

Material Safety Data Sheet

According to Commission Directives 93/112/EC of 10/12/93 and 2001/58/EC of 27/07/2001,
amending Commission Directive 91/155/EEC of 5/03/1991
and according to ISO Standard 11014-1 of 15/03/94 and ANSI Z400.1 of 1998

1. Identification

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The paintable wall covering NOVELIO®

NOVELIO® is a range of coated glass fibre fabrics; these paintable coverings are intended for use on interior walls and ceilings.

In case of emergency contact:

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2 – Information on Ingredients

CAS	Composition	Percentage
65997-17-3	E- or C-glass fibre – continuous thread	65-80%
-	Ethyl vinyl acetate polymer	20-30%
-	Starch	1-3 %

These glass fibre fabrics coated with starch and organic derivatives are not classed as hazardous.

If so requested by medical officials, the CAS numbers (if existent) of ingredients present in small quantities in the coating may be communicated under medical secrecy.

The chemical ingredients in E- and C-glass are available upon request.

3 – Hazard identifications

NOVELIO® paintable wall coverings are not particularly dangerous. Toxicological information is detailed in article 11.

The most noteworthy points are that the glass fibres are not “inhalable” because they have a nominal diameter greater than 9µm, much greater than the diameter of >3µm specified by the World Health Organisation for inhalable fibres and that it has been proven that they do not cause pulmonary cancer.

Known hazards:

- Mechanical irritant
- the formation of non-fibrous inhalable dust (various sizes) or non-inhalable fibrous dust.
- possibility of allergy (very rare)

4 – First-aid measures

Inhalation:	Not applicable
Skin contact:	Rinse thoroughly with water then wash with soap and warm water. Do not rub.
Eye contact:	Flush eyes thoroughly (for at least 10 mins.) and contact a doctor if necessary.
Ingestion:	Consult a specialist.

5 – Fire-fighting measures

In the event of fire, glass fibre, which is the main ingredient in NOVELIO® paintable wall coverings, is not inflammable. It is not combustible and will not keep the fire burning. Only the packaging (plastic film, paper, cardboard, wood) and coating are likely to burn. Gases produced during combustion are essentially carbon dioxide and water vapour. There may be small quantities of carbon monoxide and other unidentified substances that require protective equipment in the event of a large fire.

Recommended extinction method: water or chemical powder

6 – Accidental Release measures

Personal precautions: None

Environmental precautions:

NOVELIO® paintable wall coverings may be considered **Inert Industrial Waste** or **Non-Toxic Industrial Waste** depending on local or national regulations.

Methods for cleaning up:

Vacuum, sweep or shovel into containers assigned for the removal of glass fibre waste (selective waste collection).

7 – Handling and Storage

Storage:	Do not bring into contact with food or drink. Do not bring into contact with acetone solvents and plasticizers.
Technical measures:	Follow recommended stacking procedures for type of product.
Conditions of storage:	Store away from excessive humidity to avoid deterioration of the product and packaging as storage could become unsafe.

8 – Exposure controls/Personal Protection

Precautionary measures:

Use appropriate measures to reduce the number of potentially irritating fibres in the atmosphere (vacuuming, modifying production parameters to reduce the amount of dust produced or present in the air).

Control parameters:

Environments where glass fibres are used must be regularly checked to determine levels of:

- Inhalable and non-inhalable fibres
- Inhalable and non-inhalable dust

Regulations change from country to country (or are non-existent) for dust and fibres (inhalable and non-inhalable).

The table below (established according to the best information currently in our possession) provides applicable limits for various countries for average hourly exposition (Time-Weighted Average: TWA).

It is recommended that the chemical nature of fibres found in work environments should be carefully monitored. In particular, insulating wools or mineral asbestos fibres may be present and can be confused with C-, E- and AR Cem-FIL[®] continuous thread glass fibres.

Country	Dust	Admissible level (mg/m ³ for 8 working hours)	Fibres	Admissible level (Fibres/ml for 8 working hours)
Austria	fine	6	total	0.5
Belgium	total	10	Not regulated	
Denmark	inhalable	5	total	1
	total	10		
Finland	total	10	total	1
France	total	10	inhalable	1
Germany	inhalable	3	inhalable	0.25
Great Britain	inhalable	5	inhalable	2
	total	10		
Ireland	inhalable	5	inhalable	2
Italy	inhalable	3	total	1
	total	10		
Norway	inhalable	5	total	1
	totale	10		
Portugal	total	4	total	1
Spain	total	10	total	1
Sweden	inhalable	5	total	1
	totale	10		
Switzerland	total	6	inhalable	0.5
The Netherlands	inhalable	2	total	1
	totale	10		
USA	inhalable	5 (OSHA)*	total	1 (ACGIH)**
	total	15 (OSHA)*		

* OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

* * ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

Personal protective equipment:

Respiratory protection: In the case of one-off activities that create large amounts of dust, it is recommended that a dust mask with a minimum of ECC FP1 or FP2 certification or, better still, breathing apparatus of type 3M 8710 or 3M 9900, for example, approved by the NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) for the United States of America, be used.

