

## COSHH DATA SHEET FOR ACOUSTIC CURTAIN

Our Acoustic Curtains are manufactured from fibreglass insulation and polymeric barrier with absorptive and barrier elements encapsulated in a Vinyl facing. The materials in the Acoustic Curtain are joined using a lamination process before being encapsulated in vinyl and the edges stitched. For hanging purposes a steel bar can be stitched into the quilt and eyelets secured through it.

The only elements of the Acoustic Curtain applicable under COSHH regulations are the fibreglass elements. Please find below the COSHH data sheet for the fibreglass encapsulated in the vinyl facing of the Acoustic Curtains. The following Health & Safety considerations only apply where direct exposure to the encapsulated fibreglass occur.

### Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

**Product Name:** Acoustic Curtain  
**CAS#:** Mixture / None assigned  
**Trade Names:** Fibreglass Wool Insulation  
**Generic Name:** Fibreglass Wool product  
**Formula:** Mixture  
**Chemical Name:** Mixture  
**Hazard Label:** FG-01

#### Manufacture Information:

Sound Service (Oxford) Ltd  
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### Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Component	Percent
65997-17-3	Fiber glass wool	85-98
25104-55-8	Urea extended phenol-formaldehyde binder (cured)*	0-15
Not Available	Foil/kraft, kraft, FSK, polyethylene, PSK, and various metal building facings	0-6.7
1309-64-4	Antimony trioxide (may be in facing or adhesive)**	>0.1

#### Component Related Regulatory Information

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Glass wool fiber, Antimony (7440-36-0).

#### Additional Component Information

\* Binder may be either of these. Yellow product has urea phenol formaldehyde binder; white product has acrylic binder and is formaldehyde-free.

\*\* Note: Antimony trioxide (fire retardant) may be present in the facings and/or adhesives. Occupational exposure to airborne antimony trioxide is not expected to occur due to product form(s) and intended use(s). Exposure limit is given for reference only.

## Section 3 - Hazards Identification

### Emergency Overview

**APPEARANCE AND ODOR:** White or yellow fibrous glass board, batt, blanket, or loose-fill insulation with or without kraft, FSK, or other facings. No significant odor.

Dust from fiber glass wool has been designated by US NTP as a possible cause of cancer by inhalation. However, the World Health Organization (IARC) recently removed fiber glass wool from its list of possible causes of cancer.

Inhalation of excessive amounts of dust from the product may cause temporary upper respiratory irritation and/or congestion--remove individual to fresh air.

### Potential Health Effects

#### Summary

Breathing dust from this product may cause a scratchy throat, congestion, and slight coughing. Getting dust or fibers on the skin, or in the eyes may cause itching, rash, or redness. Additional health and safety information is provided in Section 11 of this material safety data sheet.

#### Inhalation

Irritation of the upper respiratory tract (scratchy throat), coughing, and congestion may occur in extreme exposures.

#### Skin

Temporary irritation (itching) or redness may occur.

#### Ingestion

This product is not intended to be ingested (eaten). If ingested, it may cause temporary irritation to the gastrointestinal (digestive) tract.

#### Eyes

Temporary irritation (itching) or redness may occur.

#### Target Organs

Nose (nasal passages), throat, lungs, skin, eyes.

#### Primary Routes of Entry (Exposure)

Inhalation (breathing dust), skin, and eye contact.

#### Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Pre-existing chronic respiratory, skin, or eye diseases or conditions.

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

#### First Aid: Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat, and blow nose to remove dust.

#### First Aid: Skin

Wash gently with soap and warm water to remove dust. Wash hands before eating or using the restroom.

#### First Aid: Ingestion

Product is not intended to be ingested or eaten. If this product is ingested, irritation of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract may occur, and should be treated symptomatically. Rinse mouth with water to remove fibers, and drink plenty of water to help reduce the irritation. No chronic effects are expected following ingestion.

#### First Aid: Eyes

Do not rub or scratch your eyes. Dust particles may cause the eye to be scratched. Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 5-15 minutes. If irritation persists, contact a medical professional.

#### First Aid: Notes to Physician

This product is a mechanical irritant, and is not expected to produce any chronic health effects from acute exposures.

Treatment should be directed toward removing the source of irritation with symptomatic treatment as necessary.

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**Flash Point:** Not applicable

**Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):** Not applicable

**Auto Ignition:** Not determined

**Rate of Burning:** Not determined

**General Fire Hazards**

There is no potential for fire or explosion.

**Extinguishing Media**

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), water, water fog, dry chemical.

**Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions**

No special procedures are expected to be necessary for this product. Normal fire fighting procedures should be followed to avoid inhalation of smoke and gases.

**Method Used:** Not applicable

**Lower Flammable Limit (LFL):** Not applicable

**Flammability Classification:** Not determined

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Containment Procedures**

Pick up large pieces. Vacuum dusts. If sweeping is necessary, use a dust suppressant such as water. Do not dry sweep dust accumulation or use compressed air for clean-up. These procedures will help to minimize potential exposures.

**Clean-Up Procedures**

Avoid the generation of dusts during clean-up.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Handling Procedures**

Use protective equipment as described in Section 8 of this material safety data sheet when handling uncontained material.

**Storage Procedures**

Warehouse storage should be in accordance with package directions, if any. Material should be kept dry, and protected from the elements.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**Exposure Guidelines**

**A: General Product Information**

Glass wool fiber, OSHA voluntary Health and Safety Partnership Program (HSPP): 1 f/cc TWA for fibers longer than 5 µm with a diameter less than 3 µm.

**B: Component Exposure Limits**

**Fiber glass wool (65997-17-3)**

ACGIH: 1 f/cc TWA (respirable fibers: length > 5 µm, aspect ratio equal to or greater than 3:1)  
(related to Glass wool fibers)

**Antimony trioxide (may be in facing or adhesive)\*\* (1309-64-4)**

ACGIH: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (related to Antimony)

OSHA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (related to Antimony)



## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

### Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Safety glasses with sideshields are recommended to keep dust out of the eyes.

### Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

Leather or cotton gloves should be worn to prevent skin contact and irritation. Barrier creams may also be used to reduce skin contact and irritation caused by fiber glass.

### Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A respirator should be used if ventilation is unavailable, or is inadequate for keeping dust and fiber levels below the applicable exposure limits. In those cases, use a NIOSH-certified disposable or reusable particulate respirator with an efficiency rating of N95 or higher (under 42 CFR 84) when working with this product. For exposures up to five times the established exposure limits use a quarter-mask respirator, rated N95 or higher; and for exposures up to ten times the established exposure limits use a half-mask respirator (e.g., MSA's DM-11, Racal's Delta N95, 3M's 8210), rated N95 or higher. Operations such as sawing, blowing, tear out, and spraying may generate airborne fiber concentrations requiring a higher level of respiratory protection. For exposures up to 50 times the established exposure limits use a full-face respirator, rated N99 or higher.

### Ventilation

In fixed manufacturing settings, local exhaust ventilation should be provided at areas of cutting to remove airborne dust and fibers. General dilution ventilation should be provided as necessary to keep airborne dust and fibers below the applicable exposure limits and guidelines. The need for ventilation systems should be evaluated by a professional industrial hygienist, while the design of specific ventilation systems should be conducted by a professional engineer.

### Personal Protective Equipment: General

Wear a cap, a loose-fitting, long-sleeved shirt and long pants to protect skin from irritation. Exposed skin areas should be washed with soap and warm water after handling or working with fiber glass. Clothing should be washed separately from other clothes, and the washer should be rinsed thoroughly (run empty for a complete wash cycle). This will reduce the chances of fiber glass being transferred to other clothing.

## Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

**Appearance:** White or yellow fibrous glass board, batt, blanket, or loose-fill insulation with or without kraft, FSK, or other facings

**Odor:** No significant odor

**Physical State:** Solid

**pH:** Not applicable

**Vapor Pressure:** Not applicable

**Vapor Density:** Not applicable

**Boiling Point:** Not applicable

**Melting Point:** >704°C/1300°F

**Solubility (H<sub>2</sub>O):** Nil

**Specific Gravity:** Variable

**Freezing Point:** Not applicable

**Evaporation Rate:** Not applicable

## Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

### Chemical Stability

This is a stable material. This product is not reactive.

### Hazardous Decomposition

The decomposition products from this material are those that would be expected from any organic (carbon-containing) material, and are mainly derived from pyrolysis, or burning, of the resin. These decomposition products may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbon particles, and traces of hydrogen cyanide.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Acute Toxicity

#### A: General Product Information

Dust from this product is a mechanical irritant, which means that it may cause temporary irritation or scratchiness of the throat, and/or itching of the eyes and skin.

#### B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Urea extended phenol-formaldehyde binder (cured)\* (25104-55-6)

Oral LD50 Rat: 7 gm/kg

Oral LD50 Mouse: 7 gm/kg

Antimony trioxide (may be in facing or adhesive)\*\* (1309-64-4)

Oral LD50 Rat: 34600 mg/kg

### Carcinogenicity

#### A: General Product Information

No additional information available.

