

The following is a summary of the tests that were done by the manufacturer to comply with American / European standards and requirements.

1. POLYESTER RESIN:

A) Physical & Chemical Properties

Form / Appearance	Material is a Polyester Resin
Color	Based on specification
Odor	None
Melting Point	482-572 °F (250-300 °C)
Odor Threshold	Not Determined
Solubility (H2O)	Insoluble
VOC (Weight %)	Not applicable

Fire Rating:

Test Method: US Code of Federal Regulations Part 1500.44, Title 16

Flammability test on rigid and pliable solids: Pass
Sample Burning Rate (inch/sec.)
Polyester Resin Based Metalized Panel 0.004

*A sample is considered to have passed the test if the burning rate is not more than 0.10 inch per second. Test Method: As specified in AOAC 16th Ed. Section 973.32 & 973.82 Polyester resin-based metalized panel / bowl Lead & Cadmium content in earthenware quantitation by AAS: PASS

B) Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable, however, may decompose if heated. Molten polymer or prolonged air drying of polymer at temperatures above 195 °C will release small quantities of acetaldehyde		
NIOSH – Pocket Guide – IDLHs (Immediately dangerous to Life or Health)		
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	2000 ppm IDLH
U.S. – OSHA-Final PELs-Time Weighted Averages (TWAs)		
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	200 ppm TWA; 360 mg/m ³ TWA
U.S. – OSHA-Vacated PELs-TWAs		
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	100 ppm TWA; 180 mg/m ³ TWA
ACGIH-Threshold Limits Values – Cellings (TLV-C)		
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	25 PPM Ceiling

C) Toxicological Information

Due to this material's high molecular weight, and results of toxicity studies of similar products, this material is considered to be of little to no toxicological concern.

D) Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

This Product is not expected to produce significant ecotoxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems. Based on similar substances, this material is expected to be essentially non-biodegradable

Environmental effects

Based on the physical properties of this product, significant environment persistence and bioaccumulation would not be expected.

E) Disposal Considerations

Disposal Instructions

Any unused product, in discarded, is not considered a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of as a non hazardous waste in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped, Use of and / or alteration to the product, such as mixing with other materials, may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

2. FIBER GLASS:

A) Composition of E-glass

SiO ₂		52 –62%
Alkaline oxides (Na ₂ O ₂ , K ₂ O)	< 2%	
Alkaline terrous oxides (CaO, MgO....)	16 – 30%	
B ₂ O ₃		0 –10%
Al ₂ O ₃		11 – 16%
TiO ₂		0 – 3%
Fe ₂ O ₃		0 – 1%
F ₂		0 – 2%

B) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- ⇒ PHYSICAL STATE: Solid
- ⇒ FORM Continuous or chopped strand mats glued or chopped strands or continuous woven fabric.
- ⇒ COLOUR: White or yellowish white.
- ⇒ ODOUR None, except for some products from which a slight odor is sometime released when a pallet or carton is opened. This odor never indicates that an eventual Toxic product has been released in a dangerous amount. PH not applicable.
- ⇒ SPECIFIC TEMPARATURE AT WHICH CHANGES IN PHYSICAL STATE OCCUR
 - 1. Softening point: Littleton point (defined as the temperature for which the viscosity of the glass is 10 Poises) : approximately 850°C
 - 2. Melting point: Not applicable. Glass dose not melt, but viscosity decreases by elevation of the temperature for E glass is in a range of temperature between 1150°C and 1250°C (Fibeizing temperature)
- ⇒ DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Sizes and mat binder start to decompose at 200°C
- ⇒ EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: None
- ⇒ DENSITY (Molten glass): 2.6 g/cu. Cm.
- ⇒ SOLUBILITY: Very low solubility in water. Sizes and binders can be partially (and even totally) dissolved in most organic solvents.