Hand protection and protection of exposed areas of the body:

Gloves, and clothing covering the arms and legs should be worn to avoid irritation. Those with sensitive skin should also use a barrier cream on unprotected areas.

Eye protection: Safety glasses (or goggles).

9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state:	Solid
Form:	Glass fibre fabrics with coating
Odour:	no distinctive odour
pH:	Not applicable
Typical temperature:	Not applicable
Flash point:	void
Surface mass:	45 to 500 g/m ²
Solubility	low

10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use and storage that can be reasonably foreseen.

Hazardous reactions: No predictable hazardous chemical reactions.

Hazardous materials produced on decomposition: Under maintained combustion, other than water vapour and CO₂, small quantities of CO, NO_x, may form as the binder combusts.

11 – Toxicological Information

High toxicity: Not concerned

Eye and skin contact: Slight irritation possible with prolonged contact. Irritation is purely of a temporary mechanical nature and disappears when contact is ceased. May affect skin, eyes and upper respiratory tract. Mechanical irritation is not conducive to a hazard classification within

Europe according to Commission Directive 67/548/EEC for hazardous products. This is confirmed by the fact that the Commission Directive 97/69/EC concerning mineral fibres does not require an Xi (irritant) label, nor classification, for glass fibres (which in this Directive is only attributed to insulation glass fibre wools under certain circumstances).

Respiratory system: Glass fibres are not inhalable (that is, they do not penetrate alveoli in the lungs). This is because the diameter of the fibres is greater than 3µm (and for the most part greater than 9µm). Furthermore, the length of even the finest dust, even after handling, is considerably greater than 5µm and the ratio between length and diameter is greater than 3. These values are specified by the World Health Organisation in the definition for inhalable fibres

Regulatory situation: There is no risk of cancer related to the manufacture and use of continuous thread glass fibres as found by the following official bodies:

During a Congress held in June 1987, the World Health Organisation by way of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) examined the entire body of laboratory work covering animals and epidemiological studies on continuous thread glass fibres used as reinforcement. It was found that **glass fibres do not require a carcinogenicity classification**. They have a **Group 3** IARC classification. These findings were confirmed by the IARC Work Group in October 2001 and in the latest edition of the IARC monograph on the assessment of cancer hazards for humans, Volume 81, "Man-made vitreous fibres" published in 2002.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Programme on Chemical Safety made the same findings in a seminar held in 1987.

The European Commission in Directive 97/69/EC of 5/12/97, 23rd adaptation of Directive 67/548/EEC, concerning the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances, does not consider it necessary to establish a hazards classification on these grounds.

Ingestion: do not ingest

12 – Ecological Information

Glass fibres are not biodegradable.

Coatings consist in organic matter susceptible to slow partial dissolution by natural agents (water).

13 – Disposal Considerations

Waste from NOVELIO® paintable wall coverings may be considered **Inert Industrial Waste** or **Non-Toxic Industrial Waste** according to local regulations. They may therefore be used in landfills with corresponding waste. Incineration of waste from the paintable wall coverings will not dispose of them fully and may cause problems for the incinerators.

14 – Transport Information

The paintable wall coverings are not considered hazardous with respect to transport regulations. They are not included in any of the hazardous classes listed in international regulations.

15 – Regulatory Information

Continuous thread and non-continuous thread glass fibre fabrics do not require specific hazards labelling. General health and safety regulations governing the place of work are applicable.

16 – Other Information

Information contained here within is based on the current knowledge base for our products at the date specified and have been provided in good faith.

We would like to draw the user's attention to potential risks created when a given product is used for other applications than those for which it was intended.

This document in no way excludes the user's responsibility to know and apply local regulations governing his or her activities. The user is solely responsible for taking precautionary measures when using this product.

For further information, users should contact their Saint-Gobain Technical Fabrics representative or the Directeur Environnement, Hygiène Industrielle, Sécurité at Saint-Gobain Textiles Solutions.