



HERMEZ GTG Pty Ltd MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

HERMEZ Glasswool Insulation Products

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: HERMEZ Glasswool Insulation Products
Other Names: HERMEZ Glass wool blanket, Roof Blanket, Rafter Blanket, Building Blanket, Wall Board, Facade Board, Duct Board, Duct Liner, Duct Blanket, Prefabricated Pipe Section, Solar Blanket, Suspended Ceiling Board
Product Codes/Trade Names: HERMEZ Glass wool blanket, Roof Blanket, Rollpan, Rafter Blanket, Dupan, Building Blanket, Wall Board, Facade Board, Duct Board, Duct Liner, Duct Blanket, Prefabricated Pipe Section, Solar Blanket, Suspended Ceiling Board, Kalibel.
Recommended Use: Thermal and acoustic insulation, energy conservation, building applications and appliance applications. Used in homes, public and commercial buildings, warehouses, industrial and petrochemical plants, motor vehicles, ships, public transport, marine, power station and whitegoods.
Applicable In: Australia and New Zealand
Supplier: GTG Pty Ltd ABN 30 068619072
Address: 41 Dunmore St Wentworthville NSW Australia
Telephone: 612 9896 0033
Email Address: gtg@hermez.com.au
Facsimile: 612 9891 2227
Emergency Phone Number: 000 Fire Brigade and Police (available in Australia only)
Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 (available in Australia only)

HERMEZ Glasswool Insulation products sold in Australia and New Zealand are classified as NON-HAZARDOUS. This model MSDS is issued by GTG Pty Ltd for the information of users, installers and the community. The information in this MSDS must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS by any other person or organization. The Supplier will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Most Important Hazards : WHO (World Health Organization): The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) which is a working group of WHO has evaluated the risk of airborne man made fibers and concluded that the more commonly used vitreous fiber wools including insulation glass wool, stone wool and slag wool are not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3).

Therefore all mineral wools, including nonbio soluble types as well, are in the third group of classification namely, Inadequate Data Group which also includes tea, fluorescent light and caffeine.

EC (European Community) Fibers contained in this product have a low fiber biopersistance. (Weighted clearance half life of fibers, with lengths greater than 20 Fm, after inhalation, less than 10 days or after intratracheal instillation, less than 40 days). So, classification as a carcinogen need not apply in accordance with the directive 97/69/EC. Classified R38 “skin irritant”, in accordance with the directive 97/69/EC, for their transient, mechanical effect on skin.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Synonyms	Proportion	CAS Number
Mineral glasswool fibre (amorphous, noncrystalline, bio-soluble – Note Q applicable)		> 85%	-
Heat-cured resin (fibre binding agent)		< 15%	-
Mineral oil (solvent-refined dust suppression agent)		< 2%	-
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.
Eyes:	Do not rub. Rinse abundantly with copious quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, consult a doctor.
Skin:	Wash gently with warm water and soap. In case of allergy, consult a doctor.
Inhaled:	Remove from exposure. Rinse the throat and blow nose to clear dust. 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. Water, sprayed water, foam, CO ₂ may be used as required. Waterfog may be used to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
Hazards from combustion products:	Glasswool Insulation 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 AND STORAGE

Handling:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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

National Exposure Standards:	-
Notes on Exposure Standards	Exposure Standard (TWA) is the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should not impair the health or cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers.
Biological Limit Values:	Not applicable
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 heatup cycle in high-temperature industrial 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. For cutting, use a knife rather than a saw. If power tools are used directly on the product appropriate dust collection systems are recommended.
Special Consideration for Repair &/or Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment:	Work areas should be cleaned regularly and vacuuming or wet sweeping is suggested. Use of personal protective equipment as outlined below is recommended during work in areas or on equipment where this product has been installed.
PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT	
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.
Skin Protection:	Direct skin contact can be minimised by wearing long-sleeved shirts and long trousers, a cap or hat, and standard duty gloves. Work clothes should be washed regularly and separately from other clothes.
Eye Protection:	When handling these products, particularly overhead or in enclosed or poorlyventilated areas such as ceiling spaces or risers, eye contact with dust or fibre can be avoided by wearing ventilated non-fogging dust resistant goggles.
Respiratory Protection:	Wearing a face mask type P1 is recommended when using products in confined atmosphere or during operations which can produce emission of dust (e.g. more than 5mg/Nm ³).
Smoking & Other Dusts:	Inhalation of airborne particles from other sources, including those from cigarette smoke, may increase the risk of lung disease. It is recommended that all storage and work areas should be non-smoking zones, and other airborne contaminants be kept to a minimum.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	A matt of yellow 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:	Not relevant
pH, at stated concentration:	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure/Density:	Density: 10 to 120 kg/m ³ (Depends on product)
Boiling Point/range (°C):	Not applicable

Melting Point (°C):	>704°C
Solubility in water:	Note relevant
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):	Generally low, but variable depending on facings
Decomposition Temperature	>300°C
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) content/Percent Volatiles:	
FLAMMABLE MATERIALS	
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Flash Point Method:	Not applicable
Flammable (Explosive) Limit - Upper:	Not applicable
Flammable (Explosive) Limit - Lower:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature:	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:	No reported incompatibilities. Acids, alkalis or organic solvents may cause degradation of resin binder.
Hazardous Reactions/Decomposition Products:	Binder evaporates above approximately 175 °C. Accordingly, formation of gases such as formaldehyde during first heating.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology data:

In accord with EU ATP 31 (2009) these fibres are not classified as irritant, and being bio-soluble they are not regarded as carcinogenic. Glasswool Insulation fibres manufactured for GTG Pty Ltd . are bio-soluble, which means that any fibres inhaled into the lungs dissolve in body fluids and are then cleared from the lungs. Fibres of these products comply with the short-term bio-persistence test and fulfil the requirements of international authorities on biosolubility. International authorities do not classify mineral wool fibres with high biosolubility

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

Eco-toxicity:	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:	Glasswool Insulation is bio-soluble and in most ecosystems it would be expected to solubilise 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. It is classified as “10 11 03 – Waste glass-based fibrous materials” according to European Waste Catalogue.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Requirements:	Glasswool Insulation products are not classified as Dangerous Goods and have no special transport requirements.		
UN number:	None allocated	Subsidiary Risk 1:	None allocated
DG Class:	None allocated	Packaging Group:	None allocated
HAZCHEM code:	None allocated		

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule:	Not scheduled. No specific regulatory requirements are applicable regarding occupational health and safety, consumer protection or environmental protection measures.
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HERMEZ glass wool is not classified as a possible carcinogen, ref. Nota Q of EU Directive 97/69/EC regulations.

IARC has classified mineral wool fibres in group 3 – Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

For further information on this product, please contact:

GTG Pty LTD 41 Dunmore St , Wentworthville NSW 2145 Australia

Phone: 612 9896 0033 - **Fax:** 612 9891 2227

Person who wish to obtain more detailed information can contact the producer Information given in this data sheet is based on the state of our knowledge regarding this material as of 02.01.2009. It is given in good faith. The attention of users is drawn to possible risks taken when the product is used for other application than the ones it has been designed for.