

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FBS-1 ROCKWOOL INSULATION

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	FBS-1 Rockwool Insulation
Other Names:	Bradford Building Batts and Blankets, Ductliner, FBS-1 Rockwool Batts, Fibertex, Fibremesh 350 - 450 - 650 - 125, Fibretex 350 - 450 - 650 - HD, Acoustic baffle, Growool, Insulation Wool, Mineral Fibre, Mineral Wool, Partition Batts, R4, R6, Rockwool, SoundScreen, Spanseal, Spanseal 80, Sectional Pipe Insulation, SPI
Recommended Use:	Thermal and Acoustic Insulation, fire protection insulation
Supplier:	CSR BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED +/- CSR BRADFORD INSULATION
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Website :	CSR Bradford Insulation website : www.bradfordinsulation.com.au
Important Notice :	This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by the Supplier in accordance with the Australian Safety and Compensation Commission ASCC (formerly National Occupational Health and Safety Commission NOHSC) guidelines. As such, the information in it must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or ASCC guidelines/regulations. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS by any other person or organisation.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE – NON-DANGEROUS GOOD

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: Not classified as Hazardous according to the criteria of the Australian Safety and Compensation Commission ASCC (formerly National Occupational Health and Safety Commission NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition. Non-Dangerous Goods under State and Commonwealth legislation. Risk and Safety phrases are not applicable to this product.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Proportion:	CAS Number:
Fiberised Biosoluble Minerals	95%	-
Heat cured resin	<5%	25104-55-6
Mineral oil (Solvent refined)	<2%	-

Other properties: The fibres and particles are amorphous (non-crystalline). The resin and solvent refined mineral oils bind the fibres and particles together and minimise the release of dusts. The heat cured resin is stable and will remain intact for the life of the product under normal atmospheric conditions.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed: Rinse the lips and mouth with water, give water to drink, and seek medical attention.

Eye: Flush with copious amounts of water. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

Skin: Sluice with water and, if itching persists, seek medical attention.

Inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

Notes to doctor: This product can be slightly irritating to the skin, but is not known to produce any chronic health effects. Treatment should be directed toward removing the source of irritation with symptomatic treatment as necessary.

Any other symptoms and signs of ill-health are likely to be due to other causes.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazards: Non flammable. No fire or explosion hazard exists.

Extinguishing Media: Use water-fog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Fire Fighting Procedures: If product is present in a fire, some smoke and toxic gases may be evolved. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Resin binders and facings may decompose, smolder or burn in fire situation or if heated over 300 C.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

If product is torn or loose, reseal and minimise fibre release. Personnel directly involved in clean up should wear protective equipment as described in Section 8 to prevent skin and eye irritation. Clean area so as to avoid dispersion of any irritant fibres using wet sweep methods or approved micro-filter equipped vacuum cleaner. Reuse where possible or place in a sealable plastic bag for disposal according to local authority guidelines

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Handling, installing or removing the product may result in some dust and airborne fibre; minimise eye or skin contact and inhalation during handling, installation and removal. Observe good personal hygiene including washing hands before eating. Remove protective equipment before entering eating areas. FBS-1 rock wool Insulation, once installed, does not release dust or fibres, and does not cause any health effects.

Storage: Store in sealed container in cool, dry area, removed from foodstuffs. Ensure packages are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage, and sealed when not in use. Avoid packaging being stored under UV light (direct sunlight) for long periods.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards: Australian Safety and Compensation Commission ASCC (formerly National Occupational Health & Safety Commission NOHSC) Australia Occupational Exposure Standard: None allocated for this product, but for airborne respirable fibres 0.5f/ml time-weighted average (TWA) standard is recommended and a standard of 2.0 mg/cubic metre time-weighted average (TWA) for non-respirable fibres (inspirable dusts). ASCC standards provide that all exposures should be kept as low as practicable. CSR Bradford Insulation anticipates that airborne respirable fibre levels will very rarely exceed 0.5 f/ml in user applications. During most applications and installation of this product, no special ventilation will be required. However, if dusty, or in confined spaces, local exhaust ventilation should be considered. For fixed manufacturing situations using this product the need for ventilation should be evaluated and, where high fibre levels are likely, ventilation systems should be considered. Work practices should aim to minimise the release of, and exposure to, fibres and/or dust. Hand tools that generate the least amount of dust and fibres are recommended. If power tools are used directly on the product appropriate dust collection systems are recommended. Work areas should be cleaned regularly and vacuuming or wet sweeping is recommended.

Eye Protection: When handling FBS-1 rock wool Insulation, particularly handling it overhead or in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas such as ceiling spaces or risers, eye contact with dust or fibre can be avoided by wearing dust resistant goggles conforming to Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1336.

