Class III. However, it is strongly recommended not to exceed 2 RFP/ml as 8 hour TWA, with a concentration of

2.5 RFP/ml (15 min.) as a ceiling value. RFP (respirable, fiber-shaped particulates) are fragments with diameters less than 3µm, lengths up to 100 µm and a length/diameter ratio of at least 3:1.

b. OSHA has not established a specific PEL for fibrous glass. It is considered to be a «particulate not otherwise regulated» (PNOR) and is covered under the OSHA nuisance dust PEL's of 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the respirable dust fraction and 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the total dust fraction for an 8-hr TWA (Time Weighted Average).

### **PHYSICAL DATA**

Melting Point (Softening):	Thermal degradation with loss of product strength begins above 300°C (572°F)
Boiling Point (°C):	N/A (Not Applicable)
Specific Gravity :	N/M (Not Measured)
Percent Volatile:	N/M
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	N/A
Vapor Density (Air=1):	N/A
Evaporative Rate (Ethyl Ether=1):	N/A
Solubility in water:	Not soluble
Appearance and odor:	Yellow/tan colored solid with no odor
pH:	N/A

### **FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Flash Point (°F):	N/A (Not Applicable)
Auto Ignition Temperature (°F):	N/A
Flammability Limits (%):	LEL: N/A UEL: N/A
Extinguishing Media:	Water, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

**Special Fire-Fighting Instructions:** Wear self contained breathing apparatus.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** : Meta-aramid fiber is inherently flame resistant; however, if combustible materials are collected on meta-aramid constructions, such as filter media, and exposed to an ignition source, these materials may ignite. Further, the presence of noncombustible dusts such as copper oxide, iron oxide, and lead oxide can negate the inherent flame resistance of meta-aramid. If material ignites, toxic and irritating gases will be emitted. (See *Section Stability and Reactivity Data*).

An accumulation of p-aramid dust and fly in sufficient concentration could present a fire risk. Para-aramid dust particles are potentially explosive (Class ST 1): keep all sources of ignition away from those areas where concentrations may occur. Take into account the possible effects of an electrostatic charge.

### **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Action to take for spills (Use Appropriate Safety Equipment):** Use appropriate personal protective equipment during cleanup. For solid product, not applicable. For dusts and fibers generated during fabrication vacuum up using high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum equipment and containerize.

### **STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA**

**Stability (Conditions to Avoid):** Heating material above 250°C will rapidly volatilize NMP, **Adequate ventilation must be provided.**

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** None known.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Sizing or binders may decompose in a fire. Primary decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, other hydrocarbons, small amounts of hydrogen cyanide and water.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

**HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**Primary Routes of Exposure:** Inhalation and skin contact.

**Health Hazards (Including acute and chronic effects and symptoms of overexposure):**

**Acute:**

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of dusts and fibers may result in irritation of the upper respiratory tract (mouth, nose and throat).

**Skin Contact:** Skin contact with dusts and fibers may produce itching and temporary mechanical irritation.

**Eye Contact:** Eye contact with fibers and dusts may produce temporary mechanical irritation.

**Ingestion:** Temporary mechanical irritation of the digestive tract. Observe individual. If symptoms develop, consult a physician.

**Chronic:** See carcinogenicity section below. There are no known health effects associated with chronic exposure to this product.

**Carcinogenicity:**

Hazardous Ingredients:	Listed as carcinogen by:	<u>ACGIH</u>	<u>IARC</u>	<u>NTP</u>	<u>OSHA</u>
Fiberglass continuous filament		No	No*	No	No
Poly(isophthaloylchloride/m-phenylenediamine) meta-aramid		----- see note a. below -----			
Poly(terephthaloylchloride/p-phenylenediamine) para-aramid (see note b. below)		No	No	No	No
N,N-dimethylacetamide DMAC		----- see note a. below -----			
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone NMP		No	No	No	No

**\*IARC:** In June, 1987 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) categorized fibreglass continuous filaments as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human as well as animal studies was evaluated by IARC as insufficient to classify fibreglass continuous filaments as a possible, probable, or confirmed cancer causing material.

a. Meta-aramid fibers may contain less than 1% residual DMAC. A two-week subchronic test in which mice were exposed to DMAC via inhalation showed liver and testicular effects at high exposure concentrations (300, 500 and 700 ppm). No adverse effects were observed at 100 ppm.

b. Repeated and prolonged inhalation of excessive concentrations of para-aramid respirable fibers may cause permanent lung injury. Short-term inhalation studies in rats and hamsters with an extended follow-up of up to nine months have demonstrated that p-aramid RFP are

not biopersistent. Long p-aramid RFP are quickly transversely broken into smaller fragments and then removed from the lung. However, extremely high amounts of inhaled p-aramid RFP may inhibit the clearance mechanisms. Inhalation of high concentrations of RFP causes pulmonary inflammation in rats and hamsters; lifelong exposure to concentrations of 100 and 400 RFP/ml caused pulmonary fibrosis in rats. Only minimal fibrosis was seen at 25 RFP/ml. The fibrosis was largely reversible after cessation of exposure. No malignant tumors resulted from the lifelong inhalation tests in rats. Instead, proliferative cystic tissue changes were observed in rats after exposure to particulates. They occur mainly in (female) rats and have never been observed in human beings. These cysts were subject of scientific debate for an extended period of time, but current consensus holds that they are not malignant and that their occurrence in animals have no relevance to humans. Intraperitoneal injections of excessive amounts of p-aramid RFP caused only a non-significant increase in the observed number of mesotheliomas. The validity of the intraperitoneal test for the prediction of carcinogenicity is questionable.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Persons with a history of chronic respiratory or skin conditions that are aggravated by mechanical irritants may be at increased risk for worsening their condition from exposure during use of the product.

### **FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Inhalation:** Move individual to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

**Skin Contact:** Wash with mild soap and running water. Use a washcloth to help remove fibers. To avoid further irritation do not rub or scratch irritated areas. Rubbing or scratching may force fibers into the skin. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

**Eye Contact:** Flush eyes with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

**Ingestion:** N/A (Not Applicable)

### **HANDLING' STORAGE AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES**

**Handling:** See *section Exposure Controls/Personal Protection*.

**Storage:** No special precautions necessary.

**Disposal:** Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations as a solid nonhazardous waste. DMAC in wastewater streams contributes to the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) but is readily biodegradable in conventional biological sewage treatment systems. Wastewater containing DMAC should be disposed of in accordance with state and local regulations for wastewater discharges.

### **EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Ventilation:** General dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation should be provided, as necessary, to maintain exposures below PEL's or TLV's.  
**Adequate ventilation must be provided at elevated temperatures.**

Respiratory Protection: A properly fitted NIOSH/MHSA approved disposable dust respirator such as the 3M model 8710 or model 9900 (in high humidity environments) or equivalent should be used when: high dust levels are encountered; the level of glass fibers in the air exceeds the OSHA permissible exposure limits; or if irritation occurs. Use respiratory protection in accordance with your company's respiratory protection program and OSHA regulations under 29 CFR 1910.134. When processing meta-aramid fiber products at elevated temperatures or in a way that creates airborne DMAC, wear NIOSH/MHSA-approved organic vapor cartridge respirators if there is a potential for exposures in excess of the applicable limits.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses, goggles or face shields should be worn whenever fiberglass materials are being handled.

Protective Clothing: Wear loose fitting, long sleeved shirt that covers to the base of the neck, and long pants. Skin irritation from exposure to fiberglass is known to occur chiefly at pressure points such as around the neck, wrist and waist. Wear gloves when handling product.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices:

- Avoid unnecessary exposure to dusts and fibers
- Remove fibers from skin after exposure
- Be careful not to rub or scratch irritated areas. Rubbing or scratching may force the fibers into the skin. The fibers should be washed off. Use of barrier creams can, in some instances, be helpful.
- Use vacuum equipment to remove fibers and dusts from clothing. **COMPRESSED AIR SHOULD NEVER BE USED.** Always wash work clothes separately and wipe out the washer/sink in order to prevent loose glass fibers from getting on other clothes.
- Keep the work area clean of any dusts and fibers generated during fabrication. Use vacuum equipment to clean up dusts and fibers. Avoid sweeping or using compressed air as these techniques resuspend dusts and fibers into the air.
- Have access to safety showers and eye wash fountains.
- For professional use only. **Keep out of children's reach.**