

## FI Stonewool Insulation

### Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

Product name	FI Stonewool Products
Other names:	Fletcher Protect® Party Wall Stonewool Batts
Recommended use:	Designed for installation in NCC Class 1 Building Party Walls (fire-rated separating walls) to compress fill vertical joints, any gaps / junctions between top of party wall and under-side of roof, and any gaps between services and party wall, for adequate fire protection.
Supplier:	Fletcher Insulation Pty Ltd
Address:	127 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Dandenong South, VIC 3175
Telephone:	1300 654 444
Emergency contact:	1300 654 444 or Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26 (Australia Wide)
Website:	www.insulation.com.au
Important notice:	As FI Stonewool manufactured or sold in Australia and New Zealand by Fletcher Insulation is classified as <b>non-hazardous</b> , a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is not strictly required under Australian Regulations. As such, this Safety Use Information Sheet (SUIS) is issued by Fletcher Insulation for the information of users, installers and the community. It has been formatted in accordance with the Code on Preparation of a Safety Data Sheets for hazardous chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia. The information in this SUIS must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its SUIS by any other person or organization. The Supplier will issue a new SUIS when there is a change in product specifications and/or ASCC standards, codes, guidelines, or Regulations.

### Section 2: Hazards Identification

#### Non-hazardous substance/non-dangerous goods

Not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Hazards:	Not applicable
Risk phrases:	Not applicable
Safety phrases:	S36/37/39 – Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

### Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient (common name)	Proportion	CAS Number
Stonewool Fibre	> 95–99%	65997-17-3
Bakelite synthetic thermosetting resin binder	up to 5%	
Mineral Oil	up to 0.3%	

## Section 4: First Aid Measures

Inhalation:	If exposed to excessive levels of dust, leave area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth and drink water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin:	In case of skin contact rinse with cool water and then wash affected areas with soap and warm water. Mechanical action of fibres on skin can cause itchiness. A commercially available skin cream or lotion may be helpful to treat dry skin areas. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
Eyes:	In case of eye contact, immediately irrigate eyes with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention. Contact lenses should not be worn when handling this product.

## Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

For major fires call the Fire Brigade. Ensure that an escape path is available from any fire.

Fire fighting procedures:	For major fires call the Fire Brigade. Ensure that an escape path is available from any fire.
Suitable extinguishing media:	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), water, water fog, foam and dry chemical.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of carbon and smoke.
Firefighting equipment:	Wear Safe Work Australia approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.
Unusual fire or explosion hazards:	The products are non-combustible and do not pose a fire hazard. However, packaging material may burn.
Hazchem Code:	Not allocated.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Containment and clean up procedure:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment such as gloves, protective clothing. Pick up large pieces. Clean area using wet sweep methods to avoid dispersion of any irritant fibres or approved micro filter equipped vacuum cleaner. These procedures will help minimise potential exposures. Place in a sealable plastic bag for disposal according to applicable local and state government regulations. Never use compressed air and avoid dry sweeping.
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## Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling:	Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact, inhalation or ingestion. Observe good personal hygiene. Keep work area clean of dust and fibres by using an industrial vacuum cleaner with high efficiency filter or wetting down area with water. Never use compressed air and avoid dry sweeping.
Storage:	Avoid storing for long periods under UV light (direct sunlight). Keep package protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure standards (Safe Work Australia):	<p>ROCKWOOL recommends keeping exposures to dust and other atmospheric contaminants to as low a level as is reasonably practicable. No specific Workplace Exposure Standard (WES) applies to the dust or modified bonded fibre from FBS-1 ROCKWOOL Stone Wool Insulation products. FBS-1 ROCKWOOL Stone Wool Insulation manufactured by ICANZ member companies, is of low biopersistence. Dust from these products is regarded as nuisance dust, and the exposure standard for nuisance dusts of 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, measured as inhalable dust (8-hour TWA*) should be applied.</p> <p>In typical installation conditions or where work is being done on insulated premises, a variety of dusts will be present. In any work area where almost all the airborne material is fibrous FBS-1, then a Workplace Exposure Standard (WES) of 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable dust) applies.</p> <p>*An 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) exposure is the average airborne concentration measured over an eight-hour working day and a 5-day working week.</p>
Material data:	Generally, not applicable.
Engineering controls:	Local exhaust ventilation is recommended when dusts can be released in excess of established airborne exposure limits. If cutting or trimming with power equipment, dust collectors and local ventilation should be used. Keep work area clean of dust and fibres by using an industrial vacuum cleaner with high efficiency filter or wetting down area with water. Never use compressed air and avoid dry sweeping.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
Respiratory protection:	Wear an approved dust respirator in poorly ventilated areas where local exhaust is not feasible, if TLV is exceeded, and/or when dusty conditions exist. See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more information.
Eye protection:	Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles to avoid eye irritation. See Australian Standards AS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for more information.
Skin protection:	Direct skin contact can be minimised by wearing long sleeved shirts and long trousers, a cap or hat, and standard duty gloves. See Australian Standards AS2161 and 2919 and AS/NZS 2210 for more information.
Hygiene practices:	Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Work clothes should be washed regularly and separately from other clothes before storage or re-use. Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure.

