

Unifrax Australia Pty. Ltd.

336 Settlement Road
Thomastown, VIC 3074

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FIBERFRAX® PUMPABLE XJ

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified as Hazardous according to Criteria of Worksafe Australia

1. IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

Brand Name: Fiberfrax® Pumpable

Ship. Name (CSN): None Allocated

Other Names: Pumpable XJ
Pumpable XJ 1400
XJ-1
XJ-1400

UN Number: None allocated
DG Class: None allocated
Packaging Group: None allocated
Hazchem Code: None allocated
Poisons Schedule: Not scheduled
Product Use: High Temperature expansion joint mastic, insulating gap filler.

Manufacturer/Supplier: Unifrax Australia Pty. Ltd.
336 Settlement Road
Thomastown 3074
Victoria

Contact Details: See Page 14.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Flammability:

Fire Hazards: Non flammable

Explosive Hazards: Non Explosive

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2. Hazards Identification cont'd:

Health Hazards: Irritating to eyes, skin, respiratory system and disturbances to Gastro intestines.

Other Health Hazard Information

Medical Conditions generally aggravated by Exposure Chronic bronchial or lung disease, or bronchial hyperactivity, can be aggravated by exposure to these materials.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Water	7732-18-5	0-68%
	Ceramic fibre	65997-17-3	5-20%
	Silicon Dioxide (amphorous)	7631-86-9	0-20%
	Cellulose derivative	9032-42-2	1-7%

Other Information Remaining components not determined to be hazardous and/or hazardous components present at less than 1.0% (0.1% for Worksafe Australia Cat. 1 & 2 carcinogens).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion Ingestion is unlikely, but if it does occur DO NOT induce vomiting; drink plenty of water. Material should be excreted naturally, but if effects persists seek medical attention.

Eye Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, after removing any contact lenses. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough

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4. First Aid Measures cont'd:

rinsing. Do not rub eyes. Seek medical advice as good work hygiene practice in all cases of eye contamination.

Skin

If skin becomes irritated, remove contaminated clothing. Wash area of contact thoroughly with soap and water. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin. Using a skin cream or lotion after washing may be helpful. If effects persist seek medical advice.

Inhalation

Remove exposed person/s from source of exposure, to fresh air. Recovery should be rapid, but if effects persists seek medical advice.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash station and normal washroom facilities must be provided.

Advice to Doctor

Acute effects are essentially irritant in nature. Refer to 'OTHER INFORMATION' section for chronic and long term exposures.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES.

Fire Explosion Hazard: Not Flammable and not explosive.

**Hazardous Reactions/
Decomposition Products** Refer to SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION
Incompatible with hydrofluoric acid and concentrated alkali.

Hazchem Code: None Allocated.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Leaks:

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

Handling:

In the *installation* of unbonded materials, the following handling and installation procedures are recommended:

- a) All installation practices should be designed to minimise the liberation of any airborne fibre or dust.
- b) In large installations of several days/weeks duration, the installation area should be clearly designated and barriers erected to prevent access.
- c) The ceramic materials should be stored in sealed plastic bags or similar containers until installation is to proceed. These containers should only be opened within the designated work area when work is to start.
- d) Where possible, materials should be delivered in sizes such that a minimum of handling is required. However when cutting or drilling is required, these should be done with hand tools fitted with local exhaust extraction. The exhaust from such extraction equipment should be fitted and positioned away from other work areas.
- e) Empty storage bags should be folded and stored in a waste container along with any waste material.
- f) Upon completion of the job, all excess materials should

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7. Handling & Storage cont'd:

be sealed in bags prior to removal from the designated work area. The work area should be vacuumed using an industrial vacuum cleaner. Wet mopping and wiping can be utilised if an industrial vacuum cleaner is not available.

In the **removal** of ceramic fibre materials the following procedures are recommended:

- a) All practices should be designed to minimise the liberation of any airborne fibre or dust.
- b) In large installations of several days/weeks duration, the installation area should be clearly designated and barriers erected to prevent access.
- c) Upon completion of the job, all excess materials should be sealed in bags prior to removal from the designated work area. The work area should be vacuumed using an industrial vacuum cleaner. Wet mopping and wiping can be utilised if an industrial vacuum cleaner is not available.