Skin Protection: Direct skin contact can be minimised by wearing normal work clothing, a cap or hat, and standard duty gloves conforming to Australian Standard AS 2161. Work clothes should be washed regularly and separately from other clothes. Bradford Comfortsleeve™ is recommended for improved comfort when handling and installing product.

Respiratory Protection: When handling insulation, particularly during work in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas, an approved Class 1 particulate respirator conforming to Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 is recommended.

Personal Hygiene: Washing of exposed skin with soap and water at the end of a shift or as required is recommended.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	A matt of brown or greyish fibrous material resembling wool. It is supplied in different shapes and sizes wrapped in plastic. It may be rigid or flexible. Facings such as aluminium foil, calico, wire, and synthetic tissues are applied to meet specific purposes.
Odour:	Usually odourless but may have faint amine odour
pH:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	Not applicable
Melting Point:	>1000°C
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable
Specific gravity (H ₂ O = 1):	Variable
Solubility in water:	Negligible
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
Vapour Density:	Not applicable
Percent volatiles:	Very low; <1%
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature:	>300°C
Upper/Lower Explosive Limits (LEL/UEL):	Not applicable

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	No reported incompatibilities, however resin binders may be attacked by acidic, alkaline or solvent based substances. The cured resin is stable and will remain intact for the life of the product under normal atmospheric conditions.
Hazardous Polymerisation:	None known
Conditions to avoid:	None known
Hazardous Decomposition products:	None known

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Effects: Products designed for high temperature applications (above 177°C) may release gases (CO₂, formaldehyde, amines) from the resin bonding which are irritating to the eyes, nose and throat during initial heat-up. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use air supplied respirators during the first heat-up cycle.

Swallowed: Unlikely under normal conditions of use, but would result in irritation of the lips, mouth and stomach.

Eye: FBS-1 rock wool Insulation dust, if it gets into the eyes, may cause eye discomfort resulting in watering and redness.

Skin: Handling FBS-1 rock wool Insulation and its dust may irritate the skin resulting in itching and occasionally a red rash. The rash is not allergic and usually disappears quickly.

Inhaled: The dust may cause discomfort of the nose, throat and respiratory tract, especially in those suffering from upper respiratory or chest complaints such as hay fever asthma or bronchitis.

Chronic: There are no known long term health effects. Bradford FBS-1 rock wool insulation fibres have been tested in laboratory studies according to EC protocols ECB/TM26:27REV.7 1998 and shown to be bio-soluble. Bio-soluble means that any fibres inhaled into the lungs dissolve in body fluids and are then cleared from the lungs. Fibres would comply with the short term bio-persistence test and fulfill the requirements of Australian and international authorities on bio-solubility. ASCC/NOHSC and international authorities do not classify mineral wool fibres with high bio-solubility as carcinogenic.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Neither the raw materials used nor the finished product contain any ozone depleting chemicals. This product is not classified as a hazardous air pollutant. Rock wool is bio-soluble and in most ecosystems it would be expected to solubilize over a period of weeks to months. Binder-coated rock wool is hydrophobic, and no adverse environmental effects would be expected if accidentally released in the water or soil. No harm to fish or wildlife would be caused by this product.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Place in sealed, appropriately labelled plastic bags and dispose of in accordance with local authority guidelines. Clean area with micro equipped vacuum or wet sweep. Any waste material should be cleaned up and disposed of in accordance with local authority guidelines. Use protective equipment as described in Section 8 when handling uncontained material.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Transport Requirements: FBS-1 rock wool Insulation is not regulated as a Dangerous Good.
No special transport requirements are necessary.

UN number: None allocated

Class: None allocated

Subsidiary Risk 1: None allocated

Packaging Group: None allocated

Hazchem code: None allocated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification: Classified as Non Hazardous according to ASCC/NOHSC criteria.

Classified as Non Dangerous Goods according to criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Poisons Schedule: None allocated.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information and reference documents

Insulation Council of Australia and New Zealand: www.icanz.org.au

Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26 (Australia Wide)

National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)], April 2003

National Code Of Practice For The Labelling Of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)], March 1994, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

Australian Standards References:

AS/NZS 1336 Recommended practices for occupational eye protection.

AS/NZS 1715 Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 1716 Respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 2161 Occupational protective gloves.

This MSDS was correct at the time it was prepared (see below for the date). The Supplier, as part of its Health and Safety Programme, updates MSDS 's when its ongoing review process indicates a need for a change to be made. You should make sure that the MSDS you are reading and relying on is current. You can do this by contacting the Supplier at the above address.

Issue Date: September 2005

MSDS Revision Summary

Supersedes Issue Date: 07/2003

Reasons for Issue: Update format