Trafalgar Maxilite Fire Rated Board

Trafalgar Fire Containment Solutions

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Chemwatch: **5211-78**
Version No: **2.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **23/06/2016**
Print Date: **27/07/2016**
Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Trafalgar Maxilite Fire Rated Board
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Trafalgar Fire Containment Solutions
Address	Unit 1/13 Millenium Court Silverwater NSW 2128 Australia
Telephone	1800 888 714
Fax	+61 2 9748 4387
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Continued...

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1344-95-2	NotSpec.	calcium silicate CaSiO3
1318-00-9	NotSpec.	vermiculite
9004-34-6	NotSpec.	cellulose
Not Available	NotSpec.	Sand
Not Available	NotSpec.	Fillers

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ‣ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ‣ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ‣ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ‣ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ‣ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ‣ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ‣ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Continued...

Inhalation	‣ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ‣ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ‣ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ‣ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	‣ Generally not applicable. ‣ Immediately give a glass of water. ‣ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ‣ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ‣ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	May emit poisonous fumes.May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Secure load if safe to do so. ‣ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ‣ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ‣ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. ‣ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ‣ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ‣ Water may be used to prevent dusting. ‣ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. ‣ Flush spill area with water.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Continued...

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‣ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‣ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ‣ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ‣ Avoid physical damage to containers. ‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ‣ Use good occupational work practice. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	‣ Keep dry. ‣ Store under cover. ‣ Protect containers against physical damage. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium silicate CaSiO3	Calcium silicate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	cellulose	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	cellulose	Cellulose (paper fibre)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
vermiculite	Vermiculite, exfoliated	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
cellulose	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	100 ppm	350 ppm	29500 ppm
cellulose	Cellulose	30 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium silicate CaSiO3	Not Available	Not Available
vermiculite	Not Available	Not Available
cellulose	29,500 mg/m3	20,000 mg/m3

Continued...

Sand	Not Available	Not Available
Fillers	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use.
Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.
Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in

Continued...

	‣ their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ P.V.C. apron. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Skin cleansing cream. ‣ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Off white coloured board.

Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Continued...

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Trafalgar Maxilite Fire Rated Board	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium silicate CaSiO3	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	
vermiculite	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
cellulose	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Nil reported
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/L/4hr[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

VERMICULITE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
CALCIUM SILICATE CASIO3 & CELLULOSE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of

Continued...

	RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	⊘	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊘	**Reproductivity**	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊘	**STOT - Single Exposure**	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

Legend: ✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data required to make classification available*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
cellulose	EC50	384	Crustacea	42.76118mg/L	3
cellulose	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17857.93905mg/L	3
cellulose	LC50	96	Fish	7.45058mg/L	3
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
cellulose	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cellulose	LOW (LogKOW = -5.1249)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cellulose	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product /	Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Continued...

Packaging disposal	Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

CALCIUM SILICATE CASIO3(1344-95-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

VERMICULITE(1318-00-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CELLULOSE(9004-34-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (vermiculite)
Canada - NDSL	N (vermiculite; calcium silicate CaSiO3)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (vermiculite)
Japan - ENCS	N (vermiculite; cellulose)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (vermiculite)
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory* *N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
cellulose	9004-34-6, 68442-85-3

Continued...

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

end of SDS

X **SAFETY DATA SHEET** (INFORMATION FORM FOR CHEMICALS DATA)

Date: 9.9.2016 **Former date:** 9.7.2015

(*) concerns only chemical notification
(**) either 3.1 or 3.2 must be filled

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name / Substance name
PAROC stone wool (form shaped)
Company product code
-
REACH Registration number:
01-2119472313-44-0007 Paroc Oy Ab, Finland

01-2119472313-44-0017 Paroc Ab, Sweden

01-2119472313-44-0020 Paroc Polska sp. z o.o., Poland

01-2119472313-44-0014 UAB Paroc, Lithuania

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

The uses of the chemical
Stone wool products for building, technical and sound insulation. The products are form shaped like slabs, mats or pipe sections.

