

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision: 21 October 2022

Version number: 1.0

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and company/undertaking

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1.1 Product identifier</b>  | <b>Tectonite 900</b>   |
| <b>1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</b> | Mineral-based, non-combustible panel used in the manufacture of fire doors.<br>Uses advised against: not available.  |
| <b>1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet</b>                              | Falcon Timber Ltd.<br>The Enterprise Building.<br>Port of Tilbury.<br>Ferry Road.<br>Tilbury.<br>RM18 7HL.<br>UK<br>Tel: 0115 9192000  |
| <b>1.4 Emergency telephone number</b>  | Falcon Timber Ltd (8.30am to 5.00pm).<br>UK: 111 (public NHS number for less urgent medical problems). Medical professionals can contact the National Poisons Information Service (NPIS): 0344 892 0111. |

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to CLP Regulation (1272/2008)      Carc 2, H351

See Section 16 'Other information' for full text of the H-statements.

### 2.2 Label elements



|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Signal word              | Danger   |
| Hazard statements        | Suspected of causing cancer.   |
| Precautionary statements |  |
| prevention               | Obtain special instructions before use.<br>Do not breathe dust.<br>Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection. |
| response                 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention   |
| storage                  | None.  |
| disposal                 | None.  |
| Supplemental information | None.  |

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## 2.3 Other hazards

During cutting and manufacturing processes, especially if it is worked with high-speed tools, it can release dust and fibres whose inhalation may cause respiratory system ailments. Short-term effects include skin and eye irritation. Long-term exposure may cause lung damage, silicosis, and cancer.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures <sup>a,b</sup>

| Declarable components   | Conc. (wt%) | EC No.    | CAS No.    | REACH Reg. No. | Classification, supplemental hazards, ATE, M-factor, and SCL                        |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------------|---|
| Vitreous fibres         | < 10        | 266-046-0 | 65997-17-3 | NA             | Carc 2, H351  |
| <i>Other components</i> |             |           |            |                |   |
| Quartz                  | < 20        | 238-878-4 | 14808-60-7 | NA             | Not classified (fine dusts may be classified as STOT RE 2, H373 and Carc 1A, H350i) |

<sup>a</sup> NA: not available.

<sup>b</sup> See Section 16 'Other information' for full text of the H-statements.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Inhalation | If symptoms occur following inhalation of dust, eg coughing, chest tightness or wheezing, remove exposed person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, call a poison centre or doctor. |
| Skin       | For signs of irritation, wash affected area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, call a poison centre or doctor.  |
| Eye        | If dust in eyes causes irritation, rinse with room-temperature water or eyewash for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a doctor if irritation persists.                                       |
| Ingestion  | Unlikely route of exposure. If dust is in mouth, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and spit out rinsings. Water may be given to drink if product has been swallowed. If patient feels unwell or is concerned, get medical attention.                 |

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Contains fibres and dust that is suspected of causing cancer.  
During cutting and manufacturing processes, it can release fine dust whose inhalation may cause respiratory system ailments. Short-term effects include irritation. Long-term exposure may cause lung damage, silicosis, and cancer.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptoms as they occur.

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable Water spray, foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, powder. The product is a panel containing mineral-based, non-combustible materials. Use extinguishing media appropriate to cause of the fire and the surroundings.

Unsuitable Not available.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Inhalation of dusts may cause respiratory irritation and lung damage.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

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## Section 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

The product is a mineral-fibre, non-combustible solid panel. It can release dust whose inhalation may cause irritation and respiratory system ailments. In this case, keep unauthorised personnel from the area. Ventilate area or use extraction. Wear personal protective equipment.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Not applicable.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Unbroken pieces can be collected.  
For dust contamination, clean up spill area.  
For small quantities, wipe off with damp cloth or paper.  
For large quantities, carefully collect using vacuum cleaner with dust filter, or carefully sweep up.  
Use cleaning equipment that prevents the escape of dust. Clean, wet rags can be used to clean machinery or housings. Avoid dry sweeping or blowing dust. Dust may be dampened to prevent its dispersal in the air.  
Collect waste, washings, and contaminated materials for safe disposal.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For recommended personal protective equipment, see Section 8.  
For disposal considerations, see Section 13.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Control dust formation, avoid dispersing dust in the air, and inhalation of dust. Use only in a well-ventilated area. See Section 8 for engineering controls and personal protection.

During cutting and manufacturing processes, especially if it is worked with high-speed tools, product can release dust and fibres whose inhalation may cause respiratory system ailments. Short-term effects include skin and eye irritation. Long-term exposure may cause lung damage, silicosis, and cancer.

Ensure good ventilation or use extraction and wear personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Use cleaning equipment that prevents the escape of dust. Clean, wet rags can be used to clean machinery or housings. Avoid dry sweeping or

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|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | blowing dust. Dust may be dampened to prevent dispersed dust and fibres in the air. |
| <b>7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b> | Not applicable.   |
| <b>7.3 Specific end use(s)</b>  | Mineral-based, non-combustible panel used in the manufacture of fire doors.         |

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| EU limit values                    | None.  |
| National limit values (UK)         | Silica, respirable crystalline (respirable fraction): WEL: 8 h TWA, 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (capable of causing cancer where generated as a result of a work process).<br>Refractory ceramic fibres and special purpose fibres: WEL: 8 h TWA: total inhalable dust 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; respirable fraction 0.3 fibre/mL (capable of causing cancer). |
| Monitoring procedure               | Machine-made fibres; HSE, MDHS59/2. General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust; MDHS14/3; February 2000.   |
| Other: human health (DNELs, DMELs) | Not available.   |
| Other: environmental (PNEC)        | Not available.   |

