

## SAFETY DATASHEET

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

SDS Number: 140 Date of first issue: 01 October 2005 Date of last revision: 07 June 2017

### 1 - Identification of product

#### 1.1 - Identification of Product

**Tradenames:** Superwool HT Mastic,

The above-mentioned products contain Alkaline-earth silicate wools (AES wools)

Index Number: 650-016-00-2 Annex VI

CAS number: 436083-99-7

Registration number: 01-2119457644-32-0000

#### 1.2 - Use of Product

This product is used to fill gaps in refractory applications, particularly fibre based refractories. It is highly resistant to spalling and cracking and also has very good adhesive properties. Mastic could be used as seam filler, gap filler, caulking agent, patching repair material, lining material for launders, and so on. (Please refer to specific technical data sheet for more information).

#### 1.3 - Identification of Company

**U.K.** Cromartie Hobbycraft Ltd  
Park Hall Road, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, ST3 5AY  
Tel. : +44 (0) 1782 319435  
Fax : +44 (0) 1782 599723  
E-mail: enquiries@cromartie.co.uk

#### 1.4 - Emergency information

Tel: + 44 (0) 1782 319435

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 classified as hazardous according to Classification, Labelling and Packaging regulations (CLP) 1272/2008 EEC

#### 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

This product is a mastic made of high temperature insulation wool. Once dried out, this product may generate dust.

#### Composition

COMPONENT	% by weight	CAS No.	REACH Registration Number	Hazard Classification according to CLP
Water	45-55	7732-18-5	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous
Alkaline-earth silicate wools	25-35	436083-99-7	01-2119457644-32	Note Q exonerated
Amorphous silica	5-15	7631-86-9	01-2119379499-16	Not classified as hazardous
Anionic acrylamide	<2	Not yet available	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous
Propylene glycol	1-5	4254-15-3	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous

#### composition additional information

##### Composition:

\* CAS definition: Alkaline earth silicate (AES) consisting of silica (50-82 wt%), calcia and magnesia (18-43 wt%), alumina and titania (less than 6 wt%), and trace oxides.

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

### 4 - First-Aid measures

#### 4.1 - Description of First Aid Measures.

##### Skin

Handling of this material may generate mild mechanical temporary skin irritation. If this occurs, rinse affected areas with water and wash gently. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.

##### Eyes

In case of eye contact flush abundantly with water; have eye bath available. Do not rub eyes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

##### Nose and Throat

If these become irritated move to a dust free area, drink water and blow nose. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

#### first aid additional information

If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

#### 4.2 - Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No symptoms or effects expected either acute or delayed

#### 4.3 - Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment required

No special treatment required, if exposure occurs wash exposed areas to avoid irritation.

### 5 - Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1 - Extinguishing media

Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

#### 5.2 - Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non combustible products. However, virgin product binder may burn and produce gases and/or fumes.

#### 5.3 - advice for firefighters

Packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible.

## 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### 6.1 - Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

When material is wet use gloves, boots and rubber protection clothes when cleaning up

Where abnormally high dust concentrations occur, provide workers with appropriate protective equipment as detailed in section 8.

### 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

Contain spillage, absorb in earth or sand and shovel into suitable containers

### 6.4 - Reference to other sections

For further information, please refer to sections 7 and 8

## 7 - Handling and storage

### 7.1 - Precautions for safe handling

Do not handle wet product with bare hands.

### 7.2 - Conditions for safe storage

Store in dry and cool condition.

Avoid storage in temperature lower than +5°C (risk of solidification) or above +40°C.

Avoid damaging the packaging and keep closed when not in use.

### 7.3 - Specific end use

The main application of these products is as thermal insulation. Please refer to your local Morgan Thermal Ceramics' supplier.

## 8 - Risk Management Measures / Exposures Controls / Personal Protection

### 8.1 - Control parameters

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 national OELs (November 2014) are given in the table below.

COUNTRY	Total Dust (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Resp Dust (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	MMMF (fibre/ml)	Source
Austria	10	6	1	Grenzwerteverordnung
Belgium	10	3	1	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle – VLEP/ Grenswaarden voor beroepsmatige blootstelling – GWBB
Denmark	10	5	1	Grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer
Finland	No limit	No limit	1	Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
France	10	5	1	Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité
Germany	10	1.25	No Limit	TRGS 900
Hungary	No limit	No limit	1	EüM-SZCSM rendelet
Ireland	10	4	1	HAS – Ireland
Italy	10	3	1	Uses EU values
Luxembourg	10	6	1	Agents Chimiques, Cancérigènes Ou Mutagènes Au Travail
Netherlands	10	5	1	SER
Norway	10	5	0.5	Veiledning om administrative normer for forurensning i arbeidsatmosfære
Poland	No limit	No limit	2	Dziennik Ustaw 2010

Spain	10	3	1	INSHT
Sweden	10	5	1	AFS 2005:17
Switzerland	10	6	1	SUVA - Valeurs limites d'exposition aux postes de travail
UK	10	4	2	EH40/2005

## Information on monitoring procedures

### United Kingdom

MDHS 59 specific for MMVF: "Man-made mineral fibre - Airborne number concentration by phase-contrast light microscopy" and MDHS 14/4 "General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust"

### NIOSH

NIOSH 0500 "Particulates not otherwise regulate, total"

NIOSH 0600 "Particulates not otherwise regulate, respirable"

NIOSH 7400 "Asbestos and other fibres by PCM"

## 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. 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). Wash work clothes separately from other clothing.

#### 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

<b>Information on basic physical and chemical properties</b>	Not applicable
<b>Appearance</b>	Blue paste
<b>Odour</b>	None
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH</b>	7-10
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	> 1300 °C
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling point range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Relative density</b>	0.7 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (dry)
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Less than 1 mg/l
<b>Partition co-efficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not applicable
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not applicable

## 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 - Reactivity

The material is stable and non reactive.

### 10.2 - Chemical Stability

AES is inorganic, stable and inert

### 10.3 - Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

During first heating, oxidation products from the organic binder might be emitted in a temperature range from 180 °C to 600 °C. It is recommended to ventilate the room until gases and fumes have disappeared. Avoid exposure to high concentrations of gas or fumes.

### 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

Upon heating above 900 °C for sustained periods, this amorphous material begins to transform to mixtures of crystalline phases. For further information please refer to Section 16.

## 11 - Toxicological information

### Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

#### 11.1.1 BASIC TOXICOKINETICS

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion. Man made vitreous fibres of a similar size to AES have not been shown to migrate from the lung and/or gut and do not become located in other organs of the body

Fibres contained in the products listed in the title have been designed to be rapidly cleared from lung tissue. This low biopersistence has been confirmed in many studies on AES using EU protocol ECB/TM/27(rev 7). When inhaled, even at very high doses, they do not accumulate to any level capable of producing a serious adverse biological effect.

### 11.1 - Information on toxicological effects

In lifetime chronic studies there was no exposure-related effect more than would be seen with any "inert" dust. Subchronic studies at the highest doses achievable produced at worst a transient mild inflammatory response. Fibres with the same ability to persist in tissue do not produce tumours when injected into the peritoneal cavity of rats.

### Irritant properties

Superwool fibres are negative when tested using approved methods (OECD TG 404). Like all man-made mineral fibres and some natural fibres, fibres contained in this product can produce a mild mechanical irritation resulting in temporary itching or rarely, in some sensitive individuals, in a slight temporary reddening. Unlike other irritant reactions this is not the result of allergy or chemical skin damage but is caused by mechanical effects.