

Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Ceramic Disc Pad (Asbestos Free)

OTHER/GENERIC NAMES: Honeywell Friction Material; Mixture of proprietary ingredients; See Section 2.
Edge Code: CT3, CT3HD, CT3R, CQHD, IQ4, ZP, ZT, ZW, 540.

PRODUCT USE: Motor Vehicle Braking Systems

MANUFACTURER: Honeywell Friction Materials
234 E. Maple Road
Troy, MI 48083

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:
(Monday-Friday, 8:00am - 5:00pm
Eastern Standard Time)
Honeywell Friction Materials
Health, Safety & Environmental Quality
(248) 362 - 7276

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL:
(24 Hours/Day, 7 Days/Week)
Spill Response - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300
Honeywell Information: 1-800-707-4555

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>INGREDIENT NAME</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT %</u>
Cured Polymer Resin encapsulating the following:	None	Balance
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1-5
Antimony Trisulfide	1345-04-6	2-7
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	10-20
Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0	1-5
Copper	7440-50-8	10-20
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	5-10
Molybdenum Disulfide	1317-33-5	0-2
Magnesium Potassium Titanium Oxide **	39290-90-9	0-20
Graphite	7782-42-5	5-10
Man-made Vitreous Fibers	65997-17-3	2-7
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	0-0.5
Misc. Non-hazardous Ingredients	Mixture	15-20

** Magnesium Potassium Titanium Oxide is subject to an EPA Significant New Use Rule. See 40CFR 721.10021 for details.

Trace impurities and additional material names not listed above may also appear in Section 15 towards the end of the MSDS. These materials may be listed for local "Right-To-Know" compliance and for other reasons.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Disc brakes are not normally considered hazardous; however, toxic and irritating materials may be released in a fire, machining, grinding, arching, etc. Exposure to dusts may

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

cause eye irritation, soreness in the throat, nose and respiratory tract, and dermatitis-like reactions. Inhalation of magnesium potassium titanium oxide dust may cause lung damage and respiratory complications.

POTENTIAL HEALTH HAZARDS

SKIN: Some persons may be sensitive to residual uncured phenolic or cashew resins and develop dermatitis-like reactions similar to poison ivy.

EYES: Exposure to dust may cause eye irritation.

INHALATION: Irritation or soreness in throat, nose and respiratory tract.

INGESTION: Not an anticipated route of entry.

DELAYED EFFECTS: The inhalation of airborne silica-quartz containing dusts may cause serious bodily harm such as pneumoconiosis or silicosis. Man-made vitreous fibers are considered an animal carcinogen via inhalation. Magnesium potassium titanium oxide may cause lung damage and other respiratory complications. Other ingredients are associated with lung irritation and possible lung injury from prolonged overexposure. However, the potential for exposure from this product is low because the ingredients in friction materials are physically bonded together by a resin polymer matrix.

Ingredients found on one of the OSHA designated carcinogen lists are listed below.

<u>INGREDIENT NAME</u>	<u>NTP STATUS</u>	<u>IARC STATUS</u>	<u>OSHA LIST</u>
Man-made Vitreous Fibers	No	Yes (2B)	No
Silica Quartz	Yes.	Group 1	Yes

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

** If any of the symptoms persist, seek medical attention immediately.**

SKIN: Wash skin with soap and water after handling parts. Seek medical attention for persistent irritation.

EYES: Flush eyes with cool running water if dust becomes embedded. Seek medical attention if reddening persists.

INHALATION: Remove affected person to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Not an anticipated route of entry.

ADVICE TO PHYSICIAN: No specialized first aid or medical treatment procedures are required. Treat according to symptoms present.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: None.
FLASH POINT METHOD: Not applicable.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

UPPER FLAME LIMIT (volume % in air): Not applicable.
LOWER FLAME LIMIT (volume % in air): Not applicable.
FLAME PROPAGATION RATE (solids): Not established.
OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: Not classified as flammable material by OSHA.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding area.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Toxic and irritating materials may be released in a fire. This friction material product, as shipped, is not considered hazardous, but machining (arcing, grinding, drilling, or chamfering) may create dusts that are combustible and should be considered hazardous. If the product is ground or machined, local exhaust in accordance with the American National Standards Institute Z9.2 is recommended. Refer to the Bendix Brake Aftermarket Technical Bulletin Rebuilder Supplier Vol. No. 80 Sheets 1-4 for additional information.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PRECAUTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS:

Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full fire fighting turn-out gear (Bunk Gear) are recommended if articles are involved in a fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

IN CASE OF SPILL OR OTHER RELEASE: Always wear recommended personal protective equipment. No special precautions are required for intact packaging containing this product. If product is crushed, use respiratory protection equipment. Do not dry sweep product or use compressed air to clean up any residues. **Use a wet method or vacuums equipped with High Efficiency Particulate (HEPA) filters to clean up any residues from this product. Wastes should be placed in dust tight containers or sealed plastic bags for disposal. Label Properly.**

Spills and releases may have to be reported to Federal and/or local authorities. See Section 15 regarding reporting requirements.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

NORMAL HANDLING: Always wear recommended personal protective equipment including respiratory protection if dust is generated. Avoid breathing or creating dust. See Section 16 "Other Information" and follow the OSHA Appendix F to 1910.1001 "Work Practices and Engineering Controls for Automotive Brake and Clutch Inspection, Disassembly, Repair and Assembly - Mandatory".

STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS: No special requirements.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: This friction material product, as shipped, is not considered hazardous, but machining (arcing, grinding, drilling or chamfering) may create dusts or airborne fibers in excess of the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL's) for the respective ingredients and should be considered hazardous. If dust is generated, respiratory protection is required unless approval is received from the EPA under 40CFR 721.30 to follow the new chemical exposure limit (NCEL) as an alternative. In addition, proper engineering controls should be implemented. If the product is ground or machined, local exhaust to control dusts is recommended. The work should be monitored to determine whether employee exposures exceed OSHA PEL's for the respective ingredients. Packages containing this friction material product should be labeled as follows:

**CAUTION
 AVOID CREATING OR BREATHING DUSTS
 CONTAINS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES INCLUDING
 MAGNESIUM POTASSIUM TITANIUM OXIDE**

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

WHICH MAY CAUSE LUNG INJURY AND RESPIRATORY COMPLICATIONS.

Standard industrial hygiene practices, including housekeeping and vacuuming with High Efficiency Particulate (HEPA) filters or wet cleaning work surfaces to prevent dusts from becoming airborne should be implemented and maintained. Use respiratory protection if dusts are generated.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

SKIN PROTECTION: Chemical Resistant/Impermeable Gloves are recommended when handling or removing brake parts.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses are adequate for all uses.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Respiratory protection is required if dust is generated – See 40CFR 721.10021. NIOSH approved respirators with an assigned protection of 10-25 meet the minimum requirements for 721.63(a)(4): Air-purifying, tight-fitting respirator equipped with N100 (if aerosols absent), R100, or P100 filters (either half- or full-face); powered air-purifying respirator equipped with a loose-fitting hood or helmet and High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters; powered air-purifying respirator equipped with a tight-fitting facepiece (either half- or full-face) and HEPA filters; and supplied-air respirator operated in pressure demand or continuous flow mode and equipped with a hood or helmet or tight-fitting facepiece (either half- or full-face). As an alternative to the respiratory requirements listed here, a manufacturer, importer, or processor may choose to follow the new chemical exposure limit (NCEL) provisions listed in the TSCA section 5(e) consent order for this substance. The NCEL is 5 mg/m³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average. Persons who wish to pursue NCELs as an alternative to the §721.63 respirator requirements may request to do so under 40 CFR 721.30. Persons whose §721.30 requests to use the NCELs approach are approved by EPA will receive NCELs provisions comparable to those contained in the corresponding section 5(e) consent order. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used if dusts are created due to fire or explosion.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS: See additional recommendations in Section 16 “Other Information” below and follow attached 29 CFR 1910.1001, Appendix F “Work Practices and Engineering Controls for Automotive Brake and Clutch Inspection, Disassembly, Repair and Assembly - Mandatory”.

