Material Safety Data Sheet

Lewco Nomex Fiber

Manufacturer’s Name: Lewco Specialty Products, Inc.
6859 Renoir Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
(225) 924-3221 Fax (225) 927-2918

SECTION I – Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identity</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poly (isophthaloyl-chloride-m-phenylene-diamine)</td>
<td>25764-47-3</td>
<td>88% - 99.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N – dimethylacetamids</td>
<td>127-19-5</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly (terephthaloyl-chloride-p-phenylene diamine)</td>
<td>26125-61-1</td>
<td>Approx. 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish</td>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION II – Physical Data

Melting Point: Does not melt. Thermal degradation with loss of product strength begins above 300 degrees C (572 degrees F).

Appearance and Odor: Produced in many colors per customer specification; minimal odor. Product is solid-continuous multi filament yarn with a wide range of total denier and staple of varying denier per filament and cut length

Specific Gravity: 1.38
Solubility in Water: Insoluble in water. Soluble in DMAC.

SECTION III – Hazardous Reactivity

Stability: Compound is stable.

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): None reasonably foreseeable

Hazardous Polymerization: Does not occur

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Polymer begins to thermally degrade rapidly above 300 degrees C (572 degrees F). The thermal degradation rate increases with temperature.
SECTION V – Fire and Explosion Data

This product is inherently flame resistant but can be ignited. Burning normally stops when ignition source is removed. Dust from this product does not present an explosion hazard. When forced to burn Nomex is converted to the usual combustion products for substances of the same elemental composition: carbon dioxide, water and oxides of nitrogen. However carbon monoxide, small amounts of hydrogen cyanide and various another chemical residues some possibly toxic or irritation) may be produced depending on the conditions of burning. Small amounts of visible smoke are produced during combustion in air.

**Extinguishing Media:** Water Spray, Carbon Dioxide, Foam, or Dry Chemical

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** In the event of fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH approved self-contained, breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face piece, operated in the positive pressure mode.

SECTION VI – Environmental Information

**Spill Response:** Sweep “inert” organic pellets, and dispose of properly. Avoid the generation of dust in the area.

**Recommended Disposal:** Dispose of as solid waste observing all local, state, and federal regulations.

SECTION VI – Health Hazard Data

**Primary Routes of Entry:** Inhalation and Ingestion

**Eye Contact:** Dust or vapors that contact the eye may be irritation or cause mechanical injury.

**Skin Contact:** Molten material will produce thermal burns.

**Ingestion:** It is reasonable to anticipate ingestion of pellets would be irritation to the GI tract.

**Inhalation:** Dust or vapors may be irritation to the respiratory tract and cause coughing or sneezing.

**Chronic Toxicity:** No effects from chronic exposure are known.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** As with any organic compound that is heated to vaporization, exposure may aggravate pre-existing conditions such as colds, allergies, asthma, emphysema and psoriasis.

**Toxicology:**

| Carcinogenicity | No-NTP | No-IARC |
SECTION VII – First Aid Measures

Eye: Immediately flush eyes with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. See a physician if the irritation persists.

Skin: No harmful effects are anticipated. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. See a physician if the irritation persists.

Ingestion: No harmful effects are anticipated if the powder is swallowed. See a Physician if the irritation persists.

Inhalation: No harmful effects are anticipated from breathing dust or a low concentration of vapors. If a problem develops, remove the person to the fresh air and supply oxygen if necessary.

SECTION VIII – Special Protection Information

Ventilation: Provide local exhaust ventilation where heat can cause polymer breakdown, e.g. extrusion, molding and where there is a need to draw dusts and fumes from worker breathing zones. The following publication offers ventilation guidelines and techniques: “Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice.” Available from ACGIH.

Respiratory Protection: For conditions where exposure to dust and fumes is apparent, a NIOSH approved respirator for dust mists and fumes appropriate to the airborne concentration is recommended.

Eye and Face Protection: Safety glasses with side shields are recommended for any type of handling. Dust-tight goggles are recommended for dusty operations of areas where vapors accumulate.

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Prepared By: Jamie D Guzzardo