

Safe Use Instruction Sheet

This ROCKWOOL Safe Use Instruction Sheet [SUIS] is provided for manufactured articles either regulated by OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 nor by the Canada Hazardous Products Regulation SOR/2015-17 [WHMIS 2015].

ROCKWOOL provides this SUIS for safe handling and use instructions.

1. Identification of the article

Product Name Resin-Bonded Stone Wool Insulation

Product Family	Product Identification	Intended Use
I.	AFB evo™	Interior Wall and Floor Applications
II.	Comfortboard™, Comfortbatt®, Safe'n'Sound®, AFB®, Cavityrock®, CURTAINROCK®, ROCKBOARD®, ROXUL Plus®, ROXUL SAFE™, Frontrock™	Interior and Exterior Applications
III.	MONOBOARD®PLUS, TOPROCK®DD Plus, MULTIFIX	Roof Insulation or Insulating Cover Board over Other Insulations
IV.	MONOBOARD®, TOPROCK®DD	Low-Slope Roof Applications
V.	CONROCK®, FABROCK™	OEM
VI.	ProRox®NA, SeaRox®NA	Industrial Piping and Equipment Applications

Manufacturer ROCKWOOL

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2. Hazards identification

OSHA This product is considered an article as per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

29 CFR 1910.1200(c) defines an article as follows: "Article" means a manufactured item other than a fluid or particle: (i) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (ii) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and (iii) which under normal conditions of use does not release more than very small quantities, e.g., minute or trace amounts of a hazardous chemical (as determined under paragraph (d) of this section), and does not pose a physical hazard or health risk to employees.

Articles meeting the above definition are not regulated by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 and are exempt from SDS and label requirements.

2. Hazards identification - Continued

WHMIS This product is considered an article per the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulation SOR/2015-17. Manufactured articles that meet the definition of the Canadian Hazardous Products Act (any article that is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, the intended use of which when in that form is dependent in whole or in part on its shape or design, and that, when being installed, if the intended use of the article requires it to be installed, and under normal conditions of use, will not release or otherwise cause an individual to be exposed to a hazardous product) are not regulated by the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulation SOR/2015-17 and are exempt from SDS and label requirements.

Adverse physiochemical, human health and environmental effects This product may cause temporary mechanical irritation to the eyes and skin. Temporary irritation of the upper respiratory tract (scratchy throat, coughing, congestion) may result from exposure to dusts and fibers in excess of applicable exposure limits. Pre-existing chronic eye, skin and respiratory conditions may temporarily worsen due to exposure to dusts and fibers (see section 8 for safe handling instructions).

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Product Family	Stone wool (a, b)	Non added formaldehyde binder	Phenol Formaldehyde Binder	Syrups, hydrolysed starch	Mineral Oil
I.	97%	<3%	-	<1%	<0.2%
II.	97%	-	<3%	<1%	<0.2%
III.	94-96%	-	<6%	<1%	<0.2%
IV.	94-96%	-	<6%	<1%	<0.2%
V.	97%	-	<3%	<1%	<0.2%
VI.	97%	-	<3%	<1%	<0.2%

a: Man-made vitreous (silicate) fibres with random orientation with alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na₂O+K₂O+CaO+ MgO+BaO) content greater than 18 % by weight and fulfilling Note Q conditions

b: Man Made Vitreous Wool Fibres are IARC classified as Group 3 (not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans)

Possible facing materials: Mineral fleece. Aluminium foil, Aluminium foil reinforced mineral fiber grid, PE craft paper, Wired mesh, PP film, Plaster board, Mineral cloth, Bitumen.

4. First aid measures

Eye contact Rinse immediately with water for at least 15 minutes.

Skin contact (if itching occurs) Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin gently with cold water and a mild soap. Never use compressed air to remove fibers from skin or clothing.

Inhalation If affected, remove from exposure.

Ingestion Rinse mouth and drink plenty of water.

If any irritation persists, seek immediate medical attention.

5. Fire fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media Water, Foam, Carbon Dioxide or dry powder (No unsuitable extinguishing firefighting media known.)

Protective equipment for firefighters Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Observe normal fire-fighting procedures.

6. Accidental release

Personal precautions In case of high concentrations of dust: Ventilate and/or use same protective equipment as mentioned in section 8

Methods for cleaning up Use personal protective equipment as required. Clean contaminated surface with vacuum or dampen with water spray prior to sweeping up. Place waste in appropriate containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions and safe handling No specific measures required. A serrated knife for cutting is preferred. Minimize dust creation and ensure adequate ventilation of workplace.

Storage conditions Keep product dry and in original packaging until use.

