



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

(Following Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006 & (EC) No 1272/2008)

SDS Number: 634      Date of first issue: 01 January 2003      Date of last revision: 21 February 2022

### 1 - Identification of product

#### 1.1 - Identification of Product

Tradenames: Millboard 612,

#### 1.2 - Use of Product

Application as high temperature processing, lining of industrial furnaces, thermal insulation of kilns, etc... (Please refer to specific technical data sheet for more information).

#### 1.3 - Identification of Company

Website

#### 1.4 - Emergency information

### 2 - Hazard Identification

#### 2.1 - Classification of the substance/ mixture

#### 2.2 - Labelling Elements

#### 2.3 - Other hazards which do not result in classification

Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure. These effects are usually temporary

### 3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

This product is made from AES wool blended with ball clay, mica, bentonite and wood pulp.

### 4 - First-Aid measures

#### 4.1 - Description of First Aid Measures.

Skin

Eyes

Nose and Throat

#### 4.2 - Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

#### 4.3 - Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment required

### 5 - Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1 - Extinguishing media

#### 5.2 - Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### 5.3 - Advice for firefighters

### 6 - Accidental Release Measures

#### 6.1 - Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### 6.2 - Environmental precautions

#### 6.3 - Methods and materials for containment and clean up

#### 6.4 - Reference to other sections

### 7 - Handling and storage

#### 7.1 - Precautions for safe handling

#### 7.2 - Conditions for safe storage

#### 7.3 - Specific end use

## 8 - Risk Management Measures / Exposures Controls / Personal Protection

### 8.1 - Control parameters

#### 8.1.2 RECOMMENDED MONITORING PROCEDURES

France: Phase contrast optical microscopy test method reference number XP X43-269 dated March 2002,

United Kingdom: MDHS 59 specific for MMVF: "Man-made mineral fibre - Airborne number concentration by phase-contrast light microscopy" and MDHS 14/3 "General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust"

Germany TRGS 402 and description of applicable sampling / analytical methods in BGI 505-31 and BGI 505-46.

WHO-EURO method: Determination of airborne fibre number concentrations; A recommended method, by phase-contrast optical microscopy (membrane filter method); World Health Organisation Geneva 1997 ISBN 92 4 154496 1.

#### Information on monitoring procedures

### 8.2 - Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Review your applications in order to identify potential sources of dust exposure.

Local exhaust ventilation, which collects dust at source, can be used. For example down draft tables, emission controlling tools and materials handling equipment. Keep the workplace clean. Use a vacuum cleaner. Avoid brushing and compressed air.

If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist to design workplace controls and practices.

The use of products specially tailored to your application(s) will help to control dust. Some products can be delivered ready for use to avoid further cutting or machining. Some could be pre-treated or packaged to minimise or avoid dust release during handling.

Consult your supplier for further details

#### 8.2.2 - Personal Protective Equipment

Skin protection:

Wear gloves and work clothes, which are loose fitting at the neck and wrists. Soiled clothes should be cleaned to remove excess fibres before being taken off (e.g. use vacuum cleaner, not compressed air). Wash work clothes separately from other clothing.

Eye protection:

As necessary wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory protection:

For dust concentrations below the exposure limit value, RPE is not required but FFP2 respirators may be used on a voluntary basis.

For short-term operations where excursions are less than ten times the limit value use FFP2 respirators.

In case of higher concentrations or where the concentration is not known, please seek advice from your company and/or local Thermal Ceramics supplier.

Information and training of workers

Workers should be trained on good working practices and informed on applicable local regulations.

#### 8.2.3 - Environmental Exposure Controls

Refer to local, national or European applicable environmental standards for release to air water and soil.

For waste, refer to section13

## 9 - Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties	Not applicable
State	Not applicable
Colour	Not applicable
Odour	Not applicable
Odour threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling point range	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	Not applicable
Vapour density	Not applicable
Relative density	Not applicable
Solubility(ies)	Not applicable
Partition co-efficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not applicable
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not applicable
Oxidising properties	Not applicable

## 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 - Reactivity

### 10.2 - Chemical Stability

### 10.3 - Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

### 10.4 - Conditions to Avoid

### 10.5 - Incompatible Materials

### 10.6 - Hazardous decomposition products

## 11 - Toxicological information

### Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

#### 11.1 - Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Continuous glass filament, like some natural fibres, can produce a mild skin irritation resulting in itching or rarely, in some sensitive individuals, in a slight reddening. Unlike other irritant reactions this is not the result of allergy or chemical skin damage but is caused by mechanical effects.

## 12 - Ecological information

### 12.1 - Toxicity

### 12.2 - Persistence and degradability

### 12.3 - Bioaccumulative potential

### 12.4 - Mobility in soil

### 12.5 - Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

### 12.6 - Endocrine Disrupting Properties

### 12.7 - Other adverse effects

## 13 - Disposal Considerations

## 14 - Transport information

## 15 - Regulatory information

### 15.1 - Safety health and environment regulations/legislation specific for the substances or mixtures

### 15.2 - Chemical Safety Assessment

## 16 - Other Information

The trade association representing the European high temperature insulation wool industry (ECFIA) has undertaken an extensive hygiene programme for High Temperature Insulation Wool (HTIW). The objectives are twofold: (i) to monitor workplace dust concentrations at both manufacturers' and customers' premises, and (ii) to document manufacturing and use of HTIW products from an industrial hygiene perspective in order to establish appropriate recommendations to reduce exposures. The initial results of the programme have been published. If you wish to participate in the CARE programme, contact ECFIA or your Thermal Ceramics' supplier.

For more information connect to:

The Morgan Thermal Ceramics' website: (<http://www.morganthermalceramics.com/>)

Or ECFIA's website: (<http://www.ecfia.eu>)

### Revision Summary

General Update of SDS to comply with REACH Regulation, changes to sections 1-16

### Technical data sheets

For more information on individual products please see the relevant technical data sheet available from <http://www.morganthermalceramics.com/downloads/datasheets>

### NOTICE:

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