

## Compounds

1. General - Limpet and Capyt Compositions are a mixture of cementitious binders mineral wool together with a dust suppressant. There are several material grades covering areas of high and low temperature thermal insulation and surface protection.

2. Hazards Identification - Cement is a major constituent and the dust is alkaline and irritant. The other major constituent is rockwool fibre, for which the allowable limit is 2 fibres/ml or 5 mgs/m<sup>3</sup>. Not classified as dangerous according to EEC regulations.

### 3. First Aid Measures

3.1. Eyes - Contact with dust can cause irritation. Wash eyes with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical advice.

3.2. Skin - Prolonged contact may cause drying and transient irritation. Wash with soap and water

3.3. Inhalation - High exposure levels may cause coughing and mild respiratory tract irritation. If irritation persists seek medical advice.

The dust arising from these products is listed in Schedule 1 of the COSHH Regulations 1988, and in the H & SE Guidance Note EH46 (1990), and is subject to a maximum exposure limit of 5 mgs per m<sup>3</sup> and 2 fibres/m, which ever is achieved first (8 hour TWA total inhalable).

Experience has shown that during operation the level of airborne dust and fibre could exceed the MEL in the immediate vicinity of the application, It is therefore recommended that the operatives use a disposable face mask bearing the 'CE' mark and conforming to BS/EN 149 Type FFP2S.

In very confined spaces the exposure levels may be above those for which a Type FFP2S mask is suitable, measurements may need to be carried out to determine the necessary level of protection required.

Respiratory protection equipment should be used to provide a minimum nominal protection factor (NPF) of 10 (BS 4275), and to meet the requirements of BS2091 for half mask dust respirators, and BS 6016 for disposable filtering mask respirators.

3.4. Ingestion - No known health effects. Drink plenty of water and seek medical advice.

4. Fire Fighting Measures - The material are incombustible.

5. Accidental Release Measures - Minimise dust by damping with water. Dispose of in any land fill site in accordance with local regulations.

6. Handling and Storage - The material will be damaged by moisture. It should be stored in the dry.

7. Exposure Controls - Personal Protection - Protect eyes from dust. Use gloves and overalls as normal protection against dusty materials. Use respiratory protection equipment as described in 3.3 above

### 8. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance - Grey/white coloured mixture of fibres and powder.

Odour - None.

pH - Upto 14 when slurried with water.

Melting Point - Around 1500°C.

Boiling Point, Flash Point, Flammability, Explosive properties, Oxidising Properties, Vapour Pressure, Relative Density and Solubility are Not Relevant.

9. Stability and Reactivity - Similar to cement. The material is alkaline when slurried with water.

### 10. Toxicology

Substantial independent research has been conducted into the health effects of mineral wool and humans. There is no evidence that mineral wool presents any risk to production workers or end users today, or has done in the past 20 to 30 years. In the general environment levels of exposure are minute, and no hazard is posed to the public.

The EU have classified most mineral wools as R38 - Irritant to skin only providing that the manufacturers can supply a toxicological report which states that in a short-term biopersistence test by inhalation that fibres longer than 20µm have a weighted half life less than 10 days. The fibres used in this product comply with that standard. In situations where mineral wool is being handled, steps should be taken to ensure that exposure to dust is kept at a minimum reasonable level, and not in excess of control limits. As the products contain a high percentage of cement, and is therefore alkaline, suitable gloves should be worn whilst mixing or handling the materials.

11. Ecological Information - The addition of compositions to watercourses should be avoided as the resulting high alkalinity could be hazardous to aquatic life.

12. Disposal Conditions - Surplus material and empty bags should be disposed of as builder's waste.

13. Transport Information - No special requirements.

14. Regulatory Information - H & SE Guidance Notes EH40, EH44 and EH46. Eurisol (UK Mineral Wool Association) Health Statement dated 1st November 1989 and 1st August 1990.

15. Other Information - None.