# Sisalation <sup>®</sup> Reflective Foil Insulation

# Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

Product Name:	Sisalation * Reflective Foil Insulation
Other Names:	Sisalation * Fall Arrest Tile Roof Sarking ExHD Sisalation * Tiled Roof Sarking HD Sisalation * Metal Roof Sarking MD Sisalation * Metal Roof Sarking MD Sisalation * Multi Purpose ExHD Sisalation * Multi Purpose LD Sisalation * Facing Foil HD Sisalation * Facing Foil HD Perforated Sisalation * Black Facing Foil - Perforated HD Sisalation * White Metal Roof MD Sisalation * White Metal Roof MD Perforated Sisalation * Facing Foil LD Sisalation * Residential Shed Foil LD Sisalation * Tile Roof Sarking (Duroid *) HD Sisalation Wall Wrap * ExHD Sisalation Wall Wrap * MD Sisalation Wall Wrap * MD Sisalation Wall Wrap * MD
Recommended Use:	Reflective insulation and sarking membranes
Supplier:	Fletcher Insulation
Address:	161 Arthur St, Homebush, NSW Australia 2140
Telephone:	Telephone: 612 9752 9200
Fax:	612 9764 3175
Emergency Contact:	1300 65 44 44 or Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26 (Australia Wide)
Website:	www.insulation.com.au
Important Notice:	This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by the Supplier in accordance with the Code and guidelines from the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC, formerly National Occupational Health and Safety Commission - NOHSC). The information in it must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS by any other person or organisation. The Supplier will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or ASCC standards, guidelines or regulations.

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#### Section 2: Hazards Identification

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - NON-DANGEROUS GOOD

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: Product as supplied is classified as Non Hazardous according to the criteria of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (formerly NOHSC). Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008] 3rd Edition.

Sisalation <sup>\*</sup> Reflective Foil Insulation is classified as Non-Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

When cut, abraded or heated to over 120°C, dust/fumes may be created which are classified as Hazardous. The following risk and safety phrases apply to any Antimony Trioxide in dust, or decomposition fumes from this product:

Risk Phases	R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Safety Phases	S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing & gloves.

#### Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	Proportion	CAS Number
Kraft Paper -	30 - 60%	-
Polyolefin Weave material, coated	30 - 60%	-
Aluminium Foil	10 - <30%	-
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (contained in other ingredients)	10 - <30%	-
Antimony Trioxide	< 10%	1309-64-4
Glass Filament	< 10%	-

#### Section 4: First Aid Measures

The following relate to treatment of any irritant health effects resulting from exposure to any dust or the fumes evolved if product is heated to above 120°C.

Swallowed:	Unlikely under normal conditions of use. Rinse the lips and mouth with water, give water to drink, and seek medical attention.	
Eye:	Flush with copious amounts of water. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.	
Skin:	Sluice with water and, if irritation persists, seek medical attention.	
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.	
Notes to Doctor:	Treatment should be directed toward the source of irritation with symptomatic treatment as necessary.	

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Specific Hazards:	Sisalation <sup>*</sup> Reflective Foil will burn if involved in a fire. Delamination may occur at temperatures over 80°C.
Extinguishing Media:	Use extinguishing media (e.g. carbon dioxide, water, foam or dry chemical) and equipment as required by fire in surrounding materials.
Fire Fighting Procedures:	If product is present in a fire, toxic fumes may be evolved. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Firefighters wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) according to fire conditions.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Chlorine and hydrogen chlorine may be evolved if product is heated to above 120°C.
Hazchem Code:	None

# Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Reuse where possible or disposal according to local authority
guidelines.

# Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling:	Sisalation <sup>*</sup> Reflective Foil Insulation, as supplied and once installed, does not release dust, and does not cause any health effects.
Storage:	Store in sealed container in cool, dry area. Ensure packages are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage, and sealed when not in use.
Incompatibilities:	None

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#### Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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Exposure Standards:	National Occupational Exposure Standard (NES) Australian Safety and Compensation Council, ASCC (formerly NOHSC): the following standards apply to dust from the product or to fumes from high temperature decomposition: Chlorine: 3mg/m3 Hydrogen Chloride: 7.5 mg/m3 Antimony Trioxide: 0.5mg/m3 ASCC standards provide that all exposures should be kept as low as practicable. Total dust (of any type, or particle size): 10 mg/m3 TWA.
Engineering Controls, Ventilation:	During most applications and installation of this product, no special ventilation will be required.
Personal Protection	
Skin Protection:	Standard work clothing including gloves when cutting product.
Eye Protection:	No specific requirements for this product. Eye protection recommended for work where dust or particles may be generated.
	Respiratory Protection: Non required for this product in usual working conditions.
	An approved particulate respirator conforming to Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 is recommended if dust from the product is created. Heating of product above 120°C, may cause smoke or fumes, and cartridge-type or powered respirators or supplied-air helmets or suits may be necessary. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and arefitted and maintained
	correctly, and kept in clean storage when not in use.

# Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Sheet in roll form: outer face is aluminium foil, inner may be lacquered or plain foil or coated woven polyolefin.
Odour:	None
pH:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	Not applicable
Melting Point:	Adhesive softens at 70°C
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1):	Not applicable (greater than 1)
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble in water and common solvents
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
Vapour Density:	Not applicable
Percent Volatiles:	None at normal working temperatures
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature:	120°C
Lower/Upper Explosive Limits	Not applicable
(LEL/UEL):	-

Chemical Stability:	Stable. No reported incompatibilities
Hazardous Polymerisation:	None
Conditions to avoid:	Heating to over 120°C
Hazardous Decomposition products:	Heating to over 120°C will result in toxic fumes (chlorine and hydrogen chloride) being produced.

### Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

# Section 11: Toxicological Information

ACUTE EFFECTS	
Swallowed:	Unlikely under normal conditions of use, but may result in mild irritation of the lips, mouth and throat.
	Physical irritant only. Dust or fumes from high temperature decomposition may cause eye discomfort resulting in watering and redness.
Skin:	None from handling product as supplied. Dust from cutting or abrading product may cause mild irritation.
Inhaled:	None when using product as supplied. Dust may be slightly irritant and fumes from high temperature decomposition may be irritant and cause headaches, nausea and irritation of lungs (see Sections 5 and 8). Glass filament does not produce respirable glass fibres.
Chronic:	No effects from chronic exposures to dust are reported. Antimony Trioxide (production) is regarded as a category 2 carcinogen (suspect human carcinogen) by ASCC (NOHSC) in the list of Atmospheric Contaminants. Antimony Trioxide itself is not classified as a carcinogen by ASCC. The Antimony Trioxide in this product (less than 10%) is not classifiable as carcinogenic. Exposure to dust from this product (or fumes from high temperature decomposition) is not known or suspected to be carcinogenic.

#### Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	Sisalation <sup>*</sup> Reflective Foil Insulation is inert and is not considered to pose any environmental or ecological risk.
Persistence and Degradability:	Product would be expected to be of low bio-degradability and persistent in the environment.
Mobility:	Low mobility in landfill situations.

#### Section 13: Disposal consideration

May be disposed of as common trade waste in accordance with local authority guidelines.

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### Section 14: Transport Information

Transport Requirements:	Sisalation <sup>*</sup> Reflective Foil Insulation is not regulated as a Dangerous Good. No special transport requirements are necessary.
UN number:	None allocated
Class:	None allocated
Subsidiary Risk:	None allocated
Packing Group:	None allocated
Hazchem Code:	None allocated

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

Poisons Schedule: None allocated.

### Section 16: Other Information

Additional Information and Reference Documents

Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26 (Australia Wide)

National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)], April 2003

National Code Of Practice For The Labelling Of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)], March 1994, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra

Australian Standards References:

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/NZS 2161 Occupational protective gloves.

This MSDS was correct at the time it was prepared (see below for the date). The Supplier, as part of its Health and Safety Programme, updates MSDS's when its ongoing review process indicates a need for a change to be made. You should make sure that the MSDS you are reading and relying on is current. You can do this by contacting the Supplier at the above address.

**Issue Date:** 

April 2008

MSDS Revision Summary

Supercedes Issue Date: 04/2007 Reasons for Issue: Addition of new products