Incompatible materials None known.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure guidelines Follow all applicable exposure limits. Local regulations may apply. ROCKWOOL recommends that users of the products adhere to the OSHA-recommended PEL of 1 f/cc TWA (fibers longer than 5 µm with diameters less than 3µm). This recommended PEL, together with recommended work practices and personal protective equipment, were adopted in a Health and Safety Partnership Program (HSPP) agreement in 1999 between OSHA and the North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA), of which ROCKWOOL is a member. Adherence to the OSHA-recommended PEL, work practices and protective equipment in the HSPP is expected to provide appropriate protection against all inhalation-related health risks that may be associated with exposures to mineral wool fibers (ACGIH, 1997; NAIMA, 1999; OSHA, 1999; National Research Council, 2000; IARC, 2001), and to minimize eye and skin irritation.

Reference	Exposure	Legal or Recommended Exposure Limit
OSHA	Synthetic Vitreous Fibers, > 5 µm length, < 3 µm diameter	1 f/cc TWA (recommended)
	Inert dust and particulates not otherwise regulated	15 mg/m ³ TWA-PEL (total particulate) 5 mg/m ³ TWA-PEL (respirable particulate)
ACGIH	Synthetic Vitreous Fibers, > 5 µm length, < 3 µm diameter	1 f/cc TWA (threshold limit value TLV)
	Particulates not otherwise classified, containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica	10 mg/m ³ TWA-PEL (inhalable particulate) 3 mg/m ³ TWA-PEL (respirable particulate)

8. Exposure controls / personal protection (cont'd)

Engineering Controls Provide local exhaust and/or general ventilation to main exposure below regulatory and recommended limits. Vacuum or wet cleaning methods recommended.

Individual protection measures, including personal protection

Eyes	Wear safety glasses with side shielding or similar
Skin/body	Wear protective gloves
	Wear long sleeve shirt and long trousers
Respiratory	Ensure proper ventilation
	Use appropriate certified respirator when airborne particulates are above exposure limits (properly fitted NIOSH disposable N95 type dust respirator or better is recommended)
General hygiene	Wash hands with cold water after handling products
	Remove and wash clothes worn during working with product.

Further Information applicable to Product Family VI only (ProRox® NA, SeaRox® NA)

Hot equipment – operating at temperatures above 150°C (run in period):
 During initial run-in, a thermal decomposition of organic matter can be observed starting around 150 – 200°C. This can be observed as a release of small amounts of potentially irritating and harmful fumes.
 This does not affect the quality or declared performances of installed products.
 The amount and composition of the fumes will depend on several variables including the amount of insulation installed, service temperature, temperature run in gradient, ventilation rate, jacketing materials.
 The run-in period can last for a period from a few hours and up to several days. Ventilate the area well and keep a distance to the heated equipment.
 For high concentrations in enclosed spaces use a supplied air respirator. For lower concentrations an approved mask with particle filter type N95 or better is adequate.
 Selection of specific respirator type shall be made by a qualified person and all equipment should be appropriately fitted, used and maintained.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State Solid
Color Grey, green, brown
Odor May have slight resin odor
Melting Point Approximately 2150°F (1177°C)
Water solubility Insoluble in water

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity and Stability Stable under normal conditions of use

Decomposition products Primary combustion products of the cured urea extended phenolic formaldehyde binder, when heated above 390°F (200°C), are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia, water and trace amounts of formaldehyde. Other undetermined compounds could be released in trace quantities. Emission usually only occurs during the first heating. The released gases may be irritating to the eyes, nose and throat during initial heat-up. Use appropriate respirators (air supplied) particularly in tightly confined or poorly ventilated areas during initial heat-up.

11. Toxicological information

Stone wool fibers are not classifiable as OSHA irritants. Coarse fibers and dust from mineral wool products can cause temporary and reversible irritation (itching, redness) of the skin and eyes. The itching and possible inflammation are a mechanical reaction to dust and coarse fibers (more than about 5 µm in diameter) and are not damaging in the way chemical irritants may be. The symptoms generally abate within a short time after the end of exposure. When products are handled continually, the skin itching generally diminishes.

Man Made Vitreous Wool Fibers are IARC classified as Group 3 (not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans)

12. Ecological information

The products are stable, not expected to cause harm to animals, plants or fish, and have no known adverse environmental effects.

13. Disposal considerations

The products, as supplied, are not expected to be a characteristic hazardous waste under RCRA if discarded. Products are not considered to be a hazardous waste. Dispose of waste material according to federal, state, provincial and Local environmental regulations. Comply with relevant regulations with regards to disposal, recycling, treatment, transportation and storage of contents and containers.

14. Transport information

No special precautions. This product is not considered to be a hazardous material for transport.

15. Regulatory information

International Inventories

Articles are exempt from registration or listing chemicals inventories like TSCA (USA), DSL/NDSL (CAN), REACH (EU), ENCS (JP), IECSC (CN), KECL (KR), PICCS (PH), AICS (AUS). Per Section 2. These products are considered an article.

Product Family	California Proposition 65 Status
I.	This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.
II. - V.	These products contain formaldehyde, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

16. Other information

Date of preparation 16-AUG-2018

Date of revision 21-OCT-2020

Comments to revision Inclusion of Frontrock™, addition of further exposure controls for Product Family VI

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