

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET FBS-1 INSULATION GLASSWOOL

## Non-Hazardous Substance Non-Dangerous Goods

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER	
Product Name:	FBS-1 INSULATION GLASSWOOL
Other Names:	FBS-1 Insulation Glasswool is made up into many insulation products having individual trade names. Typically it is supplied in the form of batts, slabs, tiles or sheets.
Recommended Use:	Thermal and acoustic insulation, and energy conservation. Used in homes, public and commercial buildings, warehouses, industrial and petrochemical plants, motor vehicles, ships, public transport, power stations and white goods.
Supplier:	Insulation Council of Australia and New Zealand (ICANZ)
Address:	Suite 201, Level 2, 18 Kavanagh St, Southbank VIC 3006
Telephone:	1300 363 742 (within Australia only), or 61 3 9929 4150
Email address:	info@icanz.org.au
Website:	www.icanz.org.au
Emergency contact:	000 Fire Brigade and Police or 13 11 26 Poisons Information Centre (available in Australia only)

Because FBS-1 Insulation Glasswool products manufactured in Australia and New Zealand by member companies of ICANZ are classified as NON-HAZARDOUS, a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is not strictly required under Australian Regulations. This model MSDS is issued by ICANZ for the information of users, installers and the community. It has been formatted in accordance with the Code on Preparation of a Material Safety Data Sheet 2003 Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC).

The suppliers of these products also issue their own MSDS which reflect the health & safety information in this sheet and contain other product-specific information. Individual MSDS are available from suppliers' websites, or on request. The health & safety information for these products must not be altered, deleted or added to.

## **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**: Classified as **Non-Hazardous** according to the criteria of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (formerly NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008] 3rd Edition. FBS-1 Insulation Glasswool is classified as **Non-Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS		
Chemical Name:	Proportion:	CAS Number:
Mineral glasswool fibre (amorphous, non-crystalline, bio-soluble – Note Q applicable)	>85%	-
Heat-cured resin (fibre binding agent)	<15%	25104-55-6
Mineral oil (solvent-refined dust suppression agent)	<1%	-

Note: Traces (<0.1%) of volatile original components of resin may remain in recently manufactured product.

	SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES
Swallowed:	Rinse lips and mouth with water.
Eye:	Flush with clean water. If discomfort persists, seek medical attention.
Skin:	Flush off with water, preferably running. If itch or discomfort persists, seek medical attention.
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Advice to doctor:	Any symptoms and signs of ill-health are likely to be due to other causes. Can be slightly itchy on prolonged contact with skin. Does not produce any acute or chronic health effects. Treatment should be directed toward cleansing the skin and symptomatic treatment as necessary.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	
Flammability:	Non flammable, will not burn.
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	As needed for surrounding fire conditions. Any extinguishing media may be used as required. Waterfog may be used to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
Hazards from combustion products:	FBS-1 Insulation Glasswool is non-flammable, but the plastic wrapping, resin binder, and some facings may decompose, smoulder or burn in a fire or when heated above 300°C. If product is present in a fire, toxic gases or smoke may be evolved depending on surrounding fire conditions.
Fire Fighting Procedures:	As needed for surrounding fire conditions. If required, evacuate area and contact emergency services; remain upwind and notify those downwind of fire hazard; and wear protective equipment including Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).
HAZCHEM Code:	None allocated.

	SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
Containment Procedure:	If product is torn or loose, cover or reseal to minimise fibre release. Reuse where possible or place in a sealable plastic bag for disposal according to local authority guidelines.
Clean Up Procedure:	Personnel directly involved in clean-up of loose material should wear personal protective equipment as described in Section 8. Clean area so as to avoid dispersion of loose material or fibres using wet sweep methods or vacuum cleaner.

SECTION 7: HANDLING & STORAGE	
Handling:	These products are safe in use. Once installed, the product does not release dust or fibres. 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 (see Section 8). Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Remove personal protective equipment before entering eating areas.
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.
Incompatibilities:	None

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION		
Exposure Standards:  None allocated for FBS-1 Insulation Glasswool products, which may be regarded as nuisance dusts.  ICANZ recommends following the National Occupational Exposure Standard (NES) Australian Safety and Compensation Council, ASCC (formerly NOHSC) general guide to keep all occupational exposures to dust and other atmospheric contaminants to as low a level as is workable (practicable).  For non-hazardous nuisance dusts: 2.0 mg/m3 TWA for inspirable dusts and/or 10 mg/m3 TWA for total dust (of any type, or particle size) is recommended.  TWA is the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an 8-hour working day, for a 5-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.		
Engineering Controls, Ventilation:	During most applications and installation no special ventilation will be required. However, if installing in dusty or poorly-ventilated areas, or during the first heat-up cycle in high-temperature applications, local exhaust ventilation should be considered. Work practices should aim to minimise the release of, and exposure to, fibres and/or dust. Hand tools generate the least amount of dust and fibres. 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.	
Personal Protection	on	
Skin Protection:	Direct skin contact can be minimised by wearing long-sleeved shirts and long trousers, 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.	
Eye Protection:	When handling these products, particularly 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 ventilated non-fogging dust-resistant goggles conforming to Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1336.	

Respiratory Protection:	None normally required. If dust is generated in enclosed or poorly-ventilated areas, an approved particulate respirator conforming to Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 is recommended. P1, P2 or N95 type respirators are appropriate. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly, and kept in clean storage when not in use.
Personal Hygiene:	Washing of exposed skin with soap and water at the end of a shift or as required is recommended as a comfort measure.

