Material Safety Data Sheet

According to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

Matcoat VV
Starcoat QC Reinforcement

The Matcoat VV continuous filament glass-fibre product are articles under REACH, therefore no SDS is legally required. However this document is provided to give appropriate information for safe handling and use of this product.

Section 1: Chemical product and company identification

1.1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION:
Product Name: MATCOAT VV, Axter Code 19656VV
(generic product name: Continuous Filament Glass-Fibre product)

Common Names:
Dry-Use Chopped Strands, Wet Use Chopped Strands, Single-End Roving, Multi-End Continuous Roving, Assembled Roving, Chopped Strand Mat, Continuous Filament Matt, Milled Fibres

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:
Plastics reinforcement, acoustic insulation.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

AXTER LTD, West Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich IP3 9SX UK
Tel: +44 (0) 1473 724056, 8.00 am to 5.30 pm, Monday to Friday
Email: info@axterltd.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone

+ 44 1473 724056 (NOT 24HRS - 8am - 5.30pm, Monday to Friday)
In the event of a medical enquiry involving this product, please contact your doctor or local hospital accident and emergency department.

Section 2: Hazards identification

This product is not classified as hazardous according to European Regulation No. 1272/2008.

This section identifies the potential hazards related to the article (i.e. its shape, its dimensions, and other physical characteristics):

- May cause temporary skin and mucous membranes irritation / itching, due to mechanical abrasion effect of fibres.
- Exposure to airbourne dusts and fibres (inhalation)

See Section 11 for further information.

Section 3: Composition / information on ingredients

Continuous filament glass-fibre (CFGF) products are articles in the meaning of REACH (1907/2006/ER).

CFGF products are made of glass which is given a specific shape (filament) and dimension (filament diameter). A surface treatment (sizing) is applied to the filaments which are gathered to form a strand. The strand is further processed into a specific product design according to the downstream use of the article. The sizing is a mixture of chemicals, i.e. coupling agent, film former and polymeric resin/emulsion. The sizing content is usually below 3%. For CSM and CFM products, a binder is applied in a secondary step to form the mat. The binder (mixture of polymeric resin and surfactant) content is usually below 10% of the product weight.

Section 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Skin Contact:

If irritation occurs to the skin, rinse with soap and water. Make sure to refrain from rinsing with warm water since warm water will make the skin pores open to allow fibreglass to penetrate more deeply. If fibreglass penetrates the skin, use a wash cloth to help pull out the fibreglass. To avoid further irritation, do not rub or scratch affected skin. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, get medical help. Make sure to refrain from using compressed air to remove fibreglass from the skin.

4.2 Eye Contact:

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, including under eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical help.

4.3 Inhalation:

If inhaled, immediately remove the affected person to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical help.

4.4 Ingestion:

Normally, ingestion of this material is unlikely. If it does occur, watch the person for several days to make sure that gastrointestinal disturbance does not occur. Do not let the person vomit unless required by medical personnel. If disturbance persists, get medical help.

4.4 Skin contact:

Wash off immediately with soap and cold water.
DO NOT use warm water because this will open up the pores of the skin which will cause further penetration of the fibres.
DO NOT rub or scratch affected areas.
Remove contaminated clothing.
If skin irritation persists, seek medical advice.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

CFGF products are not flammable, are incombustible and do not support combustion. Only the sizing and/or packing material are combustible and could release small quantities of hazardous gas in case of major and prolonged heat or fire.
Suitable extinguishing media: water, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide (CO2)
Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full fire fighting protective clothing.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions

Avoid contact with the skin and the eyes.

6.2 Methods for Clean-up

Pick up and transfer to properly labelled containers
Avoid dry sweeping
Shovel the major part of spilled material into a container
Use an industrial vacuum cleaner with a high efficiency filter to clean up dust and residual spilled material
After vacuum cleaning, flush away with water

Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Handling:

Try to prevent the packing material from being damaged and keep the product inside the packing material to minimize the generation of dusts. Maintain a clean work environment and avoid generation of fibreglass fragments from improper handling. Wear PPE in case of direct contact with product. (See Section 8 for further information).

7.2 Storage:

Keep product in its packaging until use to minimize potential dust generation.

Section 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1 Continuous filament glass fibres (CFGF) are not respirable, however, certain mechanical processes might generate airborne dust or fibre (See section 11). The occupational exposure limits below mentioned are applicable to airborne fibre exposure and/or to dust exposure.

8.2 Exposure limit(s)

NOTE: The user of CFGF products must comply with the current regulations relating to health worker protection.