#### B: Component Carcinogenicity

Fiber glass wool (65997-17-3)

ACGIH: A3 - Animal Carcinogen (related to Glass wool fibers)

NTP: Suspect Carcinogen (related to Glasswool) (Possible Select Carcinogen)

IARC: Monograph 43, 1988; Monograph 81, 2002 (related to Insulation glass wool) (Group 3 (not classifiable))

Antimony trioxide (may be in facing or adhesive)\*\* (1309-64-4)

ACGIH: A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen (production)

IARC: Monograph 47, 1989 (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

### Chronic Toxicity

Antimony trioxide causes pneumoconiosis in humans. Antimony trioxide was tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation exposure in male and female rats of one strain and in female rats of another strain. It caused a significant increase in the incidence of lung tumors in females in both studies. No lung tumors were seen in male rats. Both of these studies provide only qualitative evidence of carcinogenicity of antimony trioxide in rats. In 1994, Groth et al., conducted a third study using a more rigorous inhalation protocol. Rats in this study were exposed to several concentrations of antimony trioxide but did not develop cancer. Thus, there is only inconsistent evidence for the carcinogenicity of antimony trioxide by the inhalation route in rats.

Technical limitations or exposure to high particle concentrations seriously limit interpretation of the two earlier studies. USEPA and CalEPA concluded that these studies are inadequate for use in quantitative cancer risk assessment. According to USEPA's recently proposed cancer risk assessment guidance, a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis is more appropriate when, as with antimony trioxide, the carcinogenicity of a chemical may be a secondary effect of toxicity or of an induced physiological change. The MOE approach was adopted after conferring with CalEPA scientists involved in the Proposition 65 program who

suggested using USEPA's "Proposed Guidance for Carcinogen Risk Assessment." An independent laboratory conducted a risk analysis using the MOE approach; the results indicated the potential levels of exposure to antimony trioxide in PGF products pose no significant cancer risk to the end-user of these products.

Fiber Glass Wool: In October 2001, IARC classified fiber glass wool as Group 3, "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans." The 2001 decision was based on current human and animal research that shows no association between inhalation exposure to dust from fiber glass wool and the development of respiratory disease. This is a reversal of the IARC finding in 1987 of a Group 2B designation (possibly carcinogenic to humans) based on earlier studies in which animals were injected with large quantities of fiber glass. NTP and ACGIH have not yet reviewed the IARC reclassification or the most current fiber glass health research; at this time, both agencies continue to classify glass wool based on the earlier animal injection studies.



## Section 12 - Ecological Information

### Ecotoxicity

#### A: General Product Information

No data available for this product.

#### B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Antimony trioxide (may be in facing or adhesive)\*\* (1309-64-4)

96 Hr LC50 fathead minnow: 833.0 mg/L

96 Hr LC50 bluegill: 530 mg/L

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

#### A: General Product Information

This product, as supplied, is not regulated as a hazardous waste by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Comply with state and local regulations for disposal. If you are unsure of the regulations, contact your local Public Health Department, or the local office of the EPA.

#### B: Component Waste Numbers

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components

#### Disposal Instructions

Dispose of waste material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations.

## Section 14 - Transportation Information

### US DOT Information

Shipping Name: This product is not classified as a hazardous material for transport.

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

### US Federal Regulations

#### A: General Product Information

SARA 311/312: This product is not classified as hazardous under SARA 311/312.

#### B: Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4)

Antimony trioxide (may be in facing or adhesive)\*\* (1309-64-4)

CERCLA: 1000 lb final RQ; 454 kg final RQ

### State Regulations

#### A: General Product Information

No information available for the product.

#### B: Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Fiber glass wool (related to Mineral wool fiber)	65997-17-3	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>
Antimony trioxide (may be in facing or adhesive)**	1309-64-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

**A: TSCA Status**

This product and its components are listed on the TSCA 8(b) inventory.

None of the components listed in this product are listed on the TSCA Export Notification 12(b) list.

**B: Component Analysis – Inventory**

Component	CAS #	TSCA	DSL	EINECS
Fiber glass wool	65997-17-3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Urea extended phenol-formaldehyde binder (cured)*	25104-55-6	Yes	Yes	No
Antimony trioxide (may be in facing or adhesive)**	1309-64-4	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL**

No components are listed in the WHMIS IDL.

**Section 16 - Other Information****Other Information****Prepared By:**

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