

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

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

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## I - Identification of product

**1.1 - IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT**

Batiboard 200

The above-mentioned product is a board combining mineral wools clay, perlite and binders.

**1.2 - USE OF PRODUCT**

This product is used in fire doors and to protect steel structures during a fire.

**1.3 - IDENTIFICATION OF COMPANY**

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Language: English, French, German

Opening hours: Only available during office hours

## 2 - Hazard Identification

**2.1 - CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ MIXTURE**

2.1.1 CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008

Not classified as hazardous according to Classification, Labelling and Packaging regulations (CLP) 1272/2008 EEC

2.1.2 CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC

Not classified as hazardous according to EC directive 67/548/EEC

**2.2 - LABELLING ELEMENTS**

Not applicable

**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.

**CHRONIC EFFECTS FOR CRYSTALLINE SILICA**

These products may contain minimal amounts of crystalline silica. Prolonged/repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause delayed lung injury (silicosis).

## 3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

### 3.2 MIXTURE

This board is a board made of mineral wool bound with organic and inorganic materials, combining insulation, resistance to fire, mechanical properties and dimensional stability

#### COMPOSITION

COMPONENT	%	CAS Number	REACH Registration Number	Hazard Classification according to CLP
Cellulose fibres	5-10	65996-61-4	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous
Mineral wool	30-50	65997-17-3	01-2119472313-44-35	Not classified as hazardous
Starch	2-5	9005-25-8	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous
Natural Clay	20-30	Not Applicable	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous
Expanded Perlite	15-25	93763-70-3	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous
Amorphous Silica	<1	7631-86-9	01-2119379499-16	Not classified as hazardous

None of the components are radioactive under the terms of European Directive Euratom 96/29.

## 4 - First-Aid measures

### 4.1 - DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SKIN

In case of skin irritation rinse affected areas with water and wash gently. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.

#### EYES

In case of eye contact flush abundantly with water; have eye bath available. Do not rub eyes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

#### NOSE AND THROAT

If these become irritated move to a dust free area, drink water and blow nose. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

#### FIRST AID ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

### 4.2 - MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

No symptoms or effects expected either acute or delayed.

### 4.3 - INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

No special treatment required, if exposure occurs wash exposed areas to avoid irritation.

## 5 - Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 - EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

### 5.2 - SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

This material is classified as a fire retardant.

### 5.3 - ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible.

## 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### 6.1 - PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Where abnormally high dust concentrations occur, provide the workers with appropriate protective equipment as detailed in section 8. Restore the situation to normal as quickly as possible.

### 6.2 - ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Prevent further dust dispersion for example by damping the materials.  
Do not flush spillage to drain and prevent from entering natural watercourses.  
Check for local regulations, which may apply.

### 6.3 - METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP

Pick up large pieces and use a vacuum cleaner.  
If brushes are used, ensure that the area is wetted down first.  
Do not use compressed air for clean up.  
Do not allow to become windblown.

### 6.4 - REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

For further information, please refer to sections 7 and 8

## 7 - Handling and storage

### 7.1 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Handling can be a source of dust emission and therefore the processes should be designed to limit the amount of handling. Whenever possible, handling should be carried out under controlled conditions (i.e., using dust exhaust system).  
Regular good housekeeping will minimise secondary dust dispersal.

### 7.2 - CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE

Store in original packaging in a dry area.  
Always use sealed and clearly labelled containers.  
Avoid damaging containers.  
Reduce dust emission during unpacking.

### 7.3 - SPECIFIC END USE

Please refer to your local Sitek Insulation supplier.

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

### 8.1 - CONTROL PARAMETERS

Industrial hygiene standards and occupational exposure limits vary between countries and local jurisdictions. Check which exposure levels apply to your facility and comply with local regulations. If no regulatory dust or other standards apply, a qualified industrial hygienist can assist with a specific workplace evaluation including recommendations for respiratory protection. Examples of national OELs are given in the table below.

