



Safety Data Sheet for Isover Glass Wool

1. Product and company identification

Product: Isover Glass Wool (Isover Glasull)
Recommended use: Thermal, fire and sound insulation
Company: Saint-Gobain Isover AB
SE-267 82 Billesholm
Sweden
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2. Hazards identification

The product has no hazard statement. The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching.

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Isover Glass Wool consists of more than 90 percent biosoluble glass fibres (man-made vitreous fibres). The fibres have no classification since they fulfil the requirements of note Q of the European Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging (CLP).

The fibres are bonded with a thermosetting phenolic resin which has been urea modified. A small addition of mineral oil is used as dust binder and moisture repellent. Isover Insul-Safe loose wool has no binder.

Some products are faced with e.g. paper or aluminium foil.

4. First aid measures

The product does not cause conditions that require immediate medical treatment.

Inhalation: If dust irritation occurs, leave dusty area. Breathe fresh air.

Skin contact: If mechanical irritation occurs, remove contaminated clothes and wash skin under running water. Avoid rubbing and scratching.

Eye contact: If irritation occurs, rinse abundantly with water for at least 15 minutes.

If discomfort continues seek professional medical advice.

5. Fire fighting measures

Isover Glass wool is non-combustible and poses no fire hazard. Packaging materials and facings may be combustible. Suitable extinguishing media are water, foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and dry powder.



6. Accidental release measures

In case of high dust concentrations in the air, use personal protection measures in accordance with clause 8. Use vacuum cleaner to remove small pieces and dust.

7. Handling and storage

Handling: Handle products in manners that generate a minimum of dust. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in cramped areas and at demolition sites. Open packages just before installing the insulation. Cut with sharp knives. Keep workplace clean. Put waste directly into waste containers.

Storage: Protect products from mechanical damage. Store in a dry place.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure limit value: There is no European value. The Swedish level limit value (LLV) for airborne respirable glass wool fibre dust is 1 fibre per cm³ air.

Text and pictures on packages

The mechanical effect of fibres in contact with skin may cause temporary itching.



Clean area using vacuum equipment



Ventilate working area if possible



Use goggles when working overhead



Rinse in cold water before washing



Cover exposed skin. When working in unventilated area, wear disposable face mask.



Waste should be disposed of according to local regulations.

9. Physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Form: Slabs, rolls, loose fill or pipe sections | Colour: Yellow. InsulSafe is white. | Odour: Light odour may occur | Density: 10 – 250 kg/m ³ |
| Fire hazard: Non-combustible | Water solubility: Generally chemically inert and insoluble in water | | |



10. Stability and reactivity

Glass wool is stable to 200°C, when the binder decomposes.

Conditions to avoid: During first heating above 150°C, the binder may emit irritating and hazardous gases. Use fresh air mask if ventilation is inadequate and personal presence is required.

11. Toxicological information

Glass wool is not toxic.

12. Ecological information

Glass wool is stable without known negative environmental effects.

13. Disposal considerations

Glass wool waste that is not recycled shall be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. European Waste Code 17 06 04.

14. Transport information

No specific regulation.

15. Regulatory information

European Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging (CLP). The fibres fulfil the requirements of Note Q and are therefore not classified as carcinogenic.

Swedish Regulation AFS 2004:1 "Synthetic Inorganic Fibres"

Swedish Regulation AFS 2005:17 "Occupational exposure limit values and measures against air contaminants"

16. Other information

From Swedish trade organization Swedisol "God arbetsmiljö vid montering av mineralull" (In Swedish).