

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTRATE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name/designation: Alumasc Torch-On Cover Board.

1.2 Relevant identified uses

These products are used as flat roofing insulation boards for torch-applied roofing felts.

1.3 Manufacturer/Supplier

Supplier:
Alumasc Building Products Ltd
White House Works, Bold Road, Sutton, St Helens, Merseyside, United Kingdom, WA9 4JG
Tel: +44 (0)1744 648400
e-mail: technical@alumascroofing.com

1.4 Manufacturer/Supplier

Emergency telephone: 01744 648 400 - (Mon-Thurs – 08.30-17.00 Fri – 08.30-16.00)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Not classified as hazardous according to Classification, Labelling and Packaging regulations (CLP) 1272/2008 EEC.

2.2 Labelling according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 [CLP]

No labelling 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 AND INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPONENTS

3.1 Substances

15mm expanded perlite and coated with oxidised bitumen.

3.2 Mixtures

Component	%	CAS No.	REACH Registration No.	Hazard Classification according to CLP
Expanded Perlite	40-65	Not Applicable	Not yet available	Not classified
Cellulose fibre	20-35	65996-61-4	Not yet available	Not classified
Mineral Wool	10-20	65997-17-3	Not yet available	Not classified
Bitumen	5-20	Not Applicable	Not yet available	Not classified
Starch	2-5	9005-25-8	Not yet available	Not classified

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: In case of skin irritation 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 & 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 needed

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

This material is classified as fire retardant.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Where abnormally high dust concentrations occur, provide the workers with appropriate protective equipment as detailed in Section 8. Restore the situation to normal as quickly as possible.

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 material for containment and cleaning up

Pick up large pieces and use a vacuum cleaner.
If brushes are used, ensure that the area is wetted down first.
Do not use compressed air for clean up.
Do not allow to become windblown.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 7 & 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling can be a source of dust emission and therefore the processes should be designed to limit the amount of handling. Whenever possible, handling should be carried out under controlled conditions (i.e., using dust exhaust system). Regular good housekeeping will minimise secondary dust dispersal.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in original packaging in a dry area.
Always use sealed and clearly labelled containers. Avoid damaging containers.
Reduce dust emission during unpacking.

8. EXPOSURE 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 ³)	Resp Dust (mg/m ³)	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	1	5	1	Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité
Germany	10	3	1	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

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 fitted with a HEPA filter. 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.

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 supplier.

Information and training of workers: Workers should be trained on good working practices and informed on applicable local regulations.

Environmental exposure controls:

Refer to local, national or European applicable environmental standards for release to air water and soil. For waste, refer to Section 13.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Brown to light brown.
Odour:	Slight.
Odour threshold:	Not applicable.
pH:	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point:	>1300°C.
Initial boiling point and boiling point range:	Not applicable.
Flash point:	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable.
Vapour density:	Not applicable.
Relative density:	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies):	Slight.
Partition co-efficient: n-octanol/water:	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable.
Viscosity:	Not applicable.
Explosive properties:	Not applicable.
Oxidising properties:	Not applicable.

9.2 Other information

Length Weighted Geometric Mean Diameter >1.5 µm.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

This material is stable and non-reactive.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is inorganic, stable and inert.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

None.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Please refer to Section 7.

10.5 Incompatible materials

None.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basic toxicokinetics:

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion, available toxicological information is as follows:

Human Toxicological data - Respiratory toxicity for mineral wools

Epidemiological studies did not show any health effects related to fibres among Mineral Wool manufacturing workers. The excess of lung cancers reported in 1982 have been the subject of additional investigations and the examination of the confounding factors showed that the excess were not attributed to fibres. Smoking has been identified as the most important of these confounding factors.

Respiratory toxicity:

Fibres contained in this product have been tested for their biopersistence using methods devised by the European Union. The biopersistence values measured exonerate such wools from carcinogen classification under the criteria listed in nota Q of Directive 67/548/EEC/97/69/EC

Experimental studies for mineral wool:

Animal inhalation studies on mineral wools did show neither pulmonary fibrosis nor lung cancer nor mesotheliomas. Intratracheal and intraperitoneal injection studies did not show any disease except those involving selected fine glass fibres for special uses or experimental rock wools.