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

<u>INGREDIENT NAME</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>OTHER LIMIT (NIOSH)</u>
Aluminum	10 mg/m ³ TWA	15 mg/m ³ TWA total dust 5 mg/m ³ TWA respirable fraction	10 mg/m ³ TWA total dust 5 mg/m ³ TWA respirable fraction
Antimony Trisulfide (as Sb)	0.5 mg/m ³ TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ TWA
Barium Sulfate	10 mg/m ³ TWA total dust	15 mg/m ³ TWA total dust 5 mg/m ³ TWA respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³ TWA Respirable dust 10 mg/m ³ TWA Total dust
Calcium Hydroxide	5 mg/m ³ TWA	15 mg/m ³ TWA total dust 5 mg/m ³ TWA respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³ TWA
Copper	1 mg/m ³ TWA total dust	1 mg/m ³ TWA total dust	1 mg/m ³ TWA total dust
Man-made Vitreous Fibers	1 fiber/cc ³ inhalable fraction	None	3 fiber/cc ³ inhalable fraction
Magnesium Oxide	10 mg/m ³ TWA inhalable dust	15 mg/m ³ TWA total dust	None
Molybdenum Disulfide	10 mg/m ³ TWA inhalable dust 3 mg/m ³ TWA respirable fraction	15 mg/m ³ TWA total dust 5 mg/m ³ TWA respirable fraction	None
Magnesium Potassium Titanium Oxide	None	None	5 mg/m ³ TWA (EPA SNUR limit)
Silica Quartz	0.025 mg/m ³ TWA	See OSHA 1910.1000 Table Z-3	0.05 mg/m ³ TWA
Graphite	2 mg/m ³ TWA respirable fraction	15 mppcf TWA	2.5 mg/m ³ TWA Respirable dust
Inert Dusts	None Established	15 mg/m ³ TWA total dust 5 mg/m ³ TWA respirable fraction	None

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Gray or dark solid brake part.		
PHYSICAL STATE:	Solid		
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	May vary based on concentration of components.		
CHEMICAL FORMULA:	May vary based on concentration of components.		
ODOR:	Mild odor.		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1.0):	1.7 - 2.5 gm/cc		
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (weight %):	None		
pH:	Not established.		
BOILING POINT:	Not applicable.		
MELTING POINT:	Not applicable.		
VAPOR PRESSURE:	Not applicable.		
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1.0):	No volatiles in product.		
EVAPORATION RATE:	Not applicable.	COMPARED TO:	None
% VOLATILES:	None		

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

FLASH POINT: None
(Flash point method and additional flammability data are found in Section 5.)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

NORMALLY STABLE? (CONDITIONS TO AVOID): Product is stable.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: None.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Toxic and irritating materials may be released in a fire.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: None.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE (ACUTE) EFFECTS: Skin and eye irritation may occur on repeated contact to dusts.

DELAYED (SUBCHRONIC AND CHRONIC) EFFECTS: . The inhalation of airborne silica containing dusts may cause serious bodily harm such as pneumoconiosis or silicosis. The inhalation of man-made vitreous fibers has been linked to respiratory cancers in test animals. Magnesium potassium titanium oxide may cause lung damage and other respiratory complications. In addition, other ingredients (tin and barium oxides) can cause respiratory irritation and with prolonged overexposure, lung injury. These lung injuries may not be recognized until many years after exposure. The potential for such exposure from this product is low because the ingredients in friction materials are physically bonded together by a resin polymer matrix.

OTHER DATA: None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Normal decomposition is not expected to result in ecological damage.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA

Is the unused product a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded? No
If yes, the RCRA ID number is:

OTHER DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT HAZARD CLASS: None

US DOT ID NUMBER: None

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

For additional information on shipping regulations affecting this material, contact the information number found in Section 1.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Articles are manufactured from materials found on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER TSCA ISSUES: Magnesium Potassium Titanium Oxide is subject to an 5(e) Consent Order and an EPA Significant New Use Rule which mandates the use of respiratory protection for any exposure to dust, hazard communication, and recordkeeping. See 40CFR 721.10021 for details.

SARA TITLE III/CERCLA

"Reportable Quantities" (RQs) and/or "Threshold Planning Quantities" (TPQs) exist for the following ingredients.

<u>INGREDIENT NAME</u>	<u>SARA/CERCLA RQ (LB)</u>	<u>SARA EHS TPQ (LB)</u>
Copper	5000	None

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ requires immediate notification to the National Response Center [(800) 424-8802] and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

SECTION 311 HAZARD CLASS: Product as shipped - None

SARA 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS:

The following ingredients are SARA 313 "Toxic Chemicals". CAS numbers and weight percents are found in Section 2.

<u>INGREDIENT NAME</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Aluminum	De Minimus concentration for section 313 is 1.0%
Antimony Compounds	De Minimus concentration for section 313 is 1.0%
Barium Sulfate	De Minimus concentration for section 313 is 1.0% (Barium and Barium Compounds).
Copper	De Minimus concentration for section 313 is 1.0%

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

In addition to the ingredients found in Section 2, the following are listed for state right-to-know purposes.

