



INDUSTRIES 3R

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

IDENTITY

Part Number: **TXP 2006 WELDSTOP**
 Identity: Weldstop Treated Fiberglass Cloth
 Description: Weldstop Treated Fiberglass Cloth

SUPPLIER

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COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is manufactured using air-textured continuous filament, borosilicate, E Glass fibers (CAS-65997-17-3). The fibers contain small amounts of complex organic surface dressings, which may include starch, silane or PVA type materials. This fabric is treated with the Weldstop™ finish. The products do not contain any SVHC's or substances which require authorization under REACH legislation

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Weight: See appropriate Product Data Sheets
 Appearance: Brown textured glass fabric
 Odor: the products have no dissemble odor
 Solubility in Water: Insoluble
 Boiling Point: >700°C
 Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable
 Percent Volatile (vol): Not Applicable
 Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: The materials are inherently flame resistant.
 Extinguishing Media: Use that appropriate to the surrounding fire.
 Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus in a sustained fire.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

The products are stable and un-reactive under normal conditions of use.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection: Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 should always be worn to prevent the possibility of glass fibers and other particles entering the eye.

Skin/Hand Protection: Protective overalls of a closely woven structure should be worn to reduce the chance of skin irritation. Other recommendations include the use of gloves, arm cuffs and barrier creams.

Respiratory Protection: When used in an operation that gives rise to the generation of dust, the process should be closely monitored and provision of local exhaust ventilation should be considered as a control measure. Should this not be practicable, it is recommended that RPE (respiratory protective equipment) is employed to

eliminate the possibility of inhalation exposure. Ensure that RPE manufacturer's instructions are followed in respect of the safe and appropriate use of the equipment selected. For help on the selection of suitable equipment see section 16 (Ref 5). In general, equipment conforming to EN136, EN140 or EN405 with particle filters conforming to EN143 or EN149 (P1 or P2) should be fully sufficient in most circumstances.

Hygiene:

Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Ensure that hands and arms are washed with copious quantities of cool running water to remove any loose fibers before the application of liquid soap for washing purposes. The use of bar-soap is not advised as this could lead to an accumulation of potentially irritant fibers on the surface of the block of soap. When using these products do not eat, drink or smoke

Substance	Workplace Exposure Limit				References (see section16)
	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)		Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)		
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	
MMMf (machine -made mineral fibre) – glass fibres	--	5 (and 2 fibres per ml)	--	--	1,2
Dust (inhalable)		10			1,3
Dust (respirable) if inhalable dust exceeds or equals 10 mg/m ³		4			1,3

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The products do not constitute a respirable hazard: due to the fact that the smallest diameter of glass filament from which they are made is greatly in excess of the 3-micron limit, below which a fibre is generally categorised as being respirable. If they are subjected to harsh mechanical abrasion, individual fibres may break horizontally into smaller lengths, but they will not divide longitudinally to form fibrils of a smaller diameter.

The products covered by this data sheet do not pose a generalised health risk and no hazard specific labelling is required. Users need to be aware that they are fabricated from materials which have the potential to irritate skin, eyes, mucous membranes or upper respiratory tract. Those susceptible are likely to experience skin-irritation on first-contact. The effects are usually short-lived and frequently disappear when the source of irritation has been removed. With long-term exposure, the skin surface usually hardens, leading to either a reduction or elimination of symptoms. Workers who make use of barrier creams and employ sensible hygiene precautions do not usually report ongoing problems. If workers are withdrawn from frequent exposure (to glass fibres), the skin surface usually re-softens. Those people with a history of skin complaints may be particularly susceptible to the effects listed above. They should be carefully managed to minimise or avoid contact, making use of personal protective equipment such as gloves. The filament-size of glass used in this product is below 11 micron in diameter, (above that size the potential for

irritation increases). This point being made, care should still be taken to control and eliminate contact with loose fibres insofar as is reasonably practicable.

FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation: Remove the individual to fresh air. Obtain medical advice.
- Skin Irritation: Wash the affected area with mild soap and water. If irritation persists obtain medical advice.
- Eye Irritation: Irrigate with eyewash until irritation subsides. Obtain medical advice if irritation persists.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

If these products are rendered friable (e.g. fire damaged), personal protective equipment should be used for clean-up and containment activities.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Day to day handling of the products is unlikely to give rise to the generation of dust but may occur in circumstances where harsh mechanical abrasion gives rise to the generation of particulate debris. This condition may arise for example when cutting parts to size or perforating holes through the fabric. In such circumstances, best working practices should be adopted to minimise and contain any particulates released. Accumulated dust should be removed using the safest practicable method, preferably by high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum collection or wet cleaning. If these products are used in a manufacturing process that generates dust, exposure controls detailed in section (8) must be followed. It is recommended that the fabrics are stored within their original wrappings, out of direct sunlight and in a dry location until ready for use. No special storage conditions are required on health grounds.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

These products are not classified or restricted for transportation. They are suitably packed to prevent damage and ingress of water.

TOXICOLOGICAL / ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological:

Primary Routes of Potential Exposure	Inhalation, skin and eye contact, ingestion.
Effects of Over-exposure (Acute and Chronic)	
Inhalation (Dust)	Dust could be irritating to the upper respiratory tract. Effects from such exposures are usually transitory leaving no permanent damage. (see section 2)
Inhalation (Fume)	Contact with molten metal or flame may give rise to localised emission of fume which could prove irritant to the upper respiratory tract especially in an enclosed space.
Ingestion	Ingestion is not generally classed as an applicable route to exposure for fabrics made from continuous filament glass fibres.
Skin Irritation	Glass fibre may cause irritation and reddening of the skin. (see section 2)
Eye Irritation	Entry of dust fragments or glass fibre or into the eye will cause foreign body irritation.
Carcinogenicity	Continuous glass filament is not classified as a carcinogen – Group 3 IARC) – Section 16 ref. (4)

Ecological: These products are not associated with any known ecological problems.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

No specific regulatory information is applicable to these products.

OTHER INFORMATION

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

References	
1	Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note EH 40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits – second edition published 2011
2	EH40/2005: MMMF, Page 23.
3	EH40/2005: Para 44, Page 33 (Dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal or greater than 10mg.m^{-3} 8-hour TWA of respirable dust).
4	IARC Monographs on the evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to humans – Volume 81 Man Made Vitreous Fibres (Published 2002)
5	Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note HSG53 (Fourth edition, published 2013) : Respiratory Protective Equipment At Work – A practical Guide ISBN978 0 7176 6454 2
6	EC Reach Directive requires a SDS to be supplied for finished articles only in those instances in which the article contain a substance (or substances) of Very High Concern (SVHC) at a content greater than 0.1%.

NOTE:

This Data Sheet relates to the material as supplied. The information contained herein is given in good faith, but no liability will be accepted by the Company in relation to same. The acquisition of additional information may necessitate revisions to parts or all of this Data Sheet, and such information will be supplied, as it becomes available.

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