
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

No classification. Refer Worksafe Australia Classifying Clause 1.14

1. IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

Brand Name: Excelfrax 550 Felt

Product Names: Excelfrax 550 Felt

Other Names: Glass Wool (MMVF)

UN Number: None Allocated
DG Class None Allocated
Packaging Group None Allocated
Hazchem Code None Allocated
Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled
Product Use Thermal Insulation

Manufacturer/Supplier: Unifrax GmbH
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D-40564 Dusseldorf
Germany

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St. Helens, Merseyside
UK

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42420 Lorette, **France**

Contact: See Page 7.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Flammability

Fire Hazards: Non flammable

Explosive Hazards: Non explosive

Health Hazards: Mild irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory system may result from exposure.

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3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition:

Excelfrax 550 is composed of specially blended glass fibres and contains no binders.

Ingredients:

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>R Phrases</u>
Glass Wool	65997-17-3	Xn	R40

Other Information:

Exelfrax 550 Felt is an inorganic self-supporting insulation material available in the form of a felt mat.

Use of the Product:

Application as thermal insulation at temperature up to 550°C, in various industrial process equipment including automotive and domestic appliance industries.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID

Eye:

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

Skin:

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

Inhalation:

Remove exposed person/s from source of exposure to fresh air. Drink water and blow nose.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR:

Skin and respiratory effects are the result of temporary, mild mechanical irritation; fibre exposure does not result in allergic manifestations.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES.

Fire Explosion Hazard:

Non flammable and non explosive.

**Hazardous Reactions/
Decomposition Products**

Refer to SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Hazchem Code:

None Allocated.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Spills or Release
To the Environment**

Where possible, use vacuum suction to clean up spilled material. Use dust suppressant where sweeping is necessary. Avoid clean up procedures that may result in water pollution. Personal safety and exposure recommendations described elsewhere in this data sheet apply to exposure during clean up of spilled material.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Storage Precautions:

Store in original packaging in dry area whilst awaiting use. Always use sealed and visibly labeled containers. Avoid damaging containers. Reduce dust emission during unpacking. Emptied containers, which may contain debris, should be cleaned before disposal or recycling.

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 minimize secondary dust dispersal.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Control:

Australian Safety and Compensation Commission (ASCC) standards provide that all exposures should be kept as low as practicable. Airborne respirable fibre levels will very rarely exceed 0.5 f/ml in user applications. During most applications and installations of this product, no special ventilation will be required, however, if dusty or in confined spaces, local exhaust ventilation 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.

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8. Exposure Controls & Personal Protection cont'd:

Engineering Controls:

Use engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation, point of generation dust collection, down draft work stations, emission controlling tool designs, and materials handling equipment designed to minimize airborne fiber emissions.

Airborne Fibre levels should be kept below 0.5 f/ml, if this is not possible then more extensive precautions are required as outlined below in "Personal Protective Equipment".

PERSONAL PROTECTION :

Respiratory protection:

When engineering and/or administrative controls are insufficient to maintain workplace concentrations below the NOHSC TWA Exposure Standard of 0.5 f/ml, the use of appropriate respiratory protection, conforming to AS/NZS 1716 and 1715, is recommended. The evaluation of workplace hazards and the identification of appropriate respiratory protection is best performed, on a case by case basis, by a qualified Occupational Hygienist.

Eye/Face protection:

Wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields to prevent eye irritation. The use of contact lenses is not recommended, unless used in conjunction with appropriate eye protection. Do not touch eyes with soiled body parts or materials. If possible, have eye-washing facilities readily available where eye irritation can occur.

Skin protection:

Wear gloves, head coverings and full body clothing as necessary to prevent skin irritation and possible skin sensitisation. Washable or disposable clothing may be used. If possible, do not take unwashed clothing home. If soiled work clothing must be taken home, employers should ensure employees are thoroughly trained on the best practices to minimize or avoid non-work dust exposure (e.g., vacuum clothes before leaving the work area, wash work clothing separately, rinse washer before washing other household clothes, etc.).

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9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	White	Density:	130kg/m ³
Melting Point:	700 °C	Oxidising Properties:	None
Flamm. Limit LEL:	None	Physical State:	Solid
pH Value:	NA		

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Hazardous Reactions Refer to SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION
Decomposition Products

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Irritant Properties

All man-made mineral fibres, can produce a mild mechanical irritation resulting in itching or rarely, in some sensitive individuals, 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product is an inert material, which remains stable over time.

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

Waste shall be placed in containers, plastic bags or other methods which will prevent Fiber and/or dust emission and disposed of in accordance with the local waste disposal authority requirements. There may be specific regulations at the Local, State or Federal level that pertain to this material.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous goods. No special transport requirements are necessary.

Ensure that dust is not wind blown during transportation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Risk Statement: R40 (3) Possible risk of irreversible effects. R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Safety Statement: S22 Do not breathe dust. S52 Avoid contact with eyes. S38 In insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. S40 To clean floor and all objects contaminated by this Material, use AS approved HEPA fitted vacuum cleaner. S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/Face protection.

Hazard Category: Harmful, irritant.

Poisons Schedule: Not scheduled.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

RCF DEVITRIFICATION

As produced, all RCG fibers are vitreous (glassy) materials which do not contain crystalline silica. Continued exposure to elevated temperatures may cause these fibers to devitrify (become crystalline). The first crystalline formation (mullite) begins to occur at approximately 985° C (1805° F). Crystalline phase silica may begin to form at temperatures of approximately 1200° C (2192° F). The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase formation is dependent on the duration and temperature of exposure, fiber chemistry and/or the presence of fluxing agents. The presence of crystalline phases can be confirmed only through laboratory analysis of the "hot face" fibre.

IARC's evaluation of crystalline silica states "Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" and additionally

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16. Other Information cont'd.

notes "carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied" (IARC Monograph Vol. 68, 1997). NTP lists all polymorphs of crystalline silica amongst substances which may "reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens".

IARC and NTP did not evaluate after-service RCF, which may contain various crystalline phases. However, an analysis of after-service RCF samples obtained pursuant to an exposure monitoring agreement with the USEPA, found that in the furnace conditions sampled, most did not contain detectable levels of crystalline silica. Other relevant RCF studies found that (1) simulated after-service RCF showed little, or no, activity where exposure was by inhalation or by intraperitoneal injection; and (2) after-service RCF was not cytotoxic to macrophage-like cells at concentrations up to 320 g/cm² - by comparison, pure quartz or cristobalite were significantly active at much lower levels (circa 20 g/cm²).

CONTACT DETAILS:

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... End Of Report ...

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