



UNIFRAX INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (M S D S)

INSULFRAX S FIBRES

MSDS Number: MSDS F020 Rev 2

Date of issue 01st Oct,2013

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

Date of last revision 20th Sept,2016

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE

TRADE NAMES: INSULFRAX,

The above-mentioned product contain Alkaline-earth silicate wools (AES wools)

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

CAS number: 436083-99-7

USE OF THE PRODUCT

Application as thermal insulation, heat shields, heat containment, gaskets and expansion joints in industrial furnaces, ovens, 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).

Manufacturer/Supplier: UNIFRAX INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, MUMBAI, INDIA

Tel

91-22-2682 1468 / 29212200

Fax

91-22-26820005 / 29212249

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.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	%	CAS NUMBER	Index Number
AES wool (synthetic fibres, alk. earth silicate)	100	436083-99-7*	650-016-00-2

COMPOSITION

INSULFRAX fibre is an alkaline earth silicate (AES)* containing (SiO₂) 60 – 70% and a (CaO + MgO) of 30 – 40%.

* 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.

DESCRIPTION

INSULFRAX products are available in the form of: bulks, blankets, papers, felts, boards and shapes. According to product form, other ingredients may be present (see appended table).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN

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

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

NOSE AND THROAT

If these become irritated move to a dust free area, drink water and blow nose. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Non combustible products.

Packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible. Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

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 fitted with high efficiency filter (HEPA)
If brushing is used, ensure that the area is wetted down first.

Do not use compressed air for clean-up.
Do not allow to be wind blown.
Do not flush spillage to drain..

For wastes disposal refer to section 13

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING / TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE DUST EMISSIONS DURING HANDLING

HANDLING

Handling can be a source of dust emission.
The Process or processes should be designed to limit the amount of handling.
Whenever possible, handling should be carried out under controlled conditions (i.e., use dust exhaust system).
Regular good housekeeping will minimise secondary dust dispersal.

STORAGE

Store in original packaging in dry area whilst awaiting use
Always use sealed and visibly labelled containers.
Avoid damaging containers.

Reduce dust emission during unpacking.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / 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 application(s) 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 material handling equipment.

Keep the workplace clean. Use a vacuum cleaner fitted with an HEPA filter; avoid brushing and using compressed air.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENTS

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 cleaner, 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 your 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 release to air, water and soil. For waste, refer to section13

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	> 1300 °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 FIBRES CONTAINED IN THE PRODUCT		1.9 - 6 µm	

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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Irritant Properties

When tested using approved methods (Directive 67/548/EC, Annex V, Method B4), fibres contained in this material give negative results. All man made mineral fibres, like some natural fibres, can produce a mild irritation resulting in itching or rarely, in some sensitive individuals, in slight reddening. Unlike other irritant reactions this is not the result of allergy or chemical skin damage but is caused by a temporary mechanical effect.

Other Animal Studies

These materials have been designed to allow rapid clearance from lung tissue. And 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

These products are inert materials, which remain stable overtime. No adverse effects of this material on the environment are anticipated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from these products are classed as non hazardous and may generally be disposed of at landfill, which has been licensed for this purpose. Please refer to the European list (Decision no 2000/532/CE as modified) to identify your appropriate waste number, and insure national and or regional regulation 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 clearly labelled 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 wind blown. Check for national and/or regional regulations, which may apply

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous goods under relevant international transport regulations (ADR, RID, IATA, IMDG , AND Refer Section 16 "Definitions").

Ensure that dust is not wind blown during transportation.

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 (Na₂O+K₂O+CaO+MgO+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.
SDS 200E Rev 27 Page 7 of 12 Last Rev 15th April 2013

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.

This applies for sales in the European Union

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).

DEFINITIONS

ADR Transport by road, council directive 94/55/EC

IMDG Regulations relating to transport by sea

RID Transport by rail, Council Directive 96/49/EC

ICAO/IATA Regulations relating to transport by air

ADN European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

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 to maintain temperature at 900 °C or more in a closed space. As produced, Insulfrax fibres are vitreous (glassy) materials which, upon continued exposure to elevated temperatures (above 900 °C) might de-vitrify. The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase formation is dependent on the duration and temperature of exposure, fibre chemistry and/or the presence of fluxing agents. 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:

- control measures are taken to reduce dust emissions; and
- 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:

- to monitor workplace dust concentrations at both manufacturers’ and customers’ premises,
- 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 Unifrax supplier.

WEBSITES:

For more information connect to:

European Industry Association Representing HTIW (ECFIA): 3, Rue du Colonel Moll, 75017 Paris Tel. +33 (0) 6 31 48 74 26

the ECFIA’s website: (<http://www.ecfia.eu>)

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

NOTE

The directives and subsequent regulations detailed in this Safety Data Sheet are only applicable to the European Union (EU) Countries and not to countries outside of the EU.

NOTICE:

The information presented here in is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Safety Data Sheet. However, 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.

PRODUCTS CONTAINING FIBERFRAX FIBRES

<u>COMMERCIAL NAMES</u>	<u>PRODUCT FORM</u>	<u>GREDIENTS TO BE NOTICED</u>
Insulfrax S Bulk /Regular / Chopped Regular/ Engineered Fibre	Non Lubricated bulk	None
Insulfrax S Bulk Lubricated	Lubricated bulk	Organic Lubricant <1%
Insulfrax S Blanket (with and without Foil)	Blankets	None
FyreWrap Blanket (with and without Foil)	Blankets	None
Insulfrax Boards	Boards	Amorphous silica 5-40%
Insulfrax Cerlock/Germax/ Anchor-Loc2 / Thread-Loc2 Anchor-Loc3 /RX2 Modules (Prismo)	Modules	None
Insulfrax S without Anchor Modules	Modules	None
Insulfrax S Veneer Modules	Modules	None
Insulfrax S Paper	Paper	Acrylic latex <12%
Insulfrax S Moist Pak	Converted Blankets	Amorphous silica <20%
Insulfrax S Moldable	Mastic	Amorphous silica <25%
Insulfrax S Rope	Braided blanket strip	None