Country	Respirable Dust	Total Dust	Respirable Fibre
UK	4mg/m^3	10 mg/m^3	2 fibres / ml

8.3 Occupational exposure controls

Engineering Controls: Provide local exhaust and/or general ventilation system to maintain low exposure levels. Dust collection systems must be used in transferring operations, cutting or machining or other dust generating processes. Vacuum or wet clean-up methods should be used.

8.4 Personal Protection Equipment

Respiratory Protection: In situation where concentrations are above exposure limits, appropriate dust masks must be worn (FFP1 or FFP2 depending on the actual airborne concentration)

Eye/Face Protection: Safety glasses with side shields

Skin Protection: Protective Gloves
Long sleeved, full body protection clothing

General: Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing
Avoid getting dust into boots and gloves through wrist bands and trouser tucks
Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White or off-white solid
Physical State	Solid
Softening Point	>800°C
Melting Point	N/A
Decomposition Temperature	Size and mat binders start to decompose at 200°C
Density (molten glass)	2.6 (water=1)
Water Solubility	Insoluble

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Chemical Stability:
Stable under normal conditions.

10.2 Conditions to avoid:
None.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Hazardous reactions do not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute Toxicity:
Not relevant.

11.2 Local effects:
Dust and fibres may cause temporary skin and mucous membranes itching due to the mechanical abrasion effect of fibres. The symptoms disappear when the exposure ceases. Mechanical abrasion is not considered as a health hazard in the meaning of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008. Continuous filament glass fibres are not classified as irritant under the regulation (EC) 1272/2008. Inhalation may cause coughing and sneezing. High exposures may cause difficult breathing, congestion and chest tightness.

11.3 Long term health effects:
Continuous filament glass fibres are not respirable according to the World Health Organization (WHO) definition. Respirable fibres have a diameter (d) smaller than 3µm, a length (l) larger than 5µm and a l/d-ratio larger than or equal to 3. Fibres with diameters greater than 3 microns, which is the case for continuous filament glass fibre, do not reach the lower respiratory tract and, therefore have no possibility of causing serious pulmonary disease. Continuous filament glass fibres do not possess cleavage planes which would allow them to split length-wise into fibres with smaller diameters, rather they break across the fibre, resulting in fibres which are of the same diameter as the original fibre with a shorter length and a small amount of dust.

Microscopic examination of dust from highly chopped and pulverised glass demonstrated the presence of small amounts of respirable dust particles. Among these respirable particles, some were fibre-like in terms of l/d ratio (so called “shards”). It can be clearly observed however that they are not regular shaped fibres but irregular shaped particles with fibre-like dimensions. To the best of our knowledge, the exposure levels of these fibre-like dust particles measured at the manufacturing plant are of the order of magnitude between 50 to 1000 below existing applicable limits.

Continuous filament glass fibres are not carcinogenic (See Section 15).

Section 12: Ecological information

No data available for this product. Fibreglass products are not listed as a material harmful to animals, plants and fish.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

Continuous filament glass fibre waste is a non hazardous waste. European Waste Code number is 101103.

Section 14: Transport information

Not regulated under IMDG/IM, RID, ADR, ICAO, IATA.

Section 15: Regulatory information

This product is not hazardous according to European Regulation 1272/2008.

National chemicals inventories
Based on the rules enforced with regards to the marketing and use of chemicals in countries where this product is manufactured, each chemical ingredient of these finished products has to be listed on the National Chemicals Inventory of the specific country where produced.

However, glass fibre products are articles under the chemicals inventories listed below and consequently are exempt from listing on these inventories:

- The European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances: EINECS/ELINCS,
- The US EPA Toxic Substance Control Act: TSCA,
- The Canadian Chemical Registration Regulations: NDSL/DSL,
- The Japanese Chemical Substances Control Law under METI: CSCL,
- The Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances: AICS,
- The Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances: PICCS,
- The Korean Existing Chemicals List: (K)ECL and
- The Chinese List on New Chemical Substances.

Information on non-carcinogenicity:
Continuous filament glass fibres are not classified as carcinogenic by regulation (EC) 1272/2008 since they are not “fibres with random orientation.”

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June 1987, and in October 2001, categorized continuous filament fibre glass as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human, as well as, animal studies was evaluated by IARC as insufficient to classify continuous filament fibre glass as a confirmed, probable or even possible cancer causing material.

The information provided in this document is accurate to the best of our knowledge. The document does not constitute a specification and Axter takes no responsibility for the suitability of the product in a particular use. It is the user’s responsibility to ensure that the product is suitable for the intended application and use and to take the necessary precautions to ensure that during handling, storage and installation of the product, all regulations to guarantee safety of people and the environment are observed. For further information or technical design assistance, contact Axter Ltd.