Storage Precautions: No special storage or transport requirements

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:	NAME	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
	Silicon Dioxide (amorphous)	-	2	-	-

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8. Exposure Controls & Personal Protection cont'd:

Other Exposure Info.

No exposure standard has been established by Worksafe Australia (WSA), for this product. WSA however, has set exposure standards for the ingredient/s listed above and 0.5 fibre/ml for synthetic mineral fibre. For situations where most of the airborne material is of non-respirable fibre, a secondary and complementary standard of 2 mg/m³, is applicable to minimise upper respiratory tract irritation, but in NOT to take place over the respirable fibre standard. As established by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Worksafe Australia).

Eng. Controls

Where possible use engineering controls such as exhaust ventilation and dust collection devices to reduce airborne fibre levels. Where these are not feasible, or do not reduce airborne concentrations of fibres to below 0.5 fibre/ml, or material has been exposed to greater than 1000oc, more extensive precautions are required as outlined below in 'Personal Protection'.

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Respiratory Type (AS116)

The Workplace Australia TWA exposure standard for cristobalite is 0.1mg/m³; OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) for cristobalite is 0.05mg/m³ (respirable dust). The ACGIH threshold limit value (TLV) for cristobalite 0.05 1mg/m³ (respirable dust) (ACGIH 1991-1992).

Use AS, NIOSH or MSHA approved equipment when airborne limits may be exceeded. Minimal acceptable respirators recommended for given airborne cristobalite concentrations are as follows:

CONCENTRATION: Up to 5 fibres/ml or up to 10 times

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8. Exposure Controls & Personal Protection cont'd:

the OSHA PEL for cristobalite.

RESPIRATOR TYPE: P2 Type, Half-face cartridge respirator with high-efficiency filters. (eg. 3M 6000 with 2040 filter or equivalent).

CONCENTRATION: Up to 25 fibres/ml or 50 times the OSHA PEL for cristobalite (2.5mg/m³).

RESPIRATOR TYPE: P3 Type, Full-face cartridge respirator with high-efficiency filters. (eg. 3M 7800S with 7255 filter or equivalent).

CONCENTRATION: Greater than 25 fibres/ml or 50 times the OSHA PEL for cristobalite (2.5mg/m³).

RESPIRATOR TYPE: P3 Type, Full-face cartridge respirator with high-efficiency filters. (eg. 3M 7800S with W9435 hose and W2806 regulator or equivalent).

If airborne filter or cristobalite concentrations are not known, as minimum protection, use AS, NIOSH or MSHA approved half face, air purifying respirator with HEPA filter cartridges. Insulation surfaces should be lightly sprayed with water before removal to suppress airborne dust. As water evaporates during removal, additional water should be sprayed on the surfaces as needed. Only enough water should be sprayed to suppress dust so that water does not run onto the floor of the work area. To aid the wetting process, a surfactant may be used. After RCF removal is completed, dust suppressing cleaning methods, such as wet sweeping or vacuuming, should be used to clean the work area. If dry vacuuming is used, the vacuum must be equipped with a HEPA filter. Air blowing or dry

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8. Exposure Controls & Personal Protection cont'd:

sweeping should not be used. Dust suppressing components can be used to clean up light dust.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, or chemical goggles must be worn when handling this material. Wear safety glasses or chemical goggles to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn unless chemical goggles are also worn and care is taken not to touch the eye with contaminated parts of the body. Have eye washing facilities readily available where eye contact can occur.

Clothing

Wear gloves, hats or full body clothing to prevent skin as necessary. Use separate lockers for work clothes to prevent fibre transfer to street clothes. Avoid taking unwashed work clothes home or provide disposable work clothing. Wash work clothes separately from other clothing. Rinse washing machine thoroughly after use. If clothing is to be laundered by someone else, inform launderer of proper procedure.

