



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Rock Wool Fireseal Party Batts

1. Identification

Product Name:	Rock Wool Fireseal Party Batts
Other Names:	ROCK-W-12, ROCKWOOL, STONEWOOL, PROROX, SEAROX, ROCKFON.
Recommended Use:	Thermal and acoustic insulation, including fire protection and energy conservation. Use in industrial (petrochemical and other plants, power stations), marine(ships, off-shore). Commercial (public, commercial, warehouses) and residential (homes, apartments).
Supplier:	Thor Building Products Pty Ltd
Address:	293 Earnshaw Rd, Northgate, Qld, 4013
Telephone	1300 880 828
Facsimile:	07 3246 2200
Website:	www.thorbuildingproducts.com.au
Manufacturer:	ROCKWOOL Malaysia Sdn Bhd (part of the ROCKWOOL International Group)
Emergency Contact:	+61 (0)8 9417 D169494
Important Notice:	This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is issued by Thor Building Products Pty Ltd in accordance with Worksafe Australia guidelines. As such, the information herein must not be altered, deleted or added to. Thor Building Products Pty Ltd will issue a new SDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Worksafe Australia guidelines/regulations. Thor Building Products Pty Ltd will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its SDS in content by any other person(s), organization or company.

2. Hazard(s) Identification

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA.	
NOT CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA.	
UN No.:	None Allocated.
Packing Group:	None Allocated.
DG Class:	None Allocated.
Hazchem Code:	None Allocated.
Subsidiary Risk(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of high speed cutting tools can generate dust.• When heated to approximately 200°C for the first time, release of binder components and binder decomposition products can occur which, in high concentrations, may irritate the eyes and respiratory system.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Components:	Proportion:	CAS Number:
Man-made amorphous, non-crystalline vitreous silicate fiberised bio-soluble rock[2] with alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na ₂ O, K ₂ O, CaO, MgO, BaO) content greater than 18% by weight.	>95-99%	RN 65997-17-3
Bakelite, a synthetic thermosetting resin binder [3]	≤5%	25104-55-6
Refined mineral oil (for water repellency)	≤0.3%	8012-95-1
Optional additional water repellency using silicone oil or silicon emulsion to meet BP specification requirements.	≤0.5%	n/a



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4. First Aid Measures

Eye:	If irritation occurs, check for and remove any contact lenses, flush eyes with potable cold water. Do not rub eyes. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation:	If Irritation occurs, clean throat by rinsing with cold potable water. Leave dusty area for fresh air. Consult a doctor if irritation persists.
Skin:	If irritation occurs, wash off under cold running water prior to washing with mild soap. Do not rub or scratch. Consult a doctor if irritation persists.
Ingestion:	If ingested, may cause transient irritation to the digestive tract. Seek medical attention.
Swallowed:	Rinse the lips and mouth with water, give water to drink and seek medical attention.
Advice to Doctor:	Any symptoms and signs of ill-health are likely to be due to other causes. Can be slightly or temporarily itchy with prolonged contact with skin, throat or eyes due to mechanical irritation from fibre contact. Does not produce acute or chronic health effects. Treatment should be directed towards cleansing the skin, throat or eyes and symptomatic treatment as necessary.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability:	Rockwool in its plain form is non-combustible as required by the NCC. It is non-flammable and does not pose a fire hazard.
Fire and Explosion:	Some facing and packaging materials may burn, decompose or smoulder in a fire.
Extinguishing:	Water, foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder as needed for the surrounding conditions.
Hazchem Code:	None Allocated

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions:	No special requirements. It is recommended for comfort that long-legged, long-sleeved clothing and gloves are worn. Safety goggles may be worn if a lot of dust has been generated.
Environmental Precautions:	No precautions required.
Methods of Cleaning:	Spray with water before sweeping or use vacuum equipment.
References	Recommended personal protection equipment and waste disposal considerations are covered in Sections 8 and 13.