<u>INGREDIENT NAME</u>	<u>WEIGHT %</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Aluminum	1-5	CA,IL, IN, KY, MA, MN, NJ, PN, RI
Antimony Trisulfide	2-7	CA, MI, MN, NJ, NY, PA
Barium Sulfate	10-20	MA, MN, PA
Calcium Hydroxide	1-5	CA, FL, MA, MN, PA
Copper	10-20	CA, FL, MA, MI, MN, NJ, PA
Magnesium Oxide	5-10	IL, MA, MN, NJ, PA, RI
Molybdenum Disulfide	0-2	MA, NJ
Man-made Vitreous Fibers	2-7	CA-Prop 65 carcinogen, MN, PA, RI
Silica Quartz	0-0.5	CA-Prop 65 carcinogen, FL, MA, MN and NJ
Graphite	5-10	IL, MA, PA, RI

ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION: The finished units of friction material shipped to you contain polymer resin encapsulated ingredients. Subsequent processing (arcing, grinding, drilling or chamfering) may create a potential for the release of the ingredients to the atmosphere (e.g. from your dust collection system if you grind our product) or to a landfill (e.g. if you dispose of wetted or pelletized grinding dust or drill chips). If they are of sufficient quantities, you may be required to report such “Releases” on EPA Form “R”.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION (CANADA): Not a controlled product as shipped. Certain processes (e.g., grinding) may cause this article to be considered as a controlled product.

FOREIGN INVENTORY STATUS: Not determined.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information:

1. Always follow the “Work Practices and Engineering Controls for Brake and Clutch Inspection, Disassembly, Repair and Assembly - Mandatory” (29 CFR 1910.1001, Appendix F). Although some friction materials used for brake service still contain asbestos, most suppliers are replacing asbestos with steel, mineral, and/or synthetic fibers. Because long term medical effects of these fibers are unknown, it is suggested that exposure levels be controlled for all replacement friction materials.
2. Whenever possible, purchase friction materials that are preground and ready for installation. If machining is necessary and dust is formed, respiratory protection is required. In addition, local exhaust ventilation should be provided so that worker exposures are maintained below the PEL. Local exhaust ventilation consists of dust collection hoods or enclosures connected by ductwork or piping to a pollution control device.
3. Good housekeeping is essential in a workplace where friction materials are handled. Vacuums equipped with High Efficiency Particulate (HEPA) filters should be used to remove accumulations of friction dusts and wastes. **Never use compressed air or dry sweeping for cleaning.**
4. Good personal hygiene practices are important in minimizing dust exposures. Do not smoke. Wash before eating. If the PEL is exceeded, protective equipment should be worn. Change into work clothes upon arrival at work and change from work clothes at conclusion of work.

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

CAUTION
AVOID CREATING OR BREATHING DUSTS
CONTAINS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES INCLUDING
MAGNESIUM POTASSIUM TITANIUM OXIDE
WHICH MAY CAUSE LUNG INJURY AND RESPIRATORY COMPLICATIONS.

Appendix F to § 1910.1001 -- Work Practices and Engineering Controls for Automotive Brake and Clutch Inspection, Disassembly, Repair and Assembly -- Mandatory

This mandatory appendix specifies engineering controls and work practices that must be implemented by the employer during automotive brake and clutch inspection, disassembly, repair, and assembly operations. Proper use of these engineering controls and work practices will reduce employees' asbestos exposure below the permissible exposure level during clutch and brake inspection, disassembly, repair, and assembly operations. The employer shall institute engineering controls and work practices using either the method set forth in paragraph [A] or paragraph [B] of this appendix, or any other method which the employer can demonstrate to be equivalent in terms of reducing employee exposure to asbestos as defined and which meets the requirements described in paragraph [C] of this appendix, for those facilities in which no more than 5 pairs of brakes or 5 clutches are inspected, disassembled, reassembled and/or repaired per week, the method set forth in paragraph [D] of this appendix may be used:

[A] Negative Pressure Enclosure/HEPA Vacuum System Method.