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Tan or off-yellow solid
Physical properties:	Batt made of stonewool fibres
Odour:	Odourless
Melting range:	>1000°C
Boiling range:	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature:	Not applicable
Volatile component (% vol):	Not applicable
Solubility in water (g/L):	Generally chemically inert and insoluble in water
pH (as supplied)	Neutral or slightly alkaline (pH7-9)

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Reactivity:	Not reactive
Thermal decomposition products:	When insulation wool is heated to approximately 200°C for the first time(s) binder products components and decomposition gases are emitted from the binder. The decomposition starts at approximately 200°C and the duration of release depends on thickness of insulation, binder content and temperature(s) applied.
Conditions to avoid:	Physical damage

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

Toxicity:	<p>The fibre component of these FBS-1 products, before modification into the final wool insulation material, is listed by Safe Work Australia as Man-made Vitreous Fibre (MMVF) of certified low biopersistence. The fibrous wool insulation material present in these products as manufactured by ICANZ member companies is in the form of modified (bonded or coated) MMVF fibre.</p> <p>Extensive air monitoring during real-life work situations including installation, handling or removal, shows that airborne fibre from these products is almost entirely made up of fibre larger than respirable size (i.e. it is not respirable). Coarse fibres from the product which are visible in air are made up of many individual fibres clumped together, and are not of respirable size.</p> <p>Man-made Vitreous Fibre is placed in Group 3: not classified as carcinogenic by IARC (part of the World Health Organisation).</p> <p>When working with these insulation products, various precautions are advised for comfort reasons (see Section 8 above). Any fibres inhaled into the lungs dissolve in body fluids and are then cleared from the lungs by the natural body processes. Dust from FBS-1 certified MMVF products is regarded as “nuisance dust” (see Section 8).</p> <p>FBS-1 type MMVF was designed and is manufactured to give fibre of certified low biopersistence. If any stray fibres do lodge in the deep parts of the lung, they will dissolve more readily and be naturally lost from the body. This may offer added safety, in conditions where high levels of dust and fibre are inhaled.</p> <p>Acute toxicity based on the composition is estimated as being very low, with LD50 &gt;5000 mg/kg.</p>
Routes of exposure:	Inhalation, ingestion, eye and skin.
Acute health effects:	
Inhalation:	May cause irritation of the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract resulting in coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation especially in persons suffering from upper respiratory or chest complaints such as hay fever, asthma or bronchitis.
Eye:	May cause eye discomfort resulting in watering and redness.
Skin:	May irritate the skin resulting in itching and occasionally a red rash which usually disappears quickly.
Chronic health effects:	No information available
Existing conditions aggravated by exposure:	Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. Persons with chronic or systemic skin or eye disease should use precautions and wear all personal protective equipment when working with this product.
Carcinogenicity:	Stonewool fibres are not classified as carcinogenic according to GHS, and are non-hazardous to humans.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	This product is not expected to have an adverse effect on the ecology.
Mobility:	No information available.

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods and containers:	Place in plastic bags or containers for disposal in accordance with local authority guidelines. Label as <b>NON-HAZARDOUS</b> or as general building waste (non-hazardous), to assist local authorities waste disposal sites. Local and State authorities usually regard MMVF Wool Insulation as General Solid Waste (non-putrescible), and local authorities will advise any local handling arrangements at their disposal sites.
Special precautions for landfill or incineration:	Please consult your state Land Waste Management Authority for more information.

## Section 14: Transportation Information

Transport requirements:	Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG
Hazchem code:	Not applicable

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

Stonewool fibre, phenolic resin and vinyl alcohol polymer are listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Poisons Schedule:	None
Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26 (Australia Wide)

## Section 16: Other Information

### Additional Information and Reference Documents

Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26 (Australia Wide)

Please read instructions/label before using product.

Code on Preparation of a Safety Data Sheets for hazardous chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia.

### Australian Standards References:

AS/NZS 1336 Eye and Face Protection Guidelines

AS/NZS 1715 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Equipment

AS/NZS 1716 Respiratory Protective Devices

AS/NZS 2161 Occupational Protective Gloves Selection, Use and Maintenance

AS2919 Industrial Clothing

AS/NZS 2210 Occupational Protective Footwear

### Abbreviations used:

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

NTP: National Toxicology Program (U.S.)

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.)

STEL: Short term exposure limit

TWA: Time weighted average

This SUIS was correct at the time it was prepared (see below for the date). The Supplier, as part of its Health and Safety Programme, updates SUIS when its ongoing review process indicates a need for a change to be made. You should make sure that the SUIS you are reading and relying on is current. You can do this by contacting the Supplier at the above address.

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