

MATERIAL SAFETY DATASHEET

(Following Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006 & (EC) No 1272/2008)

MSDS Number: 1105

Date of first issue: 01 August 1995

Date of last revision: 16 July 2013

1 - Identification of product

1.1 - Identification of Product

EPB 213S, EPB 302S, Fesco Board S, Fesco C-S, Fesco Drain S, Fesco S, Fescofit S, Retrofit L-S, Retrofit S,

The above-mentioned products are expanded perlite thermal insulation boards with a bitumen top.

1.2 - Use of Product

These products are used as flat roofing insulation boards for torch-applied roofing felts.

1.3 - Identification of Company

U.K. THERMAL CERAMICS LIMITED
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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Tel: + 44 (0) 7931 963 973

Language: English

Opening hours: Only available during office hours

2 - Hazard Identification

2.1 - Classification of the substance/ mixture

2.1.1 CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008

Not applicable

2.1.2 CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC

Not applicable

2.2 - Labelling Elements

Not applicable

2.3 - 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 On Ingredients

DESCRIPTION

These products in the form of board combine insulation with resistance to fire, mechanical properties, compressive strength and dimensional stability.

Composition

COMPONENT	%	CAS Number	Index number	REACH Registration Number
Expanded perlite	40-65	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not yet available
Cellulose fibre	20-35	265-995-8	Not Applicable	Not yet available
Mineral wool	10-20	65997-17-3	Not Applicable	Not yet available
Bitumen	5-20	232-490-9	Not Applicable	Not yet available
Starch	2-5	232-679-6	Not Applicable	Not yet available

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

4 - First-Aid measures

4.1 - Skin

In case of skin irritation rinse affected areas with water and wash gently. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.

4.2 - Eyes

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

4.3 - 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

This material is classified as a fire retardant.

Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding combustible materials.

6 - Accidental Release Measures

6.1 - PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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.

6.2 - ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Prevent further dust dispersion for example by damping the materials.

Do not flush spillage to drain and prevent from entering natural watercourses.

Check for local regulations, which may apply

6.3 - METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP

Pick up large pieces and use a vacuum cleaner.

If brushes are used, ensure that the area is wetted down first.

Do not use compressed air for clean up.

Do not allow to become windblown.

7 - Handling and storage

7.1 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Handling can be a source of dust emission and therefore the processes should be designed to limit the amount of handling. Whenever possible, handling should be carried out under controlled conditions (i.e., using dust exhaust system).

Regular good housekeeping will minimise secondary dust dispersal.

7.2 - CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE

Store in original packaging in a dry area.

Always use sealed and clearly labelled containers.

Avoid damaging containers.

Reduce dust emission during unpacking.

7.3 - SPECIFIC END USE

Please refer to your local Morgan Thermal Ceramics' supplier.

8 - Risk Management Measures / Exposures Controls / Personal Protection

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) in different countries are given below:

COUNTRY	EXPOSURE LIMIT*			SOURCE
	Inhalable dust (2)	Respirable dust (2)	Mineral wWool (1)	
Germany	10 mg/m ³	63 mg/m ³	0.5 f/ml	TRGS 900, Bundesarbeitsblatt 4/1999
France	10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	1.0 f/ml	Circulaire TR 82/46 de Juillet 1982
U.K.	10 mg/m ³	4 mg/m ³	2.0 f/ml and 5 mg/m ³	HSE - EH40/99

(1) 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.

(2) Gravimetric concentrations of respirable or inhalable dust – 8-hour time weighted average.* 8 hour time weighted average numerical concentrations of airborne respirable fibres measured by the conventional membrane filter method or gravimetric concentration of dust.

8.2 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS

8.2.1 APPROPRIATE 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 fitted with a HEPA filter. Avoid brushing and compressed air.

If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist to design workplace controls and practices.

The use of products specially tailored to your application(s) will help to control dust. Some products can be delivered ready for use to avoid further cutting or machining. Some could be pre-treated or packaged to minimise or avoid dust release during handling.

Consult your supplier for further details

8.2.2 - 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 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 local Thermal Ceramics supplier.

Information and training of workers

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

8.2.3 - Environmental Exposure Controls

Refer to local, national or European applicable environmental standards for release to air water and soil.

For waste, refer to section13

9 - Physical and chemical properties

APPEARANCE	Brown to light brown board
BOILING POINT	Not applicable
FLASH POINT	Not applicable
AUTOFLAMMABILITY	Not applicable
OXIDISING PROPERTIES	Not applicable
RELATIVE DENSITY	> 135 kg/m ³
SOLUBILITY	Slight
PARTITION COEFFICIENT	Not applicable
ODOUR	Slight
MELTING POINT	> 1300°C
FLAMMABILITY	Not applicable
EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES	Not applicable
VAPOUR PRESSURE	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
LENGTH WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN DIAMETER	> 1.5 µm

10 - Stability and Reactivity

10.1 - Reactivity

The material is stable and non reactive.

10.2 - Chemical Stability

The product is inorganic, stable and inert

10.3 - Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None

10.4 - Conditions to Avoid

Please refer to handling and storage advice in Section 7

10.5 - Incompatible Materials

None

10.6 - Hazardous decomposition products

None

11 - Toxicological information

11.1 - TOXICOKINETICS, METABOLISM AND DISTRIBUTION

11.1.1 BASIC TOXICOKINETICS

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion, available toxicological information is as follows:

11.1.2 Human Toxicological data

RESPIRATORY TOXICITY FOR MINERAL WOOLS

Epidemiological studies did not show any health effects related to fibres among Mineral Wool manufacturing workers. The excess of lung cancers reported in 1982 have been the subject of additional investigations and the examination of the confounding factors showed that the excess were not attributed to fibres. Smoking has been identified as the most important of these confounding factors.

11.2 - INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

RESPIRATORY TOXICITY

Fibres contained in this product have been tested for their biopersistence using methods devised by the European Union.

The biopersistence values measured exonerate such wools from carcinogen classification under the criteria listed in nota Q of Directive 67/548/EEC/97/69/EC

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES FOR MINERAL WOOL

Animal inhalation studies on mineral wools did show neither pulmonary fibrosis nor lung cancer nor mesotheliomas. Intratracheal and intraperitoneal injection studies did not show any disease except those involving selected fine glass fibres for special uses or experimental rock wools.

CHRONIC TOXICITY

Studies in which condensed fractions of bitumen vapour were painted on the skin of animals have shown the development of skin tumours. However, no association between human exposure to bitumen and cancer has been reported.

IARC states there is inadequate evidence that bitumen alone are carcinogenic to humans.

When tested using approved methods (as listed in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Annex 8, Section 8.1), 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 a slight reddening. Unlike other irritant reactions this is not the result of allergy or chemical skin damage but is caused by mechanical effects.

12 - Ecological information

These products are inert materials that remain stable overtime.

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

13 - Disposal Considerations

WASTE TREATMENT

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.

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.

Additional information

When disposing of waste and assigning European Waste Code (EWC) any possible contamination during use will need to be considered and expert guidance sought as necessary.

14 - Transport information

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

Ensure that dust is not windblown during transportation.

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

15 - Regulatory information

SAFETY HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCES OR MIXTURES

EU regulations:

- Council Directive 67/548/EEC "on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances as modified and adapted to the technical progress" (OJEC L 196 of 16 August 1967, p.1 and its modifications and adaptations to technical progress).
- Council Directive 1999/45/EC of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (OJ L 200 of 30.7.1999)
- 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, labelling 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).
- Commission regulation (EC) No 790/2009 of 10 August 2009 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.
- The 1st Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 enters into force on 25 September 2009. It transfers the 30th and 31st ATPs of Directive 67/548/EEC to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

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.

Chemical Safety Reports have been requested from suppliers, as soon as this information is available it will be shared with downstream users.

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, labelling 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

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

- a) control measures are taken to reduce dust emissions;
- b) all personnel directly involved wear an appropriate respirator to minimise exposure; and
- c) Compliance with local regulatory limits.

website

For more information connect to:

The Morgan Thermal Ceramics' website: (<http://www.morganthermalceramics.com/>)

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

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

Revision Summary

General Update of SDS to comply with REACH Regulation, changes to sections 1-16

technical data sheets

For more information on individual products please see the relevant technical data sheet listed below.

Product Datasheet Code

Other Information

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).