

# MEZ-KER-TAPE

EC safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC



[www.mez-technik.de](http://www.mez-technik.de)



[info@mez-technik.de](mailto:info@mez-technik.de)



+49 (7072) 600980

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

### Identification of the substance or preparation

Trade name:	MEZ-KER-TAPE
Use of the substance/preparation	Sealing tape
Details of the supplier providing the Safety Data Sheet	MEZ-TECHNIK GmbH Bierwiesenstraße 7 72770 Reutlingen T.: +49 (7072) 600980 F.: +49 (7072) 6009860 <a href="mailto:info@mez-technik.com">info@mez-technik.com</a> <a href="http://www.mez-technik.com">www.mez-technik.com</a>
Emergency phone number	Emergency CONTACT (24-Hour-Number) GBK GmbH +49 (0)6132-84463

## 2. POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Minor mechanical irritation of the skin, eyes and upper respiratory tract may occur if exposed. These effects are usually transient. Pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions including dermatitis, asthma or chronic lung disease may be aggravated by exposure.

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical characterisation	Sealing tape made of high-temperature glass fibres (SiO <sub>2</sub> = 60% - 70%, alkaline earth oxides (CaO, MgO) = 30% - 40%, acrylic latex binder < 15%); self-adhesive finish with pressure-sensitive adhesive based on acrylate dispersion and polyester fleece intermediate backing; cover: siliconised polyolefin film.
Hazardous ingredients	None.
Additional hints	None.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin	If skin irritation occurs, rinse affected areas with water and wash gently. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.
Eyes	If product gets into the eyes, rinse with plenty of water and provide an eye bath. Do not rub eyes.
Nose and throat	If they become irritated, move to a dust-free area, drink water and blow your nose. If symptoms persist, consult a doctor.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing agents	Water, powder, foam, CO <sub>2</sub>
Unsuitable extinguishing agents	None.

# MEZ-KER-TAPE

EC safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC



[www.mez-technik.de](http://www.mez-technik.de)



[info@mez-technik.de](mailto:info@mez-technik.de)



+49 (7072) 600980

Special exposure hazards arising from the substance or product itself, combustion products or resulting gases:

Combustion products of the adhesive are: Water, soot, carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and organic pyrolysis products. The fibre material is not combustible

Special protective equipment for fire fighting:

Self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting team.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Where abnormally high dust concentrations occur, provide workers with appropriate protective equipment as detailed in section 8. Restore normal conditions as soon as possible. Further spread of dust shall be prevented, for example, by moistening the materials.

Cleaning methods

Pick up large pieces and use a Hoover with a built-in high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter. If a broom/brush is used, be sure to wet the area first. Do not use compressed air for cleaning. Do not allow the material to be blown away by the wind. Do not flush spilled material down drains and prevent it from entering natural watercourses. Check any regulations in force on site.

Disposal of waste see section 13

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Handling may cause the release of dust. The work procedure(s) should be designed to limit handling. Handling should be carried out under controlled conditions where possible, e.g. use dust collection systems. Regular cleaning of the workplace minimises secondary dust dispersal.

Storage

Store in the original packaging in a dry place before use. Always use closed and clearly labelled containers / packaging. Avoid damaging the containers / packaging. Avoid releasing dust when unpacking. Empty containers / packaging containing impurities must be cleaned before disposal or recycling.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Hygiene and monitoring measures

The legal guidelines on occupational health and safety and limit values may vary from country to country and local regulations. Check the ones that apply to you. If there are no regulations for dust or other requirements, a qualified OSH professional can help with the specific assessment of the workplace, including recommendations for OSH measures. Examples of limit values for mineral wool in different European countries are given below:

Country	Limit value	Regulation
Germany	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> **	TRGS 900, Bundesarbeitsblatt 2005
France	1,0 F/ml	Circulaire DRT no 95-4 du 12.01.95
Great Britain	2,0 F/ml	HSE EH40 Workplace Exposure Limit

\* Time-weighted average concentrations of airborne respirable fibres measured over 8 h using the conventional membrane filter method.

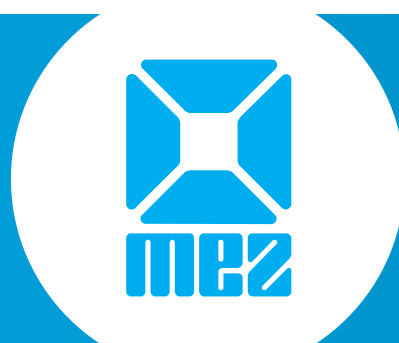
\*\* Respirable (alveolar) dust, TRGS 900 does not indicate a limit value in F/ml.

Technical measures

Review manufacturing and processing methods to identify potential sources of dust release. Extraction that collects dust at the point of origin can be used. For example, work tables with dust extraction equipment, tools for dust control and handling of the material. Keep the workplace clean. Use a Hoover with a built-in HEPA filter; avoid cleaning with brooms and compressed air.

