



Health & Safety datasheet

Celotex
SAINT-GOBAIN

Identification of products and manufacturer

Products

Celotex FR5000, Celotex RS5000, Celotex IW5000, Celotex CG5000, Celotex TB4000, Celotex GA4000, Celotex XR4000, Celotex CW4000, Celotex PL4000, Celotex SW3000, Celotex FF4000, Celotex TA4000, Celotex TD4000, Celotex EL3000 and Celotex TC3000.

Usage

These products are intended for use as thermal insulation within the construction of buildings; including walls, floors and roofs

Company

Celotex Limited

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Composition / information on ingredients

Rigid polyisocyanurate foams, with aluminium foil or fibreglass reinforced facings. The foam may incorporate less than 5% long-strand glass fibre. Blowing agents of zero Ozone Depletion Potential are used, with all products using hydrocarbon.

Hazards identification

Celotex FR5000, Celotex CG5000, Celotex TB4000, Celotex GA4000, Celotex XR4000, Celotex CW4000, Celotex PL4000, Celotex SW3000, Celotex FF4000, Celotex TA4000, Celotex TD4000, Celotex EL3000 and Celotex TC3000 are not classified under CHIP3 regulations and are considered to be non-hazardous. However, glass fibre may cause skin irritation and dust may cause respiratory irritation; inhalation and ingestion should be avoided. Edges of aluminium foil facings can be sharp enough to cut the skin. Product is not load bearing unless fully supported. The products should be handled and used in accordance with good occupational hygiene and safety practices.

First Aid measures

Skin - Rinse hands under cold running water BEFORE washing with soap and water, to avoid rubbing glass fibres into skin.

Eyes - If dust or particles have entered the eyes, irrigate thoroughly with emergency eyewash solution (or clean water). Seek medical advice should irritation persist.

Inhalation / Ingestion - If the dust causes irritation or coughing, remove the subject to fresh air, keep warm and at rest, carefully clear any excess dust from nasal passages and mouth, rinsing with clean water until clear.

In all cases, should exposure be excessive or symptoms begin to develop, seek medical attention.

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Fire fighting measures

The products will burn if exposed to a fire of sufficient heat and intensity. As with all organic materials, toxic gases will be released with combustion. Do not incinerate waste. Do not inhale fumes. Fire fighters should attack the fire according to the combustible materials present, and use breathing apparatus. Cardboard and plastic packaging materials are combustible.

Store away from all possible sources of ignition.

Accidental release measures

Material should be collected up and retained for disposal. Dust may be controlled with damp sand to reduce blow-away.

Handling precautions and personal protection

Wear protective gloves to avoid cutting hands on sharp foil edges. When cutting Celotex product on site, use the Celotex Insulation Saw to minimise dust. If skin is sensitive to fibre irritation, apply a barrier cream to exposed areas before handling the product. When sawing in an enclosed space, dust extraction, eye protection and face masks must be provided.

Physical and chemical properties

Appearance - Celotex thermal insulation boards consist of a straw coloured fine cell foam (some products include encapsulated glass fibre) enclosed within facings.

Odour - Virtually none.

Foam density - In the range of 27 kg/m³ - 33 kg/m³.

Stability and reactivity

The fully reacted rigid foam core is chemically stable, but may be degraded by high temperature or the effect of solvents.

Toxicological information

The fully reacted rigid foam core and blowing agent have no known toxic effects.

Ecological information

The fully reacted rigid foam core and blowing agent have no known EcoToxic effects.

Disposal considerations

Waste material and dust may be disposed of to landfill by a licensed contractor.

Transport information

Lightweight, non-hazardous material.

Regulatory information

Celotex products are NOT classified as dangerous for supply.

Statutory instruments

Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974; Consumer Protection Act 1987; Environment Protection Act, 1990; Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations, 2002; Waste Management - the Duty of Care, 1991; Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations, 1992.



Other information

Intended use: Thermal insulation of building structures as described in Celotex product literature.

COSHH - Under the COSHH Regulations 2002, it is the duty of employers to prevent or control the exposure of their employees to substances hazardous to health. Man-made mineral fibres (including glass fibres) are subject to maximum exposure limit (MEL) as defined in HSE Guidance Note EH40.

Further information

If you wish to contact Celotex, please visit celotex.co.uk and click on the 'contact us' page.

Celotex has a policy of continuous product development and reserves the right to alter product designs or specifications without prior notice.