

HEALTH & SAFETY



KNAUF AQUAPANEL THERMAL

1. Identification of the substance / preparation and company

Substance / preparation

- Knauf Aquapanel Thermal

Manufacturer

Knauf Drywall
Head Office
P.O. Box 133
SITTINGBOURNE
Kent ME10 3HW

Telephone: (01795) 424499
Emergency telephone: (01795) 416270

2. Composition/Information on ingredients

Polystyrene: with colouring, HFC gaseous blowing agent and 1% wt/wt Hexabromocyclodecane flame retardant added during manufacture.

Cement: based on special cements and quartz sand.

Hazardous constituents	Portland Cement	Quartz	Flame retardant	Blowing agent	Blowing agent
Component	Portland Cement (cured)	238-878-4	221-695-9	212-377-0	200-866-1
EINECS No.	266-043-4	14808-60-7	3194-55-60	811-97-2	75-37-6
CAS No	65997-15-1				
% by weight Classification*	22-45%	15-45%	04%	<0.4%	<0.4%

* see Section 3 for full text

3. Hazards Identification

Cutting the product may create airborne dust. High dust levels may irritate the skin and eyes.

There is some risk that fine dust generated during the cutting of the product may contain respirable quartz particles, arising from the cement backing. Long term exposure to respirable quartz dust can cause silicosis – a serious lung disease. Respirable quartz can also cause lung cancer.

Dust generated during the cutting of the product may cause some mechanical irritation. Contact with molten foam produced during heating of the product to a temperature above the melting point of the foam can cause thermal burns.

High dust levels generated from the cement coating during cutting may cause eye irritation.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove the person to fresh air.

Skin contact: If irritation occurs, wash skin with soap and water. If in contact with molten foam material treat area immediately with cold water and seek medical attention. Do not attempt to remove any molten or solidified material from the skin.

Eye contact: Irrigate with plenty of water and obtain medical advice.

Ingestion: Wash mouth out and drink plenty of water.

Please Note: Should any symptoms persist obtain medical assistance

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media - water, foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder.

Products of combustion from foam – The foam is combustible and will generate gases normally associated with combustion of organic hydrocarbons and should be considered toxic. Combustion products will include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and hydrogen bromide. Dense smoke will be generated and suitable breathing apparatus should be worn when fighting fires.

6. Accidental release measures

Large pieces may be placed in plastic bags or waste bins. Dust should be collected using vacuum cleaning or by damping down with water spray prior to brushing up. Minimise exposure to dust. See section 8 for recommended personal protection measures.

(Refer to section 8 – Exposure/Protection and section 13 – Disposal Considerations).

7. Handling and Storage

Avoid unnecessary handling of product. Store in original packaging in a dry place. Do not store near sources of heat. Prevent prolonged exposure to sunlight.

Avoid dust generation during secondary processing. *The preferred cutting method is to score with a knife and then snap the material. Failing this, hand cutting tools should be used where possible.* If power tools are used properly designed dust extraction should be used and/or respiratory and eye protection worn.

Keep work areas clean. Use water sprays to dampen area prior to brushing, or use vacuum cleaning.

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When installing the product, be aware of strong winds, particularly when working at height

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

Substance	Quartz (respirable crystalline silica)	Total inhalable dust
Type of limit	MEL	
Long term limit (8 hour TWA)	0.3 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³
Short term limit (15 minute TWA)	-	-
Sampling methods	MDHS 14/3, 37, 38, 51/2, 76	MDHS 14/3

Notes:

TWA = time weighted average exposure

MEL = Maximum exposure limit

OES = Occupational exposure standard

OEL = Occupational exposure limit

MDHS = Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances

For product used in its intended application and with account taken of the guidance given in this document, it is unlikely that these exposure limits will be exceeded.

¹ See UK Health and Safety Executive Chemical Hazard Alert Notice 35

Engineering controls: Avoid cutting the material with power tools which will generate dust which may contain respirable particles of quartz. *The preferred cutting method is to score with a knife and then snap the material. Alternatively, hand tools should be used.* If cutting is carried out using other methods, provide properly designed local extraction.

Respiratory protection: If high dust levels are generated during cutting, a suitable particulate respirator should be worn – either a filtering facepiece mask (FFP2 or FFP3) or a non-disposable mask fitted with a P2 or P3 filter.

Eye protection: When cutting or processing the use of eye protection to BS EN 166 is advised.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance -	Rigid closed cell plastic foam usually orange in colour, coated with grey cement. Supplied as boards.
Odour -	Odourless.
Melting point -	Above 110°C.

Flash point -	Above 300 °C
Solubility -	Insoluble in water. Foam soluble in organic solvents.

10. Stability and reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of use.

The foam is resistant to many chemicals but not to solvents. Care should be taken in the choice of adhesives to be used with the foam. Avoid exposure to heat and flames and prolonged exposure to sunlight.

Decomposition products – fumes from molten material and smoke from fires involving the foam can contain toxic gases such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and hydrogen bromide.

11. Toxicological information

Immediate Hazards

Exposure to dust produced when cutting the product can cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation.

Irritant and toxic gases can be evolved if the foam is subjected to excessive heat or during a fire.

Delayed Hazards

Fine dust generated during the cutting of the material may contain respirable particles of quartz. Long term exposure to respirable quartz dust can cause silicosis .

Sensitisation

No information available on the product.

Carcinogenicity

Fine dust generated during the cutting of the material may contain respirable particles of quartz. Exposure to respirable quartz dust has been associated with lung cancer – IARC group 1 (IARC monograph 68, 1997)

Reproductive toxicity

No information available on the product.

12. Ecological information

Product is not biodegradable and has no known adverse environmental effects. It is free of HCFC blowing agents and complies with EU Regulation EC/3093/94 on substances which deplete the ozone layer.

13. Disposal Considerations

No special precautions. Not classified as special waste.

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14. Transport Information

Not classified as hazardous for transport

15. Regulatory Information

Products are not classified as hazardous under:

Occupational Exposure Limits EH40, (reviewed and reprinted annually).

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002.

16. Other Information

If using adhesives with this product follow the adhesive manufacturer's instructions carefully.

This product should be used as directed by Knauf. For further information consult the technical department.

An on-site risk assessment should be carried out before use.

This safety data sheet:

- supersedes all previous issues and users are cautioned to ensure it is current. Destroy all previous data sheets, and if in any doubt, contact Knauf, quoting the date in the top right hand corner of this document.
- does not replace the users own workplace risk assessment.
- was compiled using the current safety information supplied by the distributors of the component materials.
- is based on the present state of our knowledge and is intended to describe the products from the point of view of health and safety requirement. It should not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties.