MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
FIBERGLASS POLE
April 23, 2004

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: Fiberglass Pole
General Use: Fiberglass Product

MANUFACTURER:

Wood Preservers, Inc.
P.O. Box 158
15939 Historyland Highway
Warsaw, VA 22572

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Wood Preservers, Inc. 804-333-4022

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	PERCENT	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS (mg/m^3)		
			OSHA-PEL	ACGIH-TLV	ACGIH-STEL
Fiberglass	100 (coating)	65997-17-3	15.0 (Total) 5.0 (Respirable)	5.0 (Inhalable)	None

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Inhalation: Dusts and fibers from fiberglass may result in upper respiratory tract irritation.
Eye Contact: Fiberglass dust/fibers may cause mechanical irritation.
Skin Contact: Fiberglass dust/fibers may produce temporary irritation.
Ingestion: Not anticipated to occur. Accidental ingestion of fiberglass may result in temporary irritation of the digestive tract.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove from dust/fiber exposure. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Seek medical aid if symptoms persist.
Eye Contact: Gently flush any particles/fibers from the eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. DO NOT RUB THE EYES. Seek medical aid if irritation persists.
Skin Contact: Rinse dust/fibers off with water. DO NOT RUB. Once the skin is free of the dust/fibers, wash thoroughly with soap and water. Do not rub or scratch irritated areas. Do not use compressed air to remove dust/fibers. Seek medical aid if severe irritation develops.
Ingestion: Rinse the victim's mouth out with water. Induce vomiting if directed by a physician or Poison Control Center.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point NA **Lower Explosive Limit** NA
Auto-ignition NA **Upper Explosive Limit** NA

Extinguishing Agents: Not applicable
Fire-Fighting Procedures: Fire from a separate fuel source may be intense enough to cause thermal decomposition releasing toxic fumes and/or gases. Wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face NIOSH/NFPA – approved self-containing breathing apparatus.
Fire and Explosion Hazard: Not applicable

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Procedures: Not applicable for solid products. For dusts and fibers, vacuum up and containerize.
Waste Disposal: See Section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Conditions: Protect from physical damage. Maintain good housekeeping.
Caution: Whenever possible, sawing or machining should be performed outdoors to avoid accumulations of airborne fiberglass particles. Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, using tobacco products, and/or using restrooms.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection: When sawing or cutting fiberglass poles, wear a NIOSH approved N95 or better dust mask.
Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles when sawing or cutting.
Skin/Foot Protection: Wear leather or comparable gloves to prevent irritation from fiberglass. Wear long sleeve shirt that covers to the base of the neck, long pants, and steel toed shoes when handling fiberglass poles.
Ventilation: Saw, cut or machine fiberglass poles in well ventilated areas. Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain inhalation exposures below OSHA PEL for particulates/fibers.
Other Protective Equipment: Wear ear plugs or muffs when using power tools.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	White or off-white	**Specific Gravity (Water =1)**	NA
Odor	None	**Boiling Point**	NA
Solubility in Water	NA	**Vapor Density (Air=1)**	NA
Physical State	Solid	**Vapor Pressure**	NA
pH	NA	**Freezing Point**	NA

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions Contributing to Instability: None known.
Incompatibilities: Strong acids, open flame and oxidizers.
Hazardous Reactions/Decomposition/Combustion Products: Combustion products may include smoke, hydrocarbons, and oxides of carbon.
Hazardous Polymerization: Does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Study Abstracts: Fiberglass (glasswool) has been found to be carcinogenic in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence exists for carcinogenicity in humans. The animal studies showing cancer were "implantation studies" whereby the fibers were placed in the animals' lungs and abdomens. The same effects have not been shown via inhalation of the fibers. Therefore, there is still debate in the scientific community regarding the carcinogenic properties of fiberglass in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenic status: IARC and NTP consider fiberglass to be an animal carcinogen, but do not classify it as a human carcinogen. OSHA does not regard fiberglass to be a carcinogen.

Carcinogenicity Data: As noted above, IARC and NTP classify fiberglass as an animal carcinogen due to the animal studies that show excess cancers when fiberglass in implanted in the animals' lungs and abdomens. There is significant debate concerning the proper interpretation of these results since the same carcinogenic potential has not been shown when the fibers are inhaled by the animals.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No ecological concerns are presented by fiberglass.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Guidance: Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations as a non-hazardous solid waste.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Hazardous Material Classification: This material is not regulated as a hazardous material by the DOT.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

RCRA (40 CFR 261): Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations as a non-hazardous solid waste.
OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200): This product is regulated under the Hazard Communication Standard.
California Proposition 65: This product contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. (This statement issued in accordance with California Proposition 65).

ABBREVIATIONS

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
FIFRA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
and
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
NFPA National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety Health

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