

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (EUROPEAN)

MSDS Number: 02/3

According to (EC) No 1907/2006 and (EC) No 1272/2008

Date of Issue: March 2000

Date of Last Revision: August 2011

SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material/Product Name(s): Supermag* Body Soluble Bulk, Blankets, Board and Modules

Chemical family: This products contain alkaline earth silicate wools (AES Wools).

Index Number: 650-016-00-2 Annex VI

CAS Number: 436083-99-7

Registration Number: 01-2119457644-32-0003

Use of the Product: Application as thermal insulation, heat containment, heat shields, gaskets and expansion joints in industrial ovens, furnaces, kilns, boilers and other process equipment and in the aerospace, automotive and appliance industries, and as passive fire protection systems and firestops. (Please refer to specific technical data sheet for more information).

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Language: English
Opening hours: Only available during office hours

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE

Not applicable

LABELLING ELEMENTS

Not applicable

OTHER HAZARDS WHICH DO NOT RESULT IN CLASSIFICATION

Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure.

These effects are usually temporary.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION

DESCRIPTION

These products in the form of bulk, blanket (pre-sized or not), strip, die-cut and modules, bloc, log (encapsulated or not), are made of AES wool (synthetic fibres, alk. earth silicate).

COMPOSITION

COMPONENT	%	CAS NUMBER	Index Number	REACH Registration Number
AES wool (synthetic fibres, alkaline earth silicate)	100	436083-99-7*	650-016-00-2	01-2119457644-32-0003

Composition:

* CAS definition: Alkaline earth silicate (AES) consisting of silica (50-82 wt%), calcia and magnesia (18-43 wt%), alumina, titania and zirconia (less than 6 wt%), and trace oxides.

None of the components are radioactive under the terms of European Directive Euratom 96/29.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin contact: Handling of this material may generate mild mechanical temporary skin irritation. If this occurs, rinse affected areas with water and wash gently. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.

Eyes contact: In case of eye contact flush abundantly with water; have eye bath available. Do not rub eyes.

Nose and Throat contact: If these become irritated move to a dust free area, drink water and blow nose.

If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Non-combustible products.

Packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible

Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Where abnormally high dust concentrations occur, provide the workers with appropriate protective equipment as detailed in section 8.

- Restore the situation to normal as quickly as possible.
- Prevent further dust dispersion for example by damping the materials.
- Pick up large pieces and use a vacuum cleaner.
- If brushing is used, ensure that the area is wetted down first.
- Do not use compressed air for clean up.
- Do not allow being windblown. Do not flush spillage to drain and prevent from entering natural watercourses.

For wastes disposal refer to section 13.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING/TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE DUST EMISSIONS DURING HANDLING

Handling can be a source of dust emission. The process or processes should be designed to limit the amount of handling. Wherever possible, handling should be carried out under ventilation with filtered exhaust. Regular good housekeeping will minimise secondary dust dispersal.

STORAGE

Store in original packaging in a dry area. Always use sealed and clearly labelled containers. Avoid damaging containers. Reduce dust emission during unpacking.

SPECIFIC USE

Please refer to your local Nutec Fibrattec supplier.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

HYGIENE STANDARDS AND EXPOSURE LIMITS

Industrial hygiene standards and occupational exposure limits vary between countries and local jurisdictions. Check which exposure levels apply to your facility, and comply with local regulations. If no regulatory dust or other standards apply, a qualified industrial hygienist can assist with a specific workplace evaluation including recommendations for respiratory protection. Examples of exposure limits applying (in January 2010) to mineral wools in different countries are given below:

COUNTRY	EXPOSURE LIMIT*	SOURCE
Germany	3 mg/m ³	TRGS 900
France	1.0 f/ml	Circulaire DRT No 95-4 du 12.01.95
U.K.	2.0 f/ml and 5 mg/m ³	HSE - EH40 – Workplace Exposure Limit

**Time weighted average concentrations of airborne respirable fibres measured over 8 hours by the conventional membrane filter method or the total inhalable dust using standard gravimetric techniques.*

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Review your applications in order to identify potential sources of dust exposure.

Local exhaust ventilation, which collects dust at source, can be used. For example down draft tables, emission controlling tools and materials handling equipment.