Chronic toxicity:

Studies in which condensed fractions of bitumen vapour were painted on the skin of animals have shown the development of skin tumours. However, no association between human exposure to bitumen and cancer has been reported. IARC states there is inadequate evidence that bitumen alone are carcinogenic to humans.

Irritant properties:

When tested using approved methods (as listed in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Annex 8, Section 8.1), fibres contained in this material give negative results. All man-made mineral fibres, like some natural fibres, can produce a mild irritation resulting in itching or rarely, in some sensitive individuals, in a slight reddening. Unlike other irritant reactions this is not the result of allergy or chemical skin damage but is caused by mechanical effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

These products are inert materials that remain stable overtime.
No adverse effects of this material on the environment are anticipated.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not established.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Not established.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).
This mixture contains no substance considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

No additional information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from these materials may be generally disposed off at a landfill, which has been licensed for this purpose. Please refer to the European list (Decision N° 2000/532/CE as modified) to identify your appropriate waste number, and insure national and/or regional regulations are complied with.

Unless wetted, such a waste is normally dusty and so should be properly sealed in containers for disposal. At some authorised disposal sites, dusty waste may be treated differently in order to ensure they are dealt with promptly to avoid them being windblown. Check for any national and/or regional regulations, which may apply.

When disposing of waste and assigning European Waste Code (EWC) any possible contamination during use will need to be considered and expert guidance sought as necessary.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

Not applicable.

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable.

14.4 Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not applicable.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU regulations:

- Council Directive 67/548/EEC "on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances as modified and adapted to the technical progress" (OJEC L 196 of 16 August 1967, p.1 and its modifications and adaptations to technical progress).
- Council Directive 1999/45/EC of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (OJ L 200 of 30.7.1999)
- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 dated 18th December 2006 on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 dated 20th January 2009 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353)
- Commission Directive 97/69/EC of 5 December 1997 adapting to technical progress for the 23rd time Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJEC of 13 December 1997, L 343).
- Commission regulation (EC) No 790/2009 of 10 August 2009 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.
- The 1st Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 enters into force on 25 September 2009. It transfers the 30th and 31st ATPs of Directive 67/548/EEC to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Protection of workers:

Shall be in accordance with several European Directives as amended and their implementations by the Member States: Council Directive 89/391/EEC dated 12 June 1989 "on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work" (OJEC (Official Journal of the European Community) L 183 of 29 June 1989, p.1). Council Directive 98/24/EC dated 7 April 1998 "on the protection of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work" (OJEC L 131 of 5 May 1998, p.11).

Other possible regulations:

Member States are in charge of implementing European Directives into their own national regulation within a period of time normally given in the Directive. Member States may impose more stringent requirements. Please always refer to any national regulation.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical Safety Reports have been requested from suppliers, as soon as this information is available it will be shared with downstream users.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Useful references:

- (the directives which are cited must be considered in their amended version)
- Council Directive 89/391/EEC dated 12 June 1989 "on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work" (OJEC L 183 of 29 June 1989, p.1).
 - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 dated 18th December 2006 on registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
 - Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 dated 20th January 2009 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353)
 - Commission Directive 97/69/EC of 5 December 1997 adapting to technical progress for the 23rd time Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJEC of 13 December 1997, L 343).
 - Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 "on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work" (OJEC L 131 of 5 May 1998, p.11).

Precautionary measures:

High concentrations of fibres and other dusts may be generated when after-service products are mechanically disturbed during operations such as wrecking. Supplier recommends:

- a) control measures are taken to reduce dust emissions;
- b) all personnel directly involved wear an appropriate respirator to minimise exposure; and
- c) Compliance with local regulatory limits.

The contents and format of this SDS are in accordance According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP].

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