



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION ONE: IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: DECI-TEX™ P44

Other Names: Polyester spun-bonded fabric, coated with heat reactive powder adhesive and thermally activated.

Manufacturer's Code: DECI-TEX

Uses: Acoustic Insulation

Physical Descriptions/Properties:

Appearance: Black, white or grey synthetic textile fibres spun bonded and coated with Poly (Ethylene/Vinyl. Acetate/ Carbon Monoxide) as a fabric. Insoluble in water. No odour. Consists of polymeric filamentous bound fibre with non-allergenic low flame response properties. Highly resilient.

Boiling Point: Not applicable

Melting, Thermal Decomposition

Ranges: 250C

Vapour Pressure: Not applicable

Specific Gravity:* 1.38

Flash Point(C): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Solubility in Water (g/L): Immiscible

Relative Vapour Density:** Not applicable

* Water

** Air

Ingredients

<i>Chemical Entity</i>	<i>Cas No.</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Polyester fibre, from polyethylene terephthalate	2503859-9	>59%
Poly(Ethylene/Vinyl Acetate/ Carbon Monoxide)	26337-35-9	>40%
***Vinyl Acetate	108-05-4	<0.1

*** Disclosure as a toxic chemical is required under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

SECTION TWO: POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Health Effects: ACUTE - If swallowed the material may be irritating to the gastro intestinal tract and is non-toxic if swallowed. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Eye: The material may be mildly irritating to the eyes.

Skin: The material may be slightly irritating to the skin if exposure is prolonged.

Inhaled: Particulate/dust is slightly irritating to the upper respiratory tract. Loose fibres or powder are not of repairable dimensions. At processing temperatures above 240 C (464 F), fumes irritating to the eyes, nose and throat may be produced. Vinyl Acetate is listed as carcinogen by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH:

Material IARC NTP OSHA ACGIH
VINYL ACETATE 2B A3

Chronic: Principle routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the fabric or inhalation of particles generated during fitting and placement. The material is considered to be practically non-harmful by all exposure routes.

First Aid

Swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

Eye: If this product comes into contact with the eye, immediately hold the eyes open and wash with fresh running water. Ensure irrigation under the eyelids by occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Skilled personnel should only undertake removal of contact lenses after an eye injury.

Skin: Brush off dust. Wash affected areas with warm water and soap.

Inhaled: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove to fresh air. Lay patient down, keep warm and rested. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Transport to hospital or doctor.

SECTION THREE: PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards: Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust

ES TWA: 10mg/m³

Particles Not Otherwise Classified P.N.O.C.

TLV TWA: 10mg/m³

Exposure Standards for Mixture:* 'Worst Case' computer aided prediction of spray/mist or fume/dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard

Mixture (TWA): 10.000mg/m³

Operations, which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particles to the breathing zone. If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, Worst Case considerations deem the individual to be over-exposed.

<i>Component</i>	<i>Breathing zone Conc. (mg/m³)</i>	<i>Mixture Conc. (%)</i>
Polyethylene Terephthalate	10.0000	100.0
Poly(Ethylene/Vinyl Acetate/ Carbon Monoxide)	15.0000	100.0

Engineering Controls: General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of inhalation exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Personal Protection

Eye: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. Safety glasses.

Hands/Feet: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities OTHERWISE: wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.

Other: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. Eyewash unit. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific data (if available) or your Occupational Health and Safety Adviser.

Respirator

<i>Protection Factor</i>	<i>Half-Face Respirator</i>	<i>Full-Face Respirator</i>	<i>Powered Air Respirator</i>
10 x ES	P1 Air-Line*	-	PAPR-P1
50 x ES	Air-Line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
100+ x ES	Air-Line **	-	PAPR-P3

* Negative Pressure demand

** Continuous Flow

Toxicological Information

Animal Data

VINYL ACETATE:

Inhalation 4 hour LC50: 4000 ppm in rats

Skin absorption LD50: 2335 mg/kg in rabbits

Oral LD50: 2920 mg/kg in rats

Vinyl Acetate is a slight skin and a severe eye irritant, and a weak skin sensitizer in animals. No effects from repeated exposure to Vinyl Acetate by inhalation were observed at 100 ppm in rats. Exposure to higher concentrations of Vinyl Acetate by inhalation caused eye irritation and lacrimation, reduced weight gain, and irritation of the respiratory tract with breathing difficulty. The effects observed in rats and mice exposed by inhalation to 200 and 600 ppm for two years include reduced body weight, and pathological changes in the nose and respiratory tract. Nasal cavity tumours were observed in rats but not in mice. Research on the mechanism of nasal tumour induction in rats suggests that levels at which humans are likely to be exposed are below the threshold for effects that contribute to tumour formation. Vinyl Acetate is not a developmental toxin in animals. The effect of Vinyl Acetate on reproduction in animals is not considered significant. Genetic damage was produced in some types of cell cultures and in animals, but was negative in other studies. No tests for heritable genetic damage were available.

SECTION FOUR: HANDLING INFORMATION

Avoid generating and breathing dust

Avoid contact with eyes

Wear nominated personal protective equipment if required

Use in a well-ventilated area

Use good occupational work practices. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Condition Contributing to Instability

Presence of incompatible materials may cause instability otherwise product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

SECTION FIVE: SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage & Transport: Suitable container – packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility: Segregate from strong oxidisers, strong acids and strong alkalis.

Storage Requirement: Keep dry. Store under cover. Protect against physical damage. Observe manufacturers storing and handling recommendations.

Transportation: No restrictions

Spills and Disposal

Minor Spills: Use dry clean up procedure and avoid generating dust. Pick up, sweep or vacuum up. Place spilled material in clean bags.

Major Spills: Clean up all spills. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Pick up, sweep up. Collect remaining material in bags or drums for disposal.

Disposal: Recycling is possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue at an approved site. Recycle packaging wherever possible, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Fire/Explosion Hazard: Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO). May shrink, melt or drip. The adhesive has a Flash Point of 390 C (734 F) as tested under ASTM D1929. Incomplete combustion gives, in addition, hydrocarbon oxidation products including organic acids, aldehydes and alcohols.

Fire Fighters Report

Extinguishing Media: Water spray or fog, foam, dry chemical, BCF (where regulations permit), carbon dioxide.

Fire Fighting: Alert fire brigade and tell them location and nature of the hazard. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment.

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result. May generate static charges.