Keep the workplace clean. Use a vacuum cleaner. Avoid brushing and compressed air.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Skin protection: Wear gloves and work clothes, which are loose fitting at the neck and wrists. Soiled clothes should be cleaned to remove excess fibres before being taken off (e.g. use vacuum cleaning, not compressed air).

Eye protection: As necessary wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory protection: For dust concentrations below the exposure limit value, RPE is not required but FFP2 respirators may be used on a voluntary basis. For short-term operations where excursions are less than ten times the limit value use FFP2 respirators. In case of higher concentrations or where the concentration is not known, please seek advice from your company and/or local Nutec Fibrattec supplier.

INFORMATION AND TRAINING OF WORKERS

Workers should be trained on good working practices and informed on applicable local regulations.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Refer to local, national or European applicable environmental permitted standards for air, water and soil. For waste, refer to Section 13.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	White fibre	PARTITION COEFFICIENT	Not applicable
BOILING POINT	Not applicable	ODOUR	None
FLASH POINT	Not applicable	FIBRE MELTING POINT	> 1200° C
AUTOFLAMMABILITY	None	FLAMMABILITY	Not applicable
OXIDISING PROPERTIES	None	EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES	None
RELATIVE DENSITY	50-240 kg/m ³	VAPOUR PRESSURE	Not applicable
SOLUBILITY	Less than 1 mg/l	pH	Not applicable

**LENGTH WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN DIAMETER OF 1.4 - 3 µm
FIBRES CONTAINED IN THE PRODUCT**

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS OR MATERIALS TO AVOID

None

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Upon heating above 900°C for sustained periods, this amorphous material begins to transform to mixtures of crystalline phases. For further information please refer to Section 16.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Irritant Properties

Supermag fibres are negative when tested using approved methods (Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex 5, Method B4). Like all man-made mineral fibres and some natural fibres, fibres contained in this product can produce a mild mechanical irritation resulting in temporary itching or rarely, in some sensitive individuals, in a slight temporary reddening. Unlike other irritant reactions this is not the result of allergy or chemical skin damage but is caused by mechanical effects.

Other Animal Studies

Fibres contained in the products listed in the title have been designed to be rapidly cleared from lung tissue. This low biopersistence has been confirmed in many studies on AES using EU protocol ECB/TM/27(rev 7).

When inhaled, even at very high doses, they do not accumulate to any level capable of producing a serious adverse biological effect. In lifetime chronic studies there was no exposure-related effect more than would be seen with any "inert" dust.

Subchronic studies at the highest doses achievable produced at worst a transient mild inflammatory response. Fibres with the same ability to persist in tissue do not produce tumours when injected into the peritoneal cavity of rats.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

These products are inert materials, which remain stable over the time.

No adverse effects of this material on the environment are anticipated.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Waste from these materials may be generally disposed off at a landfill, which has been licensed for this purpose. Please refer to the European list (Decision N° 2000/532/CE as modified) to identify your appropriate waste number, and insure national and/or regional regulations are complied with.

Taking into account any possible contamination during use, expert guidance should be sought.

Unless wetted, such a waste is normally dusty and so should be properly sealed in containers for disposal. At some authorised disposal sites, dusty waste may be treated differently in order to ensure they are dealt with promptly to avoid them being windblown. Check for any national and/or regional regulations, which may apply.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous goods under relevant international transport regulations (ADR, RID, IATA, IMDG, ADN).

Ensure that dust is not windblown during transportation.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

1. FIBRE TYPE DEFINITION UNDER DIRECTIVE 67/548/EEC

According to Directive 67/548/EEC the fibre contained in this product is a mineral wool belonging to the group of "man-made vitreous (silicate) fibres with random orientation with alkaline earth oxide ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{CaO}+\text{MgO}+\text{BaO}$) content greater to 18% by weight".

Under criteria listed in nota Q of Directive 67/548/EEC, fibres contained in the products listed in the title are exonerated from carcinogen classification because of low pulmonary biopersistence measured by the methods specified in European Union and German regulations (EU protocol ECBT/TM/27(rev 7)).

31st Adaptation to Technical Progress of Directive 67/548/EEC of 15 January 2009 has removed skin irritancy classification for man-made vitreous (silicate) wools.

2. FIBRE TYPE DEFINITION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 AMENDING AND REPEALING DIRECTIVES 67/548/EEC AND 1999/45/EC, AND AMENDING REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006.

