

# KEMBLA PAIR COIL PIPE INSULATION

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 12-Jul-2004

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

KEMBLA PAIR COIL PIPE INSULATION

### SYNONYMS

### PRODUCT USE

Insulation. Colour Odour[~-]

### SUPPLIER

Company: Metal Manufactures

Address:

Gloucester Boulevard

Port Kembla NSW 2505

Australia

Telephone: (+61 2) 4223 5345

Fax: (+61 2) 4223 5288

### HAZARD RATINGS



## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

Avoid contact with skin.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
polyethylene	9002-88-4	<80
glyceryl monostearate	31566-31-1	7.4
iso-butane	75-28-5.	7
trimethoxyvinylsilane	2768-02-7	2.7
silica gel	7699-41-4	1.5
magnesium oxide	1309-48-4.	1.4

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

Immediately give a glass of water.  
First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:  
Wash out immediately with water.  
If irritation continues, seek medical attention.  
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin contact occurs:  
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear  
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.  
Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.  
If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Foam.  
Dry chemical powder.  
BCF (where regulations permit).  
Carbon dioxide.  
Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit acrid smoke.

Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), formaldehyde, acrolein, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke.

May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.

Secure load if safe to do so.

Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.

Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.

Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).

Water may be used to prevent dusting.

Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

Flush spill area with water.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Limit all unnecessary personal contact.  
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.  
Use in a well-ventilated area.  
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.  
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.  
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.  
Avoid physical damage to containers.  
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.  
Work clothes should be laundered separately.  
Use good occupational work practice.  
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.  
Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

No restriction on the type of containers. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all material is clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in original containers.  
Keep containers securely sealed.  
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.  
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.  
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.  
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Stearates (a) (d)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Butane	800	1,900				
Australia Exposure Standards	Fumed silica (respirable dust)		2				
Australia Exposure Standards	Magnesium oxide (fume)		10				
No data available:	polyethylene as (CAS: 9002-88-4)						
No data available:	glyceryl monostearate as (CAS: 123-94-4) / (CAS: 31566-31-1) / (CAS: 66085-00-5)						
No data available:	iso-butane as (CAS: 75-28-5)						
No data available:	trimethoxyvinylsilane as (CAS: 2768-02-7)						

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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No data available: silica gel as (CAS: 63231-67-4) / (CAS: 7699-41-4)

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Silica, amorphous		3,000
Magnesium oxide fume		750

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=2 (trimethoxyvinylsilane)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

### EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>):

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc (%)

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
polyethylene	9.1533	80.0
glyceryl monostearate	0.8467	7.4

### INGREDIENT DATA

POLYETHYLENE:

No data for polyethylene.

GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATE:

The stearates have a low order of acute and chronic toxicity. Intratracheal administration of relatively large doses in rats produce varying degrees of pulmonary damage. Acute, gross inhalation exposure has been associated with clinical pneumonitis. A case of "pneumoconiosis with probable heart failure" has been reported in a rubber worker occupationally exposed to zinc stearate dust for 29 years. Several cases of infants developing respiratory distress and in some instances, acute fatal pneumonitis on aspiration of zinc stearate powder, have been reported.

ISO-BUTANE:

Isobutane Odour Threshold Value: 1.2 ppm

TRIMETHOXYVINYL SILANE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

SILICA GEL:

No data for silica gel.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE:

No data for magnesium oxide.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### EYE

Safety glasses with side shields

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves.  
Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials.  
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.  
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

Overalls.  
P.V.C. apron.  
Barrier cream.  
Skin cleansing cream.  
Eye wash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2 P
10000	100	-	A-3 P
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:  
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc.,

Air Speed:  
0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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evaporating from tank (in still air) aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Flammability	Colour	Physical State	Odour	Miscibility with water
Highly flammable	hite	Solid		Immiscible

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Molecular Weight: Not Applicable  
Melting Range (C): 95-110  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not Available  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Autoignition Temp (C): Not Available  
State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (C): Not Applicable  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.023-0.033  
pH (as supplied): Not Available  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: Not Available  
Flash Point (C): Not Available  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

##### EYE

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## INHALED

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

### POLYETHYLENE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: > 3000 mg/kg

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

polyethylene pyrolyzate

Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 12000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/30m

#### IRRITATION

### GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATE:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

### ISO-BUTANE:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### TRIMETHOXYVINYL SILANE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 10920 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3423 mg/kg

Manufacturers Data:

Oral (rat) LD50: 7100 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3540 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 17 mg/l/4 hours

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

[OSI]

### SILICA GEL:

#### TOXICITY

Eye (Rabbit) : 8.3 mg/48hr

[RTECS]

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

#### IRRITATION

continued...

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.  
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

### MAGNESIUM OXIDE:

#### TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 400 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### ISO-BUTANE:

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 2.76

Refrigerant Gas: Saturated Hydrocarbons have zero ozone depletion potential

(ODP) and will photodegrade under atmospheric conditions.

[Calor Gas]

Half-life (hr) air: 17

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Degradation Biological: resist

processes Abiotic: RxnOH\*, photol&hydrol not sig

### TRIMETHOXYVINYL SILANE:

Alkoxysilanes are highly toxic to algae and moderately toxic to aquatic invertebrates. e.g. the daphnid 48 hour LC50 for dimethyldiethoxysilane is 1.25 mg/l, and the 15-day algal EC50 for a number of alkoxysilanes is approximately 10 mg/l. Alkoxysilanes are used as coupling agents and are designed to hydrolyse.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure none of the original product remains or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

## REGULATIONS

polyethylene (CAS: 9002-88-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

glyceryl monostearate (CAS: 123-94-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

glyceryl monostearate (CAS: 31566-31-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

iso-butane (CAS: 75-28-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

trimethoxyvinylsilane (CAS: 2768-02-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

silica gel (CAS: 63231-67-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

silica gel (CAS: 7699-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

magnesium oxide (CAS: 1309-48-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for glyceryl monostearate as CAS: 66085-00-5.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
glyceryl monostearate	123-94-4	N;R51/53
glyceryl monostearate	31566-31-1	N;R51/53

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	Cas Nos
glyceryl monostearate	123-94-4, 31566-31-1, 66085-00-5
silica gel	63231-67-4, 7699-41-4

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