# MEZ-KER-TAPE

EC safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC



www.mez-technik.de



info@mez-technik.de



+49 (7072) 600980

## Personal protective equipment

### Skin protection

Wear gloves and work clothes that are loose around the neck and wrists. Contaminated clothing should be cleaned (e.g. with a Hoover, but not with compressed air) before taking it off to remove excess fibres.

### Eye protection

If necessary, wear safety goggles with side protection.

### Respiratory protection

Respirators are not required for dust concentrations below the limits. However, FFP2 dust masks may be used on a voluntary basis. For short-term limit value exceedances, FFP2 masks are to be used.

### Information and training of staff

Employees should be trained in careful work and informed about the applicable local regulations.

### Measures against environmental pollution

Observe applicable local, national or European environmental protection standards for permissible release to atmosphere, water and soil. For waste, see section 13.

## 9. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### General information

Physical state	solid
Colour	white
Odour	practically odourless

### Further information on health and environmental protection and safety

pH-Value		not available	
Change of state	Melting temperature fibre	> 1330 °C	
Ignition temperature		not available	
Density	Foam	150 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	DIN EN ISO 845
Solubility in water		insoluble	
Other information	Geometric diameter weighted by length 2-3 µm		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

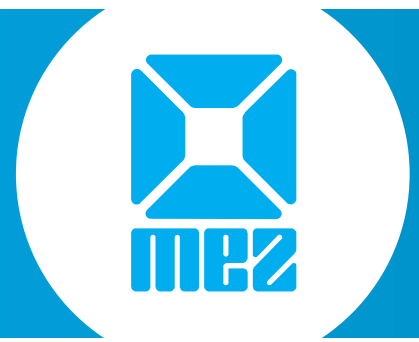
Conditions to avoid	No decomposition when used as intended
Substances to avoid	Direct contact with strong acids and strong alkalis
Hazardous decomposition products	If the material is heated above 900°C for a longer period of time, the amorphous material starts a transformation into mixtures of crystalline phases. For more information, see section 16.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chafing properties	Tests using recognised methods (Directive 67/548/EC, Annex V, Method B4) gave a negative result for the fibres contained in this material. All man-made mineral fibres, as well as some natural fibres, can cause mild irritation, resulting in itching or, less frequently, in some sensitive individuals, a slight reddening of the skin. Unlike other reactions to irritation, this is not allergic or chemical skin damage, but solely a temporary mechanical effect.
--------------------	---

# MEZ-KER-TAPE

EC safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC



[www.mez-technik.de](http://www.mez-technik.de)



[info@mez-technik.de](mailto:info@mez-technik.de)



+49 (7072) 600980

## Other animal studies

These materials have been designed to allow rapid elimination from tissues. This low biological persistence has been confirmed in many studies according to EC protocol ECB/TM/27 (revision 7) and the German method prescribed in TRGS 905 (1999). When inhaled, even at very high doses, they do not accumulate to the extent of producing a serious adverse biological effect. Chronic lifetime studies have found no effects associated with exposure beyond what would be encountered with any „inert“ dust. Subchronic studies at the highest achievable doses produced at worst a transient mild inflammatory response. Fibres with the same persistence in tissues did not produce tumours when injected into the peritoneal cavities of rats.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The product is an inert material that also remains stable in the long term. The product is not expected to have any harmful effects on the environment.

## 13. DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS

The product is not hazardous waste and can be disposed of in accordance with local authority regulations at approved facilities. Please refer to the European Waste List (Decision 2005/532/EC) to identify their appropriate waste number and ensure that national and/or regional regulations are followed. Any possible contamination during use should be taken into account and expert advice should be sought.

If such waste is not wetted, it is usually dusty and should be disposed of in clearly marked, properly sealed containers. At some officially approved waste disposal sites, dusty waste may be handled differently to ensure that it is disposed of immediately to prevent it being blown away by the wind. Observe any applicable national and/or regional regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

No dangerous goods within the meaning of the transport regulations

## 15. REGULATIONS

Labelling

Not subject to labelling

The classification is based on the European Directive 67/548/EC on the classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous goods, as amended by Directive 97/69/EC, and its implementation in the Member States.

According to Directive 67/548/EC, the fibre contained in this product is a mineral wool belonging to the group of „man-made non-oriented vitreous (silicate) fibres containing more than 18% by weight of alkali and alkaline earth metal oxides (Na<sub>2</sub>O + K<sub>2</sub>O + CaO + MgO + BaO)“.

According to Directive 67/548/EC, all types of synthetic fibres made of silicate glass are classified as „irritants“, although tests with the corresponding EU method (B4 in Annex 5 of Directive 67/548/EC) showed no reaction in the irritant classification.

According to the criteria listed in Note Q of Directive 67/548/EC, AES wool species are exempted from carcinogenic classification due to low lung persistence as measured by methods specified in European Union and Federal Republic of Germany regulations (EU Protocol ECB/TM/27(Rev7) and TRGS 905 (1999)).