This regulation aims at incorporating the GHS criteria into the EU Community law.

Under 1.1.3.1. (Nota Q) of Annex VI of regulation (EC) 1272/2008 the classification as a carcinogen 2 needs not apply on the basis of short term biopersistence test by intratracheal installation showing a half life of less than 40 days for fibres longer than 20 μm .

1st Adaptation of Technical Progress of regulation (EC) N°1272/2008 of 10 August 2009 has removed skin irritancy classification for man-made vitreous (silicate) wools.

Fibres contained in this product are therefore free of any classification and do not require labelling under CLP regulation.

Protection of Workers

Shall be in accordance with several European Directives as amended and their implementations by the Member States:

- a) Council Directive 89/391/EEC dated 12 June 1989 "on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work" (OJEC (Official Journal of the European Community) L 183 of 29 June 1989, p.1).
- b) Council Directive 98/24/EC dated 7 April 1998 "on the protection of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work" (OJEC L 131 of 5 May 1998, p.11).

Other Possible Regulations

Member States are in charge of implementing European Directives into their own national regulation within a period of time normally given in the Directive. Member States may impose more stringent requirements. Please always refer to any national regulation.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

USEFUL REFERENCES (the directives which are cited must be considered in their amended version)

- Council Directive 89/391/EEC dated 12 June 1989 “on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work” (OJEC L 183 of 29 June 1989, p.1).
- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 dated 18th December 2006 on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 dated 20th January 2009 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353)
- Commission Directive 97/69/EC of 5 December 1997 adapting to technical progress for the 23rd time Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJEC of 13 December 1997, L 343).
- Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 “on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work” (OJEC L 131 of 5 May 1998, p11).

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AFTER SERVICE UPON REMOVAL

In almost all applications high temperature insulating wools products (HTIW) are used as an insulating material helping keeping up temperature at 900°C or more in a closed space. As only a thin layer of the insulation hot face side is exposed to high temperature, respirable dust generated during removal operations does not contain detectable levels of crystalline silica (CS).

In applications where the material is heat soaked, duration of heat exposure is normally short and a significant devitrification allowing CS to build up does not occur. This is the case for waste mould casting for instance.

Toxicological evaluation of the effect of the presence of CS in artificially heated HTIW material has not shown any increased toxicity in vitro and in vivo. The results from different combinations of factors like increased brittleness of fibres, or microcrystals embedded in the glass structure of the fibre and therefore not biologically available may explain the lack of toxicological effects.

IARC evaluation as provided in Monograph 68 is not relevant as CS is not biologically available in after service HTIW.

High concentrations of fibres and other dusts may be generated when after-service products are mechanically disturbed during operations such as wrecking. Therefore ECFIA recommends:

- a) Control measures are taken to reduce dust emissions; and
- b) All personnel directly involved wear an appropriate respirator to minimise exposure and comply with local regulatory limits.

CARE PROGRAMME (“Controlled and Reduced Exposure”)

The trade association representing the European high temperature insulation wool industry (ECFIA) has undertaken an extensive hygiene programme for High Temperature Insulation Wool (HTIW).

The objectives are twofold: (i) to monitor workplace dust concentrations at both manufacturers’ and customers’ premises, and (ii) to document manufacturing and use of HTIW products from an industrial hygiene perspective in order to establish appropriate recommendations to reduce exposures. The initial results of the programme have been published. If you wish to participate in the CARE programme, contact ECFIA or your Thermal Ceramics’ supplier.

WEBSITES:

For more information connect to:

www.nuteceurope.com

Or the ECFA's website: (<http://www.ecfia.org/>)

Or Deutsche KeramikFaser-Gesellschaft e.V' website: (<http://www.dkfg.de/>)

Revision Summary

Section 1 – addition of identified uses, change of emergency contact number, addition of product identifiers

Section 2 – reformatted according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Section 3 – addition of classification according to (EC) No 1272/2008

Section 15 – reformatted according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

NOTICE:

The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However safe as provided by law, no warranty or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorisation given or implied to practice any patented invention without a licence. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by the vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product (however, this shall not act to restrict the vendor's potential liability for negligence or under statute).

** This product is manufactures in Mexico by Nutec under patent license (US Patent Nos. 5332699, 5714421, 599247, 6180546, 7259118 and equivalent patent elsewhere).*