Classification of economic activities (NACE) (*)	268
Use categories (UC62) (*)	32
The chemical can be used by the general public (*)	x
The chemical is used by the general public only (*)	

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Supplier
Paroc Group

Street address	Energiakuja 3
Postcode and post office	00180 Helsinki
Post-office box	P.Box 240
Postcode and post office	00181 Helsinki
Telephone number	+358 46 876 8000
Telefax	+358 46 876 8002
E-mail address	Communications@paroc.com
Finnish Business ID (Y code) (*)	

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Product information: +358 46 876 8000
Operation hours: 8:00 – 17:00

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Paroc stone wool has no classification[1]

2.2 Label elements

Not applicable

[1]The European Regulation (ER) on Chemicals N° 1907/2006 (REACH) enforced on June 1st 2007 requires Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) only for hazardous substances and mixtures/preparations. Mineral wool products (slabs, mats, pipe sections or loos wool), are articles under REACH and therefore, MSDS is not legally required. Nevertheless, Paroc Group decides to provide its customers with the appropriate information for assuring safe handling and use of mineral wool through this MSDS.

2.3 Other hazards

The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching. Decomposition of binder above 190°C may produce carbon dioxide and some trace gases.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances (**)

Main constituent / constituent	CAS-, EC- or index number	Concentration
Mineral wool [2]	Not classified	95 – 99 %
Binder	Not classified	1 – 5 %
Oil	Not classified	0,1 – 0,5 %

[2] Man-made vitreous (silicate) fibres with random orientation with alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na2O+K2O+CaO+MgO+BaO) content greater than 18% by weight and fulfilling one of the nota Q conditions

Possible facing materials: glass mat, polyester mat, aluminium foil or paper

3.2 Mixtures (**)

Substance name	CAS-, EC- or index number	REACH Registration No.	Concentration	Classification

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Remove from exposure. Rinse the throat and blow nose to clear dust.
Skin contact: If itching occurs because of mechanical effects of the fibres, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin gently with cold water and soap.
Eyes contact: Rinse abundantly with water.
Ingestion: Drink plenty of water if accidentally ingested.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The mechanical effects of fibers can cause temporary itching

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Not applicable

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

There are no special demand for extinguishing media. Normal extinguishing media can be used.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Not applicable

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Not applicable

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

In case of presence of high concentration of dust, use the same personal protective equipment as mentioned in section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Not applicable

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Vacuum cleaner or dampen down with water spray prior to brushing up.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See secion 7.1 and 8.2.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

When installing insulation in unventilated spaces a suitable disposable facemask should be used. When handling product, cover exposed skin. Wear goggles when working with product overhead. Dispose of waste in accordance with local regulations. Clean area using vacuum equipment. If itching occurs, it may be lessened by rinsing in cold water before washing.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep material in original packaging protected against humidity and mechanical damage until it is to be used.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Not applicable

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

National occupational exposure limit values

Mineral wool fibre 1 fibre/cm^3 (FI, SWE, LT)

Other limit values

Inorganic dust 10 mg/m^3 (FI, SWE, LT) and 0,4 mg/m^3 (PL)