### Employee protection

This is intended to be consistent with various European Directives as well as with the national transposing legislation of the Member States:

a) Council of Europe Directive 89/391/EC of 12 June 1989 „on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work“ (OJEC (Official Journal of the European Union) L 183 of 29 June 1989, p.1).

b) Council of Europe Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 „on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work“ (OJEC L 131 of 5 May 1998, p.11).

Member States have the obligation to transpose a European Directive into national regulations within the transposition period normally specified in the Directive. Member States may impose stricter requirements. Please always observe the national regulations.

# MEZ-KER-TAPE

EC safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC



[www.mez-technik.de](http://www.mez-technik.de)



[info@mez-technik.de](mailto:info@mez-technik.de)



+49 (7072) 600980

## 16. OTHER DISCLOSURES

The above information is based on the current state of our knowledge and does not constitute a guarantee of properties. Existing laws and regulations must be observed by the recipient of our product at his own responsibility.

This safety data sheet is valid until a new version is published. It replaces all previous versions.

### Useful literature references (the guidelines given are to be taken into account as amended):

Council of Europe Directive 89/391/EC of 12 June 1989 „on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work“ (OJEC (Official Journal of the European Union) L 183 of 29 June 1989, p.1).

Council of Europe Directive 67/548/EC „concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations, as amended and adapted to technical progress“ (OJEC L 196 of 16 August 1967, p.1 and its amendments and adaptations to technical progress).

Council of Europe Directive 97/69/EC of 5 December 1997 „adapting to technical progress for the 23rd time Directive 67/548/EC“ (OJEC L 343, 13/12/97, p.19).

Council of Europe Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 „on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work“ (OJEC L 131, 5 May 1998, p.11).

TRGS 521

### Precautions to be taken after use and on removal:

The fibres are glassy materials after manufacture that could devitrify with continued exposure to elevated temperatures (above 900°C). The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase formation depends on the duration and temperature of exposure, chemical composition of the fibres and/or melting agents present. Whether crystalline phases are present can only be confirmed by laboratory analysis of the „hot fibre surface“.

After simulated use (up to 8 weeks at 1000°C), the fibres were not toxic to macrophage-like cells.

If the product is mechanically destroyed after use during operations such as crushing, high fibre concentrations and other types of dust may be generated. These dusts may contain crystalline silica, which some authorities have classified as a carcinogen. The European Ceramic Fibre Industry Association (ECFIA) therefore recommends:

- to take control measures to reduce dust emissions
- that all personnel directly involved wear appropriate respiratory protection to minimise exposure and comply with local regulatory limits.

These procedures will ensure compliance with the regulations for exposure limits for free crystalline silica. As devitrified fibres containing silica material mixed with amorphous and other crystalline phases are much less biologically active than free crystalline silica dusts, these measures will provide a high level of protection.

### CARE programme:

The European Ceramic Fibre Industry Association (ECFIA) has drawn up a detailed programme to control and reduce fibre dust exposure in the workplace (CARE = Controlled And Reduced Exposure Programme).

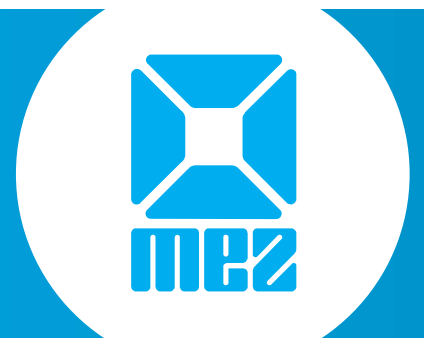
Two objectives are being pursued:

- To monitor dust concentrations in the workplace, both at manufacturers' and customers' facilities
- To document the manufacture and use of high temperature wool (HTW) from an occupational health and safety perspective in order to make appropriate recommendations to reduce exposure.

If you would like to participate in the CARE programme, please contact: The European Ceramic Fibres Industry Association (ECFIA) 3, Rue du Colonel Moll, 75017 Paris Tel. +33(0)1 44 05 54 84 / Fax +33(0)1 44 05 54 94 / [www.ecfia.org](http://www.ecfia.org) or Deutsche Keramikfaser-Gesellschaft (DKFG) e.V. [www.dkfg.de](http://www.dkfg.de)

# MEZ-KER-TAPE

EC safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC



[www.mez-technik.de](http://www.mez-technik.de)



[info@mez-technik.de](mailto:info@mez-technik.de)



+49 (7072) 600980

## Further information:

According to the directives 1999/45/EC and 67/548/EEC, this product does not actually require a safety data sheet. In order to meet the information needs of our customers, the information relevant to the handling of our products is presented here in accordance with Directive 1907/2006/EC on the compilation of safety data sheets for dangerous substances and preparations. The information in this safety data sheet is based on our current knowledge and experience and is intended to describe the products with regard to any safety requirements. This information does not constitute a guarantee of properties. Existing laws and regulations must be observed by the recipient of our product at his own responsibility.