Protective Equipment:

The National Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres (NOHSC 1990) advises that for installation and removal of both bonded and unbonded ceramic fibre material the following personal protective equipment should be used:

- a) Disposable coveralls or long sleeve, loose fitting clothing and gloves (launderable clothing should be washed separately from other clothing).
 - b) Where overhead work is involved, goggles and head covering should be worn; and
 - c) A half-face (P1 or P2) respirator should be worn during work in enclosed or poorly ventilated spaces, or where evidence suggests that respirable fibre levels may exceed 0.5 f/ml.
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8. Exposure Controls & Personal Protection cont'd:

For removal of embrittled or heat effected ceramic materials the following personal protective equipment should be used by all personnel directly involved in the removal work.

- (a) Disposable coveralls or long sleeve, loose fitting clothing and gloves (launderable clothing should be washed separately from other clothing).
- (b) Where overhead work is involved, goggles or suitable eye protection and head covering should be worn. Eye protection would be provided as an integral component of a full-face respirator.
- (c) A Class P2 respirator provides the necessary protection factor for this task. However, in some circumstances where excessive levels of dust are created, the limitations of filter loading capacity and facial seal may necessitate the use of:
 - a full (P3) cartridge respirator, or
 - a full (P3) powered air-purifying respirator or
 - a full faced, positive pressure demand airline respirator.

All respiratory devices should be tested for compliance with AS/NZS 1715 & AS/NZS 1716.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Off-White fibrous paste, with no odour.
Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Specific Gravity	Not available
Flash Point	None

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9. Physical & Chemical Properties cont'd:

Flamm. Limit UEL	Not applicable
Volatile Component	Not applicable
Solubility in Water	Not available

OTHER PROPERTIES

Autoignition Temp.	None
Vapor Density	Not applicable
pH Value	8
Specific Properties or Risk	See 'Health Effects' section
Formula	Not applicable: Mixture
Molecular Weight	Not applicable: Mixture

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Hazardous Reactions Decomposition Products	Refer to SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The potential for SMF fibres to produce health effects has been the subject of extensive investigations over a number of decades. Unifrax is continuing to support the necessary investigations and will make all data available to all interested parties. Information will be updated as studies are completed and reviewed. The following is a review of the results to date:

Epidemiology	Extensive investigations of ceramic fibre production workers have been ongoing for more than 10 years. The
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11. Toxicological Information cont'd:

preliminary evidence is as follows:

1. There is no evidence of any fibrotic lung disease (interstitial fibrosis) whatsoever on X-ray.
2. There is no evidence of any lung disease among those employees exposed to ceramic fibre that have never smoked.
3. A statistical 'trend' was observed between slight decreases in measures of pulmonary function and the duration of exposure to ceramic fibre however this trend is similar to that observed in smokers who work in other industries. These observations are clinically insignificant and individual results are within the range of values obtained from the normal population.
4. Pleural plaques (thickening along the chest wall) have been observed in a small number of employees in overseas plants who have had long duration of employment. A repeat study found inconsistencies in detecting such pleural plaques. No pleural plaques have been found in the Australian manufacturing workforce. There are several occupational and non-occupational causes for pleural plaques and it is generally considered that they are not indications of 'pre-cancer' nor are they associated with any measurable effect on lung function.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not available

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Waste should be placed in containers, plastic bags or other methods which prevent fibre 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not defined as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number	None Allocated
Shipping Name	None Allocated
DG Class	None Allocated
Packaging Group	None Allocated
Hazchem Code	None Allocated
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled
Product Use	High Temperature expansion joint mastic, insulating gap filler

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

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15. Regulatory Information cont'd:

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" fiber.

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 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

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16. Other Information cont'd:

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 intra-peritoneal injection; and (2) after-service RCF was not cytotoxic to macrophage-like cells at concentrations up to 320mg/cm² - by comparison, pure quartz or cristobalite were significantly active at much lower levels (circa 20mg/cm²).

Contact: During Business Hours Ph: +61 3 9463 7100

Emergency / After Hours Contact: Peter Willoughby
Ph: 0409 288 917

References: Replaces MSDS dated 19 March 2012.

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, 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 practise any patented invention without 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.*

.....End of Report.....