COUNTRY	Total Dust (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Resp Dust (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	MMMF (fibre/ml)	SOURCE
Austria	10	6	1	Grenzwerteverordnung
Belgium	10	3	1	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle – VLEP/ Grenswaarden voor beroepsmatige blootstelling – GWBB
Denmark	10	5	1	Grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer
Finland	No Limit	No Limit	1	Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
France	4	0.9	1	Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité
Germany	10	1.25	1	TRGS 900
Hungary	No Limit	No Limit	1	EüM-SZCSM rendelet
Ireland	10	4	1	HAS – Ireland
Italy	10	3	1	Uses EU values
Luxembourg	10	6	1	Agents Chimiques, Cancérigènes Ou Mutagènes Au Travail
Netherlands	10	5	1	SER
Norway	10	5	0.5	Veiledning om administrative normer for forurensning i arbeidsatmosfære
Poland	No Limit	No Limit	2	Dziennik Ustaw 2010
Spain	10	3	1	INSHT
Sweden	10	5	1	AFS 2005:17
Switzerland	10	6	1	SUVA - Valeurs limites d'exposition aux postes de travail
UK	10	4	2	EH40/2005

### Information on monitoring procedures

United Kingdom

MDHS 59 specific for MMVF: "Man-made mineral fibre - Airborne number concentration by phase-contrast light microscopy" and MDHS 14/4 "General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust"

NIOSH

NIOSH 0500 "Particulates not otherwise regulate, total"

NIOSH 0600 "Particulates not otherwise regulate, respirable"

NIOSH 7400 "Asbestos and other fibres by PCM"

### 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 fitted with a HEPA filter. 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 Sitek Insulation 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 section 13

## 9 - Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 - INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>APPEARANCE</b>	Brown to light brown board
<b>ODOUR</b>	None
<b>ODOUR THRESHOLD</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH</b>	Not Applicable
<b>MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT</b>	> 1300 °C
<b>INITIAL BOILING POINT AND BOILING POINT RANGE</b>	Not Applicable
<b>FLASH POINT</b>	Not Applicable
<b>EVAPORATION RATE</b>	Not Applicable
<b>FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS</b>	Not Applicable
<b>VAPOUR PRESSURE</b>	Not Applicable
<b>VAPOUR DENSITY</b>	Not Applicable
<b>RELATIVE DENSITY</b>	≥ 260 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>SOLUBILITY(IES)</b>	Slight
<b>PARTITION CO-EFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER AUTO-</b>	Not Applicable
<b>IGNITION TEMPERATURE</b>	Not Applicable
<b>DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE</b>	Not Applicable
<b>VISCOSITY</b>	Not Applicable
<b>EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES</b>	Not Applicable
<b>OXIDISING PROPERTIES</b>	Not Applicable
<b>LENGTH WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN DIAMETER OF FIBRES CONTAINED IN THE PRODUCT</b>	>1.5 µm

## 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 - REACTIVITY

The material is stable and non reactive.

### 10.2 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

The product is inorganic, stable and inert

### 10.3 - POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

During first heating, oxidation products from the organic binder might be emitted in a temperature range from 180°C to 600°C. It is recommended to ventilate the room until gases and fumes have disappeared. Avoid exposure to high concentrations of gas or fumes.

### 10.4 - CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Please refer to handling and storage advice in Section 7

### 10.5 - INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

None

### 10.6 - HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Upon heating above 900°C for sustained periods, this amorphous material begins to transform to mixtures of crystalline phases. For further information please refer to Section 16.

## 11 - Toxicological information

### TOXICOKINETICS, METABOLISM AND DISTRIBUTION

#### 11.1.1 BASIC TOXICOKINETICS

As manufactured, these products may contain a minimal amount of crystalline silica.

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion, available toxicological information is as follows:

#### 11.1.2 Human Toxicological data

Epidemiological studies did not show any health effects related to fibres among Mineral Wool manufacturing workers. The excess of lung cancers reported in 1982 have been the subject of additional investigations and the examination of the confounding factors showed that the excess were not attributed to fibres. Smoking has been identified as the most important of these confounding factors.

#### Epidemiology for crystalline silica

Prolonged/repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause delayed lung injury (silicosis).

In evaluating crystalline silica as a cancer risk, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) reviewed several studies from different industries and concluded that crystalline silica from occupational sources inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1) [IARC Monograph; vol.68; June 1997]. However, in reaching its conclusion, IARC stated that the carcinogenicity in humans could not be found in all industries reviewed and that carcinogenicity might be dependent on inherent characteristics of crystalline silica or on external factors affecting biological activity (e.g., cigarette smoking) or distribution of its polymorphs.

### 11.1 - INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

#### Experimental Studies for Mineral Wools

Animal inhalation studies on mineral wools showed neither pulmonary fibrosis nor lung cancer nor mesothelioma. Intratracheal and intraperitoneal injection studies did not show any disease except those involving selected fine glass fibres for special uses or experimental rock wools.

#### Experimental studies for crystalline silica

Animals exposed to very high concentrations of crystalline silica, artificially or by inhalation, have reported fibrosis and tumours (IARC Monographs 42 and 68).