SECTION	SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
Appearance:	A matt of fibrous material resembling wool. It is supplied in different shapes and sizes, in outer packaging. It may be rigid or flexible, and facings such as aluminium foil, vinyl, and synthetic tissues applied to meet specific purposes.	
Odour:	Slight amine/sour odour, particularly when recently manufactured, then odourless	
pH:	Not applicable	
Boiling Point:	Not applicable	
Melting Point:	> 704°C	
Vapour Pressure/Density:	Not applicable	
Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1)	Generally low, but variable depending on facings	
Solubility in water:	Insoluble	
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content / % Volatiles:	Very low; <1% (as specified by the Green Building Council of Australia)	
Flash Point:	Not applicable	
Decomposition Temperature:	> 300°C	
Lower/Upper Explosive Limits:	Not applicable	

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
Chemical Stability:	Stable. The cured resin is stable and will remain intact for the life of the product under normal atmospheric conditions.
Incompatible Materials/ Conditions to Avoid:	No reported incompatibilities. Acids, alkalis or organic solvents may cause degradation of resin binder.
Hazardous Reactions/ Decomposition Products:	None known

## **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicology data:** The fibre component of these products is classified by Safe Work Australia (formerly ASCC/NOHSC) as Mineral Wool (Not Elsewhere Specified).

In accord with EU ATP 31 (2009) these fibres are not classified as irritant, and being bio-soluble they are not regarded as carcinogenic. FBS-1 Insulation Glasswool fibres manufactured in Australia and New Zealand (since 2001) are bio-soluble, which means that any fibres inhaled into the lungs dissolve in body fluids and are then cleared from the lungs. They are certified as having low biopersistence, e.g. after inhalation, as specified under Note Q as listed in the Australian Hazardous Substances Information System and in the Australian Approved Criteria documentation. Fibres of these products comply with the short-term bio-persistence test and fulfil the requirements of Australian and international authorities on bio-solubility. SWA (formerly ASCC/NOHSC) and international authorities do not classify mineral wool fibres with high bio-solubility as carcinogenic or as capable of causing fibrosis.

Fibres are generally clumped by the binder or resin coating and single strand respirable fibre is present only in trace amounts when any dust is formed in the workplace during installation. Bound fibre is not of respirable size. Extensive research over the past 50 years on workers handling these fibres and products in many countries has shown that the inspirable and respirable size fibres are not harmful, having no long term health effects or respiratory effects.

Toxicology test data is generally not available on the products, but is estimated as being very low with LD50 >5000 mg/kg.

#### Health Effects: Acute (short-term)

Swallowed:	Unlikely in normal use, but may result in temporary itching of the lips, mouth and throat. Attempting to swallow large amounts would be expected to cause gagging and possibly vomiting.
Eyes:	May cause eye discomfort resulting in watering and redness.
Skin:	Handling repeatedly during installation may cause temporary itching of exposed skin. This is not an allergy and usually disappears quickly.
Inhaled:	Unprotected exposure to high levels of dust of these products (during installation or removal) may cause discomfort of the nose, throat, and upper and lower respiratory tract, especially in persons suffering from upper respiratory or chest complaints such as hay fever, asthma or bronchitis.

Note: Products used in high temperature applications (above 177°C) may release fumes from the resin bonding during initial heat-up. In these applications and where suitable protective equipment is not worn (see Section 8), then some irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract may occur. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use air-supplied respirators during the first heat-up cycle.

### Health Effects: Chronic (long-term)

There are no known long-term health effects.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Ecotoxicity:	Neither the raw materials nor the finished product contain any ozone-depleting chemicals. This product is not classified as a hazardous air pollutant. No specific data is available on ecotoxicity, but estimations based on toxicity information suggest that the materials in these products are not toxic to fish, birds insects or organisms in the environment. No harm to fish or wildlife would be caused by this product.
Persistence and Degradability:	FBS-1 Insulation Glasswool is bio-soluble and in most ecosystems it would be expected to solubilize over a period of weeks to months. Binder-coated insulation wool is hydrophobic, and no adverse environmental effects would be expected if accidentally released in water or soil.

#### **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Place in plastic bags or containers and close or seal for disposal in accordance with local authority guidelines. Label as NON-HAZARDOUS insulation wool or as general building waste (non-hazardous), as appropriate to assist local authorities waste disposal sites. Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW classifies glasswool insulation as General Solid Waste (non-putrescible), and local authorities will usually advise any local handling arrangements at their disposal sites.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION				
Transport Requirements:	FBS-1 Insulation Glasswool products are not classified as Dangerous Goods and have no special transport requirements.			
UN number: None allocated Packing Group: None allocated		Class: None allocated HAZCHEM code: None all	Subsidiary Risk: None allocated ocated	

## **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Poisons Schedule:** None allocated. No specific regulatory requirements are applicable regarding occupational health and safety, consumer protection or environmental protection measures.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION					
	The following references are intended as guides to good industrial practice applicable to building and construction products.				
AS/N7S 1336 Recommended Practices for Occupational Eve Protection		Recommended Practices for Occupational Eva Protection			

AS/NZS 1336	Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection
AS/NZS 1715, 1716	Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
AS 2161	Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves)

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