



ASSA ABLOY

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PYROPANEL FRB BOARD

Infosafe No.: LQB95
ISSUED Date : 25/07/2022
ISSUED by: ASSA ABLOY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

PYROPANEL FRB BOARD

Company Name

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Mineral fiber board

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dusts

IMPORTANT NOTE(S)

The product does give potential for generation of respirable dust during drilling and cutting the board. Dust may contain respirable crystalline silica. Prolonged and or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of lung fibrosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Man-Made Vitreous Silicon Fibres	65997-17-3	>60 %
Starch	9005-25-8	<10 %
Expanded perlite	93763-70-3	<10 %
Glass fibre	65997-17-3	<10 %
Silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	<5 %
Ingredient determined not to be hazardous	Not required	Balance

Preparation Description

Pyropanel FRB Board contains MMVF (Man-made vitreous fibres). MMVF (Man-made vitreous fibres) of no classification according to Quota Q.

Note Q (The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance fulfils one of the following conditions:- a short term biopersistence test by inhalation has shown that the fibres longer than 20 µm have a weighted half-life less than 10 days; or- a short term biopersistence test by intratracheal instillation has shown that the fibres longer than 20 µm have a weighted half-life less than 40 days; or- an appropriate intra-peritoneal test has shown no evidence of excess carcinogenicity; or- absence of relevant pathogenicity or neoplastic changes in a suitable long term inhalation test.)

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

Not considered a potential route of exposure under normal conditions of storage.

If exposure to dust occurs as a result such as drilling and dry cutting the board: remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Not considered a potential route of exposure. If contents ingested, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek medical attention.

Skin

Not considered a potential route of exposure. If exposed to dust from board, wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Eye

Not considered a potential route of exposure. If exposed to dust, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.(131 126)

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Organic material in panels can produce oxides of carbon.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Not expected to burn. However, under fire conditions the starch in panels can produce oxides of carbon.

Decomposition Temperature

Not applicable

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Pick up the boards carefully and avoid creating dust. Clean area with a vacuum cleaner. Collect the dust which generated from the board and place into a suitable labelled container. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

The potential for hazardous exposure exists if dust generated. eg. dry cutting, sanding or drilling.

Use only in a well ventilated area. Prevent the build up of dusts in the work atmosphere. Avoid breathing dust. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming to avoid creating dust clouds. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

If high speed dry sawing or grinding is carried out, provide adequate ventilation and dust extraction. Carry out periodical air quality testing to verify the effectiveness of the extraction system. Preventative Maintenance tasks are recommended to ensure effectiveness extraction system.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture and incompatibilities (see Section 10). Protect from weather and prevent exposure to sustained moisture. Protect product from physical damage. Warehouse storage should be in accordance with package directions.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for the mixture. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Glass wool, rock (stone) wool, slag wool and continuous glass filament

TWA: 2 mg/m³ (inhalable dust)

Exempted (n)

Crystalline silica(respirable dust)

Category 1A (Carc. 1A)

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³

Perlite

TWA: 10 mg/m³

Starch

TWA: 10 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Note

Exempted (n) Any MMVF that meet the requirements of Note Q in EC Regulation No. 1272/2008 page 353/335 are exempted from mandatory classification in the European Union as a carcinogen under the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Category 1A (Carc. 1A) - Known to have carcinogenic potential for humans.

Biological Monitoring

No biological limits allocated.

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

Use with good general ventilation. If dusts are produced, an exhaust ventilation should be used.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable dust filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, full face shield or chemical goggles should be worn. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series)- Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Article	Appearance	Solid. Board.
Colour	Surface with color; baseboard beige/gray	Odour	Low to no odour
Melting Point	1200 °C	Boiling Point	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	Not applicable	Solubility in Water	Low
Specific Gravity	2.9	pH	Approximately 9
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not applicable	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not applicable
Density	340 - 400 kg/m ³ (Bulk)	Flash Point	Not applicable
Flammability	Not expected to burn.	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Explosion Limit - Upper	Not applicable	Explosion Limit - Lower	Not applicable
Softening Point	700 °C		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Not available

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal use.

Conditions to Avoid

Contact with incompatibles.

Incompatible Materials

Acids

Hazardous Decomposition Products

No hazardous decomposition products known.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicology data available for this product.

Ingestion

Ingestion unlikely due to form of product. Ingestion of the contents of the board may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation

Inhalation of dust from contents of board may irritate the respiratory system. Product contains crystalline silica. Repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may lead to silicosis, or other serious delayed lung injury. The onset of silicosis is usually slow and lung damage may occur even when no symptoms or signs of ill-health have occurred. Silicosis can develop to a more serious degree even after exposure has ceased, and may also lead to other diseases including heart disease and scleroderma. Exposure by inhalation may aggravate pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disorders such as bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

Skin

Skin contact may cause mechanical irritation resulting in redness and itching.

Eye

No adverse effects expected under normal conditions of use. Exposure to contents may be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard as its form (board/panel). The mineral wool in the panel is not classified as carcinogen according to Note Q.

Mineral wools (glass wool, rock wool (stone wool), slag wool and continuous glass filament) are listed as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

This product contains crystalline silica. Respirable dust can be created during dry cutting or drilling (respirable size < 10 micrometer). Inhalation of respirable silica may cause cancer, silicosis or other serious delayed lung injury. Grinding or cutting may release silica. Use approved dust respirator when grinding, sanding or machining the dried items.

Respirable crystalline silica is listed as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ as its form.

Exposure to respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis or other serious delayed lung injury.

Aspiration Hazard

Not considered to be an aspiration hazard.

Other Information

In animal studies, if long stone wool fibers are very durable and present in high concentrations they may lead to disease. Short-term inhalation studies of rats exposed to high levels of stone wool fibers have shown that the long fibers disappear quickly from the lungs (are biodegradable).

Large morbidity and mortality studies mineral wool manufacturing workers have been conducted. These studies have found no significant association of non-malignant (i.e. fibrosis) or malignant (i.e., lung cancer or mesothelioma) lung disease and exposures to slag wool fibers and have not established a causal relationship between exposure to stone wool and malignant diseases.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material.

Persistence and degradability

Not available

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8 — Exposure controls and personal protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

ADG U.N. Number

None Allocated

ADG Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

ADG Transport Hazard Class

None Allocated

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS created: July 2022

Version Number

1.2

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International

Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. (7th revised edition)

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

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