- (1) The brake and clutch inspection, disassembly, repair, and assembly operations shall be enclosed to cover and contain the clutch or brake assembly and to prevent the release of asbestos fibers into the worker's breathing zone.
- (2) The enclosure shall be sealed tightly and thoroughly inspected for leaks before work begins on brake and clutch inspection, disassembly, repair, and assembly.
- (3) The enclosure shall be such that the worker can clearly see the operation and shall provide impermeable sleeves through which the worker can handle the brake and clutch inspection, disassembly, repair and assembly. The integrity of the sleeves and ports shall be examined before work begins.
- (4) A HEPA-filtered vacuum shall be employed to maintain the enclosure under negative pressure throughout the operation. Compressed air may be used to remove asbestos fibers or particles from the enclosure.
- (5) The HEPA vacuum shall be used first to loosen the asbestos-containing residue from the brake and clutch parts and then to evacuate the loosened asbestos-containing material from the enclosure and capture the material in the vacuum filter.
- (6) The vacuum's filter, when full, shall be first wetted with a fine mist of water, then removed and placed immediately in an impermeable container, labeled according to paragraph (j) (2) (ii) of the standard and disposed of according to paragraph (k) of the standard.
- (7) Any spills or releases of asbestos-containing waste material from inside of the enclosure or vacuum hose or vacuum filter shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to paragraph (k) of the standard.

[B] Low Pressure/Wet Cleaning Method

- (1) A catch basin shall be placed under the brake assembly, positioned to avoid splashes and spills.

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

- (2) The reservoir shall contain water containing an organic solvent or wetting agent. The flow of liquid shall be controlled such that the brake assembly is gently flooded to prevent the asbestos-containing brake dust from becoming airborne.
- (3) The aqueous solution shall be allowed to flow between the brake drum and brake support before the drum is removed.
- (4) After removing the brake drum, the wheel hub and back of the brake assembly shall be thoroughly wetted to suppress dust.
- (5) The brake support plate, brake shoes and brake components used to attach the brake shoes shall be thoroughly washed before removing the old shoes.
- (6) In systems using filters, the filters, when full, shall be first wetted with a fine mist of water, then removed and placed immediately in an impermeable container, labeled according to paragraph (j) (2) (ii) of this section and disposed of according to paragraph (k) of this section.
- (7) Any spills of asbestos-containing aqueous solution or any asbestos-containing waste material shall be cleaned up immediately and disposed of according to paragraph (k) of this section.
- (8) The use of dry brushing during low pressure/wet cleaning operations is prohibited.

[C] Equivalent Methods

An equivalent method is one which has sufficient written detail so that it can be reproduced and has been demonstrated that the exposures resulting from the equivalent method are equal to or less than the exposures which would result from the use of the method described in paragraph [A] of this appendix. For purposes of making this comparison, the employer shall assume that exposures resulting from the use of the method described in paragraph [A] of this appendix shall not exceed 0.004 f/cc, as measured by the OSHA reference method and as averaged over at least 18 personal samples.

[D] Wet Method

- (1) A spray bottle, hose nozzle, or other implement capable of delivering a fine mist of water or amended water or other delivery system capable of delivering water at low pressure, shall be used to first thoroughly wet the brake and clutch parts. Brake and clutch components shall then be wiped clean with a cloth.
- (2) The cloth shall be placed in an impermeable container, labeled according to paragraph (j) (2) (ii) of the standard and then disposed of according to paragraph (k) of the standard, or the cloth shall be laundered in a way to prevent the release of asbestos fibers in excess of 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter of air.
- (3) Any spills of solvent or any asbestos-containing waste material shall be cleaned up immediately according to paragraph (k) of the standard.
- (4) The use of dry brushing during the wet method operations is prohibited.

CURRENT ISSUE DATE: June 6, 2008

PREVIOUS ISSUE DATE: April 4, 2008

CHANGES TO MSDS FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE DATE ARE DUE TO THE FOLLOWING:

Change product name to Ceramic Disc Pad – Asbestos Free

Change address from 900 W. Maple Road to 234 E. Maple Road

Section 2: Change concentration of barium sulfate and copper, change synthetic graphite to graphite, remove potassium octatitanate as a component, add magnesium potassium titanium oxide. Add reference to EPA SNUR.

Product Name – Ceramic Disc Pad - Asbestos Free

Section 3: Inhalation hazard statements,

Section 7: Changes to work practices.

Section 8: Changes to recommended engineering controls, labeling, respiratory protection and exposure limits.

Section 11: Delayed health hazards

Section 15: Other TSCA Issues

Section 16: Changes to respiratory protection and label statements.