May 2012

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

INDUSTRIES 3R

IDENTITY

Part Number:	**TXP 1106 WT**
Identity:	Vermiculite fiberglass cloth
Description:	Woven fiberglass treated with vermiculite
Other Generic Names:	None

SUPPLIER

Industries 3R inc.
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HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This product is classified as low hazard.

COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The fabrics covered by this data sheet are constructed on air-textured continuous filament borosilicate E Glass (CAS-65997-17-3). The filament diameters are uniform and are well above the maximum size considered to be respirable (approx.. 3 micron). They will not sub-divide into fibrils of a smaller diameter. The fibres contain small amounts of complex organic surface dressings (e.g. starch based and PVA compounds). All fabrics in this group (GKP range) are treated with the Weldstop (aluminium salt). This softened version undergoes a further process with various softening agents being added to product the required performance and characteristics.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Weights:	See appropriate Product Data Sheets
Appearance:	See appropriate Product Data Sheets
Odor:	No discernible smell.
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Percent Volatile (vol.):	N/A
Evaporative Rate:	N/A

FIRE – FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: The materials are inherently flame resistant.

Special fire-fighting procedures: In a sustained fire the base fabric will degrade and the flame retardants and constituents will give rise to irritant fumes and smoke, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, halogen and nitrogen containing gases including HCN. Appropriate personal protection and approved forms of self-contained breathing apparatus should therefore be worn in such situations.

Extinguishing media: Use that appropriate to the surrounding fire.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

These products are stable when used for the intended industrial application.

TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, skin and eye contact.

Effects of Over-exposure:

Inhalation: In view of the encapsulating nature of the polymer coating, it is most unlikely that glass dust will be generated during normal usage. However, the diameter of the continuous glass filaments used for the construction of these fabrics is not considered to be respirable and the levels of dust derived from the fabrics under normal usage will be negligible. Fabrics subjected to harsh mechanical abrasion may give rise to a mixture of particulate dust (rubber polymer and glass) that could be irritating to the upper respiratory tract. Such effects are usually transitory leaving no permanent damage. Contact with molten metal or flame may give rise to localised emission of flame.

Carcinogenicity: Continuous glass filament is not classified as a carcinogen.

Skin Irritation: Some people who come into contact with glass fiber experience reddening and itching of the skin. Those who are subject to this effect are most likely to experience it when handling the fabrics for the first time or after a period of no contact as hardening of the skin usually occurs. People with a history of skin complains may be particularly susceptible and, in general, should not come into contact with glass fiber.

Eye Irritation: Entry of fiber into the eye could cause foreign body irritation.

The materials used in these products are not associated with any known ecological problems.

DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

The disposal of waste should be carried out in accordance with national or regional directives – normally by burial in controlled industrial landfill sites.

EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If produced in sufficient quantity, fibrous particles generated by mechanical disintegration of the base fabric could be irritant to the upper respiratory tract. (An Occupational Exposure Limit of 5 mg/m^3 is usally applied for exposure to irritant respirable dust) (Refs 1).

Material should not generate nuisance particulates unless subjected to repetitive mechanical abrasion or cutting procedures. In such circumstances, the provision of local exhaust ventilation should be considered, or if this is not practicable, dust masks should be worn approved for use against irritant dust. These should be worn in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: In the unlikely event of excessive inhalation of dust (or fumes from a sustained fire situation), remove the individual to the fresh air. Obtain medical advice.

Skin Irritation: The Polyethylene Terephthalate film is considered biologically inert. In the unlikely event of skin irritation, wash affected part with mild soap and water. If irritation persists, obtain medical advice.

Eye Irritation: Irrigate eyes if affected by entry of dust. Obtain medical advice if irritation persists.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Fire damaged fabric should be handled with the use of personal protective equipment.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

It is highly unlikely that these products will give rise to significant amounts of dust during normal handling and dust control measures will rarely be required in circumstances involving the fabrication of products from these materials. However, in accordance with good working practices, the production of debris should be minimised and the accumulation of dust should be removed by dust-less methods. No special storage conditions are required on health grounds.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

These fabrics are labelled as in *section Hazard identification* and transported double wrapped to prevent possible damage.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

No specific regulatory information is applicable to these rayon cloths.

OTHER INFORMATION

The information provided in this Health & Safety Data Sheet is based on our current knowledge.

References

Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note EH 46. Man-made Mineral Fibres (Rev Nov 1990).

Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note EH 40/2002. Occupational Exposure Limits 2002.