



**SAFETY DATA SHEET  
HOTSPOT LAGGING ROPE**

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

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| PRODUCT NAME | <b>HOTSPOT STOVE ROPE</b>  |
| SUPPLIER     | <b>Rustins Ltd<br/>Waterloo Road<br/>London NW2 7TX<br/>UK<br/>T: +44(0)20 8450 4666<br/>(Hours 09:00- 17:00 Mon to Fri)<br/>F: +44(0)20 8452 2008<br/>rustins@rustins.co.uk</b> |

**2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

Not regarded as a health or environmental hazard under current legislation.

**3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

COMPOSITION COMMENTS

Composition consisting principally of oxides silicon, aluminum, calcium, boron, and magnesium, fused in an amorphous vitreous state.

**4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

**5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Extinguish with water, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS

Glass yarn - The fibres used have diameters greater than 3.5 microns and so are not respirable, nor can they become respirable by any normal industrial processing. Exposure to glass fibres filaments may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, nose or throat.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN FIRE

Wear full protective clothing.

**6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Dispose of as solid or as non-hazardous solid waste.

SPILL CLEAN UP METHODS

Sweep up and dispose of as non-hazardous solid waste.

**7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

USAGE PRECAUTIONS

Non relative to health and safety.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Store in tightly closed original container in a dry and cool place.

**8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

Not required unless dust is created. When machining, use forced exhaust to limit dust.

HAND PROTECTION

Barrier creams or rubber/plastic gloves for prolonged contact.

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## EYE PROTECTION

Wear goggles when cutting or machining.

## HYGIENE MEASURES

Wash hands after handling material.

## SKIN PROTECTION

Long sleeves and long trousers may be required for workers who have sensitive skin or contact dermatitis.

## 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

|                    |                          |              |         |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------|
| APPEARANCE         | Solid.                   |              |         |
| ODOUR              | No characteristic odour. |              |         |
| SOLUBILITY         | Insoluble in water       |              |         |
| MELTING POINT (°C) | 800                      | BULK DENSITY | 2.6-2.7 |

## 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### STABILITY

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

In a sustained fire, sizing and binders on the yarn may decompose releasing hazardous products of combustion.

## 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Factors in fibre toxicity: Fibre dimensions and degree of exposure. Fibre Dimensions: Fibres are either non-respirable or respirable. Respirable fibres can penetrate to the 'deep' lung area. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), man made mineral fibres diameters equal or greater than 3.0 microns are non-respirable (1). According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), fibres with diameters equal to or greater than 3.5 micron are non-respirable (3). The narrow, bending passage of the human respiratory system, do not permit the relatively larger, non-respirable fibres to enter the 'deep' lung area. Instead, they strike the surfaces of the upper respiratory tract, nose, or pharynx, and stop. They may then be filtered by nasal hairs or other natural mechanisms. Due to the manufacturing process used, fibrous glass used in these products have diameters greater than 3.5 microns and are considered to be non-respirable. The fibres do not become respirable upon breakage, the fibres break horizontally into smaller lengths but not longitudinally into smaller diameters. Degree of Exposure: According to Johnson et al, in a 1969 US study of four fibrous glass production plants, 'the results in terms of airborne concentrations of glass fibres and total dust would indicate that the workmen's exposure to these material is negligible' (1). Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) is part of the World Health Organisation (WHO) IARC concludes that continuous fibre glass filaments are not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity in humans (Group 3) because there is inadequate evidence on the carcinogenicity of these materials in humans or experienced animals. In a 1987 US epidemiological study (920 years latency) of glass filament workers, there was no excess of respiratory cancer found. In 1987 European study (over 20 years latency) there was no excess of lung cancer found. In both studies there was no increasing trend with an estimated time weighted measure of exposure. In a study administering large diameter glass filament (> 3 micron) intraperitoneally to rats, no statistically significant tumour response was found. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) gives continuous filament fibre glass an A4 designation meaning there is inadequate data to classify it as carcinogen (2). Continuous filament fibre glass is not listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) 7th Annual Report on Carcinogens, nor is it regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.

## 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### DEGRADABILITY

There are no data on the degradability of this product.

## 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### GENERAL INFORMATION

These products are generally considered to be inert solid waste not requiring hazardous waste disposal procedures. Local and/or national regulations should be consulted to ensure proper disposal procedures.

## 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

GENERAL No special precautions or restriction involving transport or conveyance of these products is known.

## 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### RISK PHRASES

NC Not classified.

# HOTSPOT LAGGING ROPE

SAFETY PHRASES

NC

Not classified.

## 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### INFORMATION SOURCES

References related to section 11 1. IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic risks to Humans. Man made Mineral Fibres and Radon. Ccl. 43 1988 World Health Organisations. 2. Threshold Limit Value R booklet, 1997. American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). 3. Occupational Exposure, Toxic Properties and Work Practise Guidelines for Fibre Glass by Bender, J. Konzen, J and Devitt, G. American Industrial Hygiene Assoication No.5 (AIHA) 1991.

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