DNEL

Not applicable

PNEC

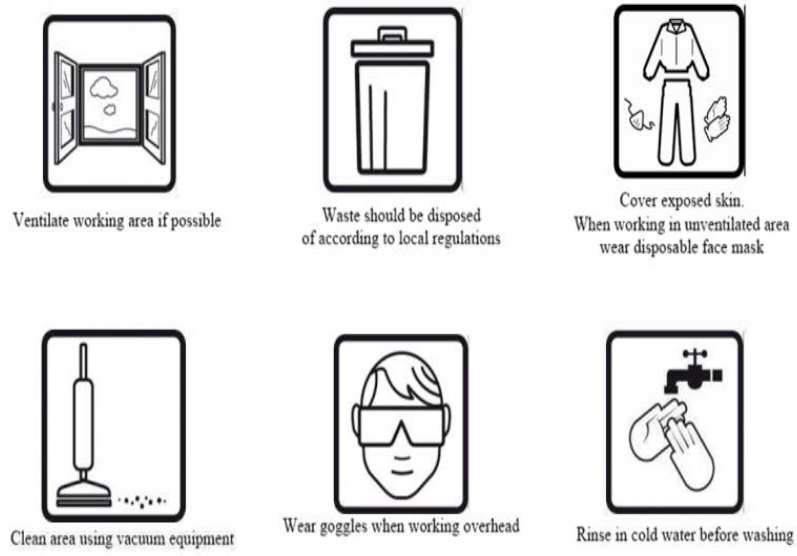
Not applicable

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

The following sentence and pictograms are printed on the packaging.

"*The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching*"



Eye / face protection

Wear goggles when working overhead. Eye protection to EN 166 is advised.

Skin protection

Cover exposed skin.

Hand protection

Gloves to avoid itching in conformaty with EN 388.

Respiratory protection

When working in unventilated area or during operations which can generate emission of any dust, wear disposable face mask. Type in accordance with EN 149 FFP2 is recommended.

Thermal hazards

Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

Not applicable

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid, fibrous, grey
Odour	Odourless
Odour threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	Over 1000°C stone wool begins to soften and melt
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non combustible
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	Not applicable
Vapour density	Not applicable
Relative density	20-250 kg/m3
Solubility(ies)	The products are practically insoluble in water and organic solutions.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not applicable
Oxidising properties	Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Not applicable

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Not applicable

10.2 Chemical stability

Not applicable

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not applicable

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Not applicable

10.5 Incompatible materials

Not applicable

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products

None in normal condition of use.

For high temperature uses:

Thermal decomposition of binder starts above190°C releasing smelling/odorous gases. The duration and amount of release is dependent upon the thickness of insulation, binder content and the temperature applied. During first heating, good ventilation or appropriate personal protection equipment are required.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not toxic

Skin corrosion/irritation

The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching.

Serious eye damage/irritation

May cause short-term mechanical irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

May cause short-term mechanical irritation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not applicable

Carcinogenicity

Not applicable

Reproductive toxicity

Not applicable

STOT-single exposure

Not applicable

STOT-repeated exposure

Not applicable

Aspiration hazard

Not applicable

Other information

Not applicable

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Not toxic

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Persistent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

A very small possibility for water species

12.4 Mobility in soil

A very small possibility

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable

12.6 Other adverse effects

Not applicable

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Stone wool waste is according to the European waste catalogue classified as non-hazardous waste (code 17 06 04) and can be disposed on a landfill for non-hazardous waste.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

14.2	**UN proper shipping name**
	Not applicable
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**
	Not applicable
14.4	**Packing group**
	Not applicable
14.5	**Environmental hazards**
	Not applicable
14.6	**Special precautions for user**
	Not applicable
14.7	**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code**
	Not applicable

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

The stone wool fibres meet the claims in Note Q according to the European Classification Regulation No 1272/2008 about classification, labelling and packaging (CLP). Paroc stone wool has no classification.
All products manufactured by Paroc are made of non-classified fibres and are certified by EUCEB and RAL.
EUCEB, European Certification Board of Mineral Wool Products – www.euceb.org is a voluntary initiative by the mineral wool industry. It is an independent certification authority guarantees that products are made of fibres, which comply with the exoneration criteria for carcinogenicity (Note Q) of the Directive 97/69/EC and the Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.
The products conform to the EUCEB and RAL certification. The EUCEB and RAL logo on the package is a proof of that.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Not applicable

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Indication of changes
Clarification in section 2
Abbreviations and acronyms
Not applicable
Key literature references and sources for data
See section 15.
Used method in evaluating classification
See section 15.
List of relevant H-and P-phrases or/and safety and precautionary statements
No safety or precautionary statements.
Training advice for workers Not applicable