

SAFETY DATA SHEET

☑ INFORMATION FORM FOR CHEMICALS DATA

Date: 07.07.2015 Former date: 24.08.2011

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

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Trade name

ICEROCK Stone wool (form shaped products)

Code of preparation

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Reach registration number

01-2119472313-44-0011

1.2 Use of the substance/preparation

1.2.1 The uses of the chemical

Stone wool products for building, technical and sound insulation. The products are form shaped like slabs, mats or pipe sections.

- 1.2.2 Classification of economic activities (NACE) 2399
 1.2.3 Use categories (UC62) 32
 1.2.4 The chemical can be used by the general public □
 1.2.5 The chemical is used by the general public only □
- 1.3 Company/undertaking identification

1.3.1 Manufacturer, importer, other undertaking

Steinull hf

1.3.2 Contact information:

Street address Skarðseyri 5

Postcode and post office 550 Sauðárkrókur, Iceland

Telophone number +354 4553000 Telefax +354 4553019 E-mail address steinull@steinull.is

1.3.3 Information on the foreign manufacturer

1.4 Emergency telephone

1.4.1 Telephone number

+358 46 876 8000 During office hours 8.00 – 16.00 (Finnish time; UTC + 02.00)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

ICEROCK stone wool is not classified as dangerous according to EU directive 67/548/EEC, regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and the directive 2009/2/EC.

Decomposition of binder above 190 °C may produce carbon dioxide and some trace gases.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Hazardous ingredients

3.1.1 CAS/EC	3.1.2 Name of the	3.1.3 Concentration	3.1.4 Classification (symbol letters
number and the	ingredient		and R phrases) and other data on
Registration number			the ingredient
-	Mineral wool	94 - 99 %	TLV _{8h} 1 fibre / cm ³

3.1.5 There has been request for confidentiality of a substance according to Annex 2 of the decree.

3.1.6 A substance not dangerous has been indicated as confidential

3.1.7 Other information

The products are form shaped like slabs, mats or pipe sections. As binder (0-4%) a phenol-formaldehyde-urea copolymer is used and also 0-0,3% of mineral oil for dust binding. The products are either with or without facing. The facing can be for instance paper, polyethene plastic, aluminium foil, glass- or polypropene tissue, a thin metal sheet or a plastic film laminate.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Special instructions

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4.2 Inhalation

Leave the dusty space.

4.3 Skin contact

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If irritation occur, do not rub or scratch. Rinse under running water prior to washing with soap and water.

4.4 Eye contact

If irritation occur, do not rub the eyes. Flush eyes carefully with eye flushing liquid or water. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

4.5 Ingestion

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4.6 Information for a doctor or other professionals giving first aid.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

There are no special demand for extinguishing media. Normal extinguishing media can be used.

- 5.2 Extinguishing media which shall not be used for safety reasons.
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- 5.3 Special exposure haxards in a fire.
- 5.4 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters.
- 5.5 Other instructions.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions

- 6.2 Environmental precautions
- 6.3 Methods for cleaning up
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- 6.4 Other instructions

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Handling

When installing insulation in unventilated spaces a suitable disposable facemask should be used. When handling product, cover exposed skin. Wear goggles when working with product overhead. Dispose of waste in accordance with local regulations. Clean area using vacuum equipment. If itching occurs, it may be lessened by rinsing in cold water before washing.

7.2 Storage

Keep material in original packaging protected against humidity and mechanical damage until it is to be used.

7.3 Specific use(s)

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure limit values

8.1.1 Limit values

Un-organic dust, in Iceland TLV_{8h} = 1 fibre/cm³

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls

See 7.1

8.2.1.1 Respiratory protection

A dust mask (class P2) should be used if there is any risk that the limit value is exceeded or if the dust irritates. If it is necessary to be present when the product for the first time is heated over 190°C, a fresh-air mask should be worn.

8.2.1.2 Hand protection

Wear suitable gloves.

8.2.1.3 Eye protection

Wear safety goggles whenever insulation wool products are being applied over the eye level. If a person wears contact lenses safety goggles should always worn.



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8.2.1.4 Skin protection

Use suitable protective clothes and gloves that fit tightly around the neck and the wrists. Wash working clothes separately from the other laundry.

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls

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9.	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
9.1	General information (physical state, colour and odour)
	Solid, fibrous, yellowish brown, odourless
9.2	Important health, safety and environmental information
9.2.1	рН
9.2.2	Boiling point/boiling range
9.2.3	Flash point
9.2.4	Flammability (solid, gas)
9.2.5	Explosive properties -
9.2.6	Oxidising properties -
9.2.7	Vapour pressure
9.2.8	Relative density 20 – 220 kg/m³
9.2.9	Solubility -
9.2.10	Water solubility The products are practically insoluble in water.
9.2.11	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water The products are practically insoluble in organic solutions.
9.2.12	Viscosity
9.2.13	Vapour density
9.2.14	Evaporation rate -
9.3	Other information
	At temperatures above 1000°C the glass in the stone wool begin to soften and melt. There is no actual melting point.
10.	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
10.1	Conditions to avoid

10.2 Materials to avoid

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Acute toxicity

11.2 Irritancy and corrosivity

The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching.

11.3 Sensitisation

11.4 Sub-acute sub-chronic and prolonged toxicity



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11.5 Human health effects based on experience

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11.6 Other information on health effects

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity

12.1.1 Aquatic toxicity

12.1.2 Toxicity to other organisms

12.2 Mobility

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12.3 Persistence and degradability

12.3.1 Biodegradation

Stone wool decompose very slowly in the environment and does not emit any substances that would have a noticeable impact on the environment.

12.3.2 Chemical degradation

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12.4 Bioaccumulative potential

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12.5 Results of PBT assessment

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12.6 Other adverse effects

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Stone wool waste is according to the European waste catalogue classified as non-hazardous waste (code 17 06 04) and can be disposed on a landfill for non-hazardous waste.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

14.2 Packing group

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14.3 Land transport

14.3.1 Transport class

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14.3.2 Risk code

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14.3.3 Name according to bill of freight

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14.3.4 Other information

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14.4 Sea transport

14.4.1 IMDG class

14.4.2 Correct technical name

14.4.3 Other information

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14.5 Air transport

14.5.1 ICAO/IATA class



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14.5.2 Correct technical name

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14.5.3 Other information

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15.	REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Information on the label

- 15.1.1 Danger symbols (letters) and indications of danger
- 15.1.2 Substances to be named on the label
- 15.1.3 R phrases
- 15.1.4 S phrases
- 13.1.4 3 piliases

15.1.5 Special provisions concerning the labelling of certain preparations

The products contain mineral wool fibres, which according to directive 67/548/EC and the regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 note Q, have high bio-solubility and are therefore not classified as carcinogen. Mineral wool manufactured by ICEROCK has been tested according to the EU protocol ECB/TM 27 Rev. 7 1998 and the fibres fulfil the note Q requirements of bio-solubility.

15.1.6 Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for the following substances.

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15.2 National regulations

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

- 16.1 List of relevant R phrases
- 16.2 Training advice

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- 16.3 Recommended restrictions on use
- 16.4 Further information

IARC has classified mineral wool fibres year 2001 in group 3 ("not classifiable as carcinogenic to human")

16.5 Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

Directive 67/548/EC, regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and directive 2009/2/EC. IARC (2002), IARC Monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans, Volume 81 Man-made vitreous fibres.

16.6 Information which has been added, deleted or revised

Added Point 1.4.1