Inhalation and intratracheal installation of crystalline silica in rats caused lung cancer. However, studies in other species such as mice and hamsters caused no lung cancer. Crystalline silica also caused fibrosis in rats and hamsters in several inhalation and intratracheal installation studies.

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

Lethal dose 50 % (LD50) / lethal concentration 50% (LC50): N.A.

### IRRITANT PROPERTIES

When tested using approved methods (as listed in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Annex 8, Section 8.1), fibres contained in this material give negative results. All man-made mineral fibres, like some natural fibres, can produce a mild 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

These products are inert materials that remain stable overtime.  
No adverse effects of this material on the environment are anticipated.

### 12.2 - PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Not established

### 12.3 - BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Not established

### 12.4 - MOBILITY IN SOIL

No information available

### 12.5 - RESULTS OF PBT AND VPVB ASSESSMENT

This mixture contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).  
This mixture contains no substance considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

### 12.6 - OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

No additional information available

## 13 - Disposal Considerations

### 13.1 - WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Waste from these materials may be generally disposed off at a landfill, which has been licensed for this purpose. Please refer to the European list (Decision N° 2000/532/CE as modified) to identify your appropriate waste number, and insure national and/or regional regulations are complied with.

Unless wetted, such a waste is normally dusty and so should be properly sealed in containers for disposal. At some authorised disposal sites, dusty waste may be treated differently in order to ensure they are dealt with promptly to avoid them being windblown. Check for any national and/or regional regulations, which may apply.

When disposing of waste and assigning European Waste Code (EWC) any possible contamination during use will need to be considered and expert guidance sought as necessary.

## 14 - Transport information

### 14.1. UN NUMBER

Not Applicable

### 14.2. UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME

Not Applicable

### 14.3. TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)

Not Applicable

### 14.4. PACKING GROUP

Not Applicable

### 14.5. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Not Applicable

### 14.6. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER

Not Applicable

### 14.7. TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL73/78 AND THE IBC CODE

Not Applicable

## 15 - Regulatory information

### 15.1 - SAFETY HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCES OR MIXTURES

EU regulations:

- Council Directive 67/548/EEC "on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances as modified and adapted to the technical progress" (OJEC L 196 of 16 August 1967, p.1 and its modifications and adaptations to technical progress).
- Council Directive 1999/45/EC of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (OJ L 200 of 30.7.1999)
- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 dated 18th December 2006 on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 dated 20th January 2009 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353)
- Commission Directive 97/69/EC of 5 December 1997 adapting to technical progress for the 23rd time Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJEC of 13 December 1997, L 343).
- Commission regulation (EC) No 790/2009 of 10 August 2009 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.
- The 1st Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 enters into force on 25 September 2009. It transfers the 30th and 31st ATPs of Directive 67/548/EEC to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

#### PROTECTION OF WORKERS

Shall be in accordance with several European Directives as amended and their implementations by the Member States:

- a) Council Directive 89/391/EEC dated 12 June 1989 "on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work" (OJEC (Official Journal of the European Community) L 183 of 29 June 1989, p.1).
- b) Council Directive 98/24/EC dated 7 April 1998 "on the protection of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work" (OJEC L 131 of 5 May 1998, p.11).

#### OTHER POSSIBLE REGULATIONS

Member States are in charge of implementing European Directives into their own national regulation within a period of time normally given in the Directive. Member States may impose more stringent requirements. Please always refer to any national regulation.

### 15.2 - CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

Chemical Safety Reports have been requested from suppliers, as soon as this information is available it will be shared with downstream users.



## 16 - Other Information

### USEFUL REFERENCES

(the directives which are cited must be considered in their amended version)

- Council Directive 89/391/EEC dated 12 June 1989 "on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work" (OJEC L 183 of 29 June 1989, p.1).
- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 dated 18th December 2006 on registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 dated 20th January 2009 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353)
- Commission Directive 97/69/EC of 5 December 1997 adapting to technical progress for the 23rd time Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJEC of 13 December 1997, L 343).
- Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 "on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work" (OJEC L 131 of 5 May 1998, p11).

### WEBSITE

For more information connect to:

Sitek Insulation's website: (<http://www.sitekinsulation.com/>)

### REVISION SUMMARY

Updating of dust exposure limits.

### TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

For further information please consult the technical datasheet indicated below:

Product Technical Datasheet: E-p30

### OTHER INFORMATION

NOTICE:

The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However safe as provided by law, no warranty or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorisation given or implied to practice any patented invention without a licence. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by the vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product (however, this shall not act to restrict the vendor's potential liability for negligence or under statute).