7. Storage and Handling

Storage:	Keep material in original packaging until it is to be used. Store materials to protect against damage and exposure to weather. Avoid packaging being sorted under UV light (direct sunlight) for long periods.
Handling	Products are safe in use. Once installed, products do not release dust or fibres. Unpack materials at site of use to avoid unnecessary handling of product. Dispose of scrap material and debris in suitable containers. Keep work areas clean. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Remove personal protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash hands after use rinsing under cold water before using soap. Change clothes and wash on completing work.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Standards:	Rockwool insulation products may be regarded as nuisance dusts. AIS recommends following the National Occupational Exposure Standard (NEW) ASSCC general guide to keep all occupational exposures to dust and other atmospheric contaminants to as low a level as is workable (practicable). For non-hazardous nuisance dusts: 2.0 mg/m ³ TWA[4] for inspirable dusts and/or 10 mg/m ³ TWA for total dust (or any type, or particulate size) is recommended.
Biological Limits:	No biological limit(s) allocated.
Engineering Controls:	Work practices should minimise the release of, and exposure to, fibres and/or dust. Hand tools that generate the least amount of dust should be used. If power tools are used, they should be equipped with appropriate dust collection systems. Work areas, if dusty, should be cleaned by simple hand vacuuming.



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**Maintenance and repair of
used equipment:**

Work areas should be cleaned regularly and vacuuming or wet sweeping is suggested. Use of personal protective equipment as outlined below is recommended during work in areas or on equipment where this product has been installed.

Ventilation:

During most applications and installation of this product, no special ventilation is required. However, if a very dusty work environment exists (normally due to other construction material dusts) or if in confined spaces, then local exhaust ventilation should be provided if the general dust level is in excess of 2 mg/m³ (TWA) [4] of inspirable non-hazardous nuisance dust. When Rockwool is heated to approximately 200°C for the first time(s), release of binder components and binder decomposition products occurs. The fumes can be detected by their acrid odour and high concentrations of these gases may irritate the eyes and respiratory system. In general, decomposition products from pyrolysis or burning of organic material can cause respiratory sensitisation. There are no recorded incidents of respiratory sensitisation from gases released from Rockwool products. However, general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation should be provided as necessary to control exposure to fumes when high temperature appliances are first put into service.

PPE:

Eye Protection: Ventilated, no-fogging dust resistant goggles conforming to AS/NZS 1336 should be worn when handling Rockwool in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas and particularly when installing overhead.

Skin protection: Loose comfortable clothing should be worn. It is recommended to avoid direct skin contact by wearing long sleeved shirts and long trousers, a cap or hat, and standard duty gloves conforming to AS 2161. People working with this product should wash their skin with cold water and soap at end of the work shift and at all work breaks.

Respiratory Protection: None normally required. An approved particulate respirator conforming to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 should be worn whenever personally desired or where it is suspected that dust levels may exceed the levels stated. P1, P2, or N95 type respirators are appropriate.

Personal Hygiene: Washing facilities should be available on site to wash the skin and to treat any dust in the eyes.

Smoking and other dusts: Inhalation of airborne particulates from other sources, including those from cigarette smoke, may increase the risk of lung disease. AIS recommends that all storage and work areas should be non-smoking zones, and other airborne contaminants be kept to a minimum.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

An inert grey-green/brown mineral wool mat of compressed fibres resembling wool. It is supplied in different shapes and sizes wrapped in plastic, may be rigid or flexible, and may have facings such as aluminium foil, calico, wire, and/or synthetic tissues applied to meet specific purposes.

Odour:

Odourless.

Flammability:

Non-combustible (as required by the NCC)

Melting Point:

Above 1000°C. The limiting temperature applicable for use is dependent upon specific product type and intended application and must be taken from the appropriate Rockwool PDS.

pH (1000g/H₂O, 25°C):

Neutral or slightly alkaline (pH 7-9)

Initial Boiling Point/Range:

Not Applicable.

Flash Point:

Non-combustible (as required by the NCC)

Vapour Density:

Not Applicable.

Vapour Pressure:

Not Applicable.

Solubility(ies):

Generally chemically inert and insoluble in water.

Partition Coefficient:

Not Applicable.



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Explosive Limits:	Non-combustible (as required by the NCC)
Auto-ignition Temp:	Non-combustible (as required by the NCC)
Decomposition Temp:	When Rockwool insulation is heated to approximately 200°C of the first time(s), release of binder components and binder decomposition products occurs.
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable.
Volatile Organic Compounds:	Very Low <1%
Oxidising Properties:	Not Applicable.
Vapour Pressure:	Not Determined.
Other:	Rockwool consists of greater than 85% fibres and less than 15% unfiberised particles (shot) when measured to ASTM C612-93. Fibres are made to a target diameter of 5 microns, being non-respirable fibres. However a small percentage of fibres may fall outside of this range. The fibres and particles are amorphous (non crystalline). The resin and refined mineral oils bond the fibres and particles together and minimise the release of dusts. The cured resin is stable and will remain intact for the life of the product under normal atmospheric conditions.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	Stable. The cured resin is stable and will remain intact for the life of the product under normal atmospheric conditions.
Conditions to Avoid:	None Specified.
Materials to Avoid:	Acids, alkalis or organic solvents may cause degradation of resin binder.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	When heated to approximately 200°C for the first time(s), release of binder components and binder decomposition products occurs.
Hazardous Reactions:	Not Available.

