

TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-May-2005

CHEMWATCH 19666
CD 2005/2 Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

SYNONYMS

fire resistant barriers	pillows
bags	fire barrier
mineral fibre bags	
fibreglass bags	

PRODUCT USE

Fire stopping at service penetration openings in building walls and floors.

SUPPLIER

Company: Trafalgar Building Products
Address:
21-25 Mitchell Rd
Brookvale
NSW, 2100
AUSTRALIA
Telephone: +61 2 9938 5499
Fax: 02 9905 7019

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

May produce skin discomfort*.
* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

Avoid contact with skin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
casing as: woven polynosic fabric		N/S
filling as: rockwool fibres	Not avail.	N/S

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TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-May-2005

CHEMWATCH 19666
CD 2005/2 Page 2 of 9

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Non combustible.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM

None

continued...

TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-May-2005

CHEMWATCH 19666
CD 2005/2 Page 3 of 9
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.
- Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Water may be used to prevent dusting.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
- Flush spill area with water.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Avoid generating and breathing dust.

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Protect containers against physical damage.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-May-2005

CHEMWATCH 19666
CD 2005/2 Page 4 of 9
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available for rockwool fibres as (CAS: Not avail)
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

ROCKWOOL FIBRES:

TLV TWA: 1 f/cc (F) Rock wool A3 [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 1 fibre/cc, A3 (respirable fibres, length >5 µm, aspect ratio >= 3:1 as determined by the membrane filter method at 400-450X magnification (4 mm objective) phase contrast illumination).

CAUTION: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A3
Animal Carcinogen (at relatively high doses).

ES TWA: 0.5 fibres/ml [NOHSC, Australia]

Exposure Levels to be determined in accordance with NOHSC: 3006
Guidance Note on Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne SMF

Earlier FARIMA/ACTU action plan recommends the following:

Action level 0.2 fibre/ml (respirable dust)

<0.2 fibres/ml: Basic OH&S hygiene procedures

0.2-0.5 fibres/ml: Control strategies implemented and personal protection provided.

>0.5 fibres/ml: Immediate steps should be taken to reduce this level.

ES TWA: 2 mg/m³ inspirable dust (WORKSAFE proposal as a second level standard)
mineral wool fibre, containing no asbestos and < 1% free silica

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³, total dust [ACGIH]

In a criteria document on fibrous glass NIOSH established a REL-TWA of 3 million fibres/m³ (fibres less than or equal to 3.5 µm in diameter and greater than or equal to 10 µm in length) and 5 mg/m³ (total mineral wool). It also stated that an exposure limit of 10 mg/m³ is highly unlikely to be protective for exposed employees.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

- Safety glasses.

- Safety glasses with side shields.

- Chemical goggles.

- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear physical protective gloves, eg. leather. Wear safety footwear.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-May-2005

CHEMWATCH 19666
CD 2005/2 Page 5 of 9

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

Loose fitting protective clothing, overalls, long sleeve shirts.
Barrier cream.
Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the
computer-generated selection:

Protective Material CPI *.

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove,
a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis,
factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice
of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent
use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine
the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information
consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational
Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or
crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will
be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and
recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air
could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might
consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption
cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by
bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may
require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities
which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air
required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow

Air Speed:
1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

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TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-May-2005

CHEMWATCH 19666
CD 2005/2 Page 6 of 9

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Small pillow having a sewn outer casing of sift proof fabric and a filling of high temperature rockwool fibre.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Applicable

Solubility in water (g/L): Not Applicable

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

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TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-May-2005

CHEMWATCH 19666
CD 2005/2 Page 7 of 9

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

EYE

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.
The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.

SKIN

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

No data for this material.

Trafalgar Building Fyreplug Pillows

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

ROCKWOOL FIBRES:

There is little evidence for acute toxicity after inhalation of rockwool/slagwool/ glasswool mineral fibres (MMMMF). Rockwool/glasswool administered by inhalation produced little pulmonary fibrosis in experimental animals.

[IARC Monograph 43]

Rockwool/slagwool consists of amorphous silicates and contains < 1% quartz.

[RTECS]

Animal studies with amorphous silica show that surviving rats rapidly recovered on removal from dust, the silica was largely eliminated and cellular nodules, perivascular infiltrations and emphysema were almost completely resolved

continued...

TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-May-2005

CHEMWATCH 19666
CD 2005/2 Page 8 of 9

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

[Patty's].

The dust has been associated with skin irritation due to the mechanical action of the fibres [CHEMINFO, Sax, ILO ENCYCLOPEDIA].

MMMF are manufactured to definite diameters and cannot split along their length rather they break across and form small particles not needles [FARIMA].

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ROCKWOOL FIBRES:

No data for rockwool fibres.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
-

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:

None

Dangerous Goods Class: None, None

UN/NA Number: None

ADR Number: None

Packing Group: None

Labels Required:

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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TRAFALGAR BUILDING FYREPLUG PILLOWS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: Fri 20-May-2005

CHEMWATCH 19666

CD 2005/2 Page 9 of 9

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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