11. Toxicological Information

Health Hazard Summary:	Not Available.
Eye:	In the case of coarser fibres eyes can experience temporary itching. (No chemical effects ensue).
Inhalation:	In the case of coarser fibres there can be temporary physical effects on the upper respiratory system. (No chemical effects ensue).
Skin:	In the case of coarser fibres there can be temporary physical effects on skin. (Itching, No chemical effects ensue).
Ingestion:	Not Available.
Toxicity Data:	The fibre component of these Rockwool products is classified by SWA as Mineral Wool (Not Elsewhere Specified). According to the requirement of NICNAS for formaldehyde issued on November 2006, Rockwool meets the requirements recommended of 0.3ppm 8 hour TWA and 0.6pm STEL. Fibres are clumped by the binder or resin coating and single strand respirable fibre is present only in trace amounts when any dust is formed in the workplace during insulation. Bound fibre is not respirable size. Extensive research over the past 50 years on workers handling these fibres and products in many countries has shown that the inspirable and respirable size of fibres are not harmful, having no long term health effects or respiratory effects. Toxicology test data is generally not available on the products, but acute toxicity estimated as being very low with LD50>50000 mg/kg.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity:	This product is not classified as hazardous air pollutant. No specific data is available on eco-toxicity, but estimations based on toxicity information suggests that the materials in these products are not toxic to fish, birds, insects or organisms in the environment. No harm to fish or wildlife would be caused by this product.
Persistence & Degradability:	None
Bio accumulative Potential:	None
Mobility in Soil:	None
Other Adverse Effects:	No information provided.



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13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal and Legislation:	Place in plastic bags or containers and close or seal in accordance with local authority guidelines. Label as NON-HAZARDOUS insulation wool or as general building waste (non-hazardous), as appropriate to assist local authorities waste disposal sites. Department of Environment and Climate Change NWS classifies Rockwool insulation as General Solid Waste (non-putrescible), and local authorities will usually advise on local handling arrangements at their disposal sites. Under EU landfill regulations Rockwool insulation waste is categorised as "waste accepted at landfills for non-hazardous waste" in accordance with EC Decision 2003/33/EC (landfill accepted criteria).
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14. Transport Information

NOT CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA.

UN Number:	None Allocated.
Proper Shipping Name:	None Allocated.
DG Class:	None Allocated.
Subsidiary Risk(s):	None Allocated.
Packing Group:	None Allocated.
Hazchem Code:	None Allocated.

15. Regulatory Information

Poisons Schedule:	Not Scheduled. No specific regulatory requirements are applicable regarding occupational health and safety, consumer protection or environmental protection.
Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific to material:	The overall conclusion is that there are no hazardous classifications associated with Rockwool fibres in respect to physical, health and environmental considerations.

16. Other Information

Generally:	This SDS has been prepared in accordance with SWA guidelines. This SDS does not constitute a workplace assessment. The information provided represents the state of our knowledge regarding this material at the date of its publication. The information provided does not constitute a product specification and no warranty expressed or implied is hereby made. The information relates only to the specific material designated when used in applications it has been designed for. This information may not be valid for such materials used in combination with any other material or in any other processes, unless specified in the text.
References:	The following references are intended as a guide to good industrial practice applicable to building and construction: AS/NZS 1336 - Recommended practices for occupational eye protection. AS/NZS 1715 - Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices. AS/NZS 1716 - Respiratory protective devices. AS 2161 - Industrial safety gloves and mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves).
Abbreviations, Acronyms, Terms Used:	ASCC - Australian Safety and Compensation Council (formerly NOHSC). EU/EC - European Union, European Community. IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer. NICNAS - National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme. NCC - National Construction Code (Volume One and Two Building Code of Australia). PDS - Product Data Sheet. SDS - Safety Data Sheet (formerly an MSDS, Material Safety Data Sheet). SWA - Safe Work Australia (formerly ASCC/NOHSC). TWA - Time-weighted average. UK - United Kingdom.

SDS DATE | September 18th 2018 |