### 8.2 Exposure controls

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Engineering controls          | Not required for normal handling of the product.<br>It can release dust, especially during cutting and manufacturing processes, whose inhalation may cause respiratory system ailments (irritation, lung damage, may cause cancer). In this case, enclose area or use local extraction.<br>Good general ventilation (5 air exchanges per hour) is recommended in the workplace.<br>The exposure of workers to dust must be reduced to a minimum and in any case below the limit value given above.  |
| Personal protective equipment | The need for personal protective equipment should be based on a workplace risk assessment for the particular use.<br>During cutting and manufacturing processes, the dust should be controlled by containment or local exhaust ventilation. As a last resort, use PPE as indicated below.<br>A dust mask is recommended, eg dust mask to standard EN 149.<br>Gloves (EN 374) and safety goggles (EN 166) should be worn.<br>PPE should conform to British (EN) standards. Consult PPE manufacturers concerning breakthrough times applicable to your particular use.<br>Use standard safety precautions for the mechanical handling of heavy loads. |

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Environmental exposure controls Not available.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Physical state   | Fire door panel                             |
| (b) Colour   | Grey  |
| (c) Odour  | Low to none                                 |
| (d) Melting/freezing point                                   | 1200 °C                                     |
| (e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | Not available                               |
| (f) Flammability   | Not flammable                               |
| (g) Lower and upper explosion limit                          | Not available                               |
| (h) Flash point  | Not applicable to solid                     |
| (i) Auto-ignition temp.                                      | Not available                               |
| (j) Decomposition temp.                                      | Not available                               |
| (k) pH   | 8   |
| (l) Kinematic viscosity                                      | Not applicable to solid                     |
| (m) Solubility   | In water: very low                          |
| (n) Partition coeff. n-octanol/water (log value)             | Not available                               |
| (o) Vapour pressure  | Very low                                    |
| (p) Density or rel. density                                  | Bulk density: 993 to 1153 kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| (q) Relative vapour density                                  | Not available                               |
| (r) Particle characteristics                                 | Not available                               |
| <b>9.2 Other information</b>                                 | Not available                               |

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>10.1 Reactivity</b>                         | Inert, non-reactive.             |
| <b>10.2 Chemical stability</b>                 | Stable.                          |
| <b>10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | No hazardous reactions.          |
| <b>10.4 Conditions to avoid</b>                | Not available.                   |
| <b>10.5 Incompatible materials</b>             | No particular incompatibilities. |

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| <b>10.6 Hazardous decomposition products</b> | Not available. |
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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Acute toxicity                    | Based on available data on the ingredients, the classification criteria are not met for the oral, dermal or inhalation routes of exposure.  |
| (b) Skin corrosion/irritation         | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.<br>During cutting and manufacturing processes, it can release dust which may irritate skin.   |
| (c) Serious eye damage/irritation     | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.<br>During cutting and manufacturing processes, it can release dust which may irritate eyes.   |
| (d) Respiratory or skin sensitisation | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| (e) Germ cell mutagenicity            | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| (f) Carcinogenicity                   | Based on available data on the ingredients, the classification criteria are met for Category 2 (suspected of causing cancer).<br>Crystalline silica (respirable fraction): may cause cancer if particle size small enough to be respired deep into the lung.<br>Vitreous fibres are suspected of causing cancer.  |
| (g) Reproductive toxicity             | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| (h) STOT-single exposure              | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.<br>During cutting and manufacturing processes, it can release dust which may irritate the lungs.  |
| (i) STOT-repeated exposure            | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.<br>Crystalline silica (respirable fraction): may cause lung damage, eg silicosis, if particle size small enough to be respired deep into the lung.<br>Silicosis is a type of pulmonary fibrosis, that mainly affects workers exposed to silica dust. Over time, exposure to silica particles causes scarring in the lungs, which can harm the ability to breathe. |
| (j) Aspiration hazard                 | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| <b>11.2 Information on other hazards</b> | Not available. |
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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

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|---|---|
| <b>12.1 Toxicity</b>                      | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| <b>12.2 Persistence and degradability</b> | Product is inorganic and expected to persist in the environment.  |
| <b>12.3 Bioaccumulative potential</b>     | Not expected to bioaccumulate.                                    |

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| <b>12.4 Mobility in soil</b>                   | Not available.   |
| <b>12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment</b> | Not expected to meet the criteria.                             |
| <b>12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties</b>    | Not expected to have endocrine disrupting properties.          |
| <b>12.7 Other adverse effects</b>              | The product is not classified as hazardous to the ozone layer. |

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>13.1 Waste treatment methods</b> | <p>The product is a mineral-based fire door panel, which may be disposed of to landfill. Not suitable for incineration.</p> <p>Disposal must be in accordance with current national and local regulations. General requirements are given in the EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC) and the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC).</p> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>14.1 UN Number</b>   | Not classified as dangerous goods for transport.              |
| <b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>                                 | Not applicable.   |
| <b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>                              | Not applicable.   |
| <b>14.4 Packing group</b>   | Not applicable.   |
| <b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>                                   | Not classified as marine pollutant/environmentally hazardous. |
| <b>14.6 Special precautions for user</b>                            | Not available.  |
| <b>14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments</b> | Not applicable.   |

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture</b> | UK: Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH), as amended (also implementing 90/394/EEC on carcinogens at work). Machine-made fibres; HSE, MDHS59/2. General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust; MDHS14/3; February 2000. |
| <b>15.2 Chemical safety assessment</b>   | Not available.   |

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## SECTION 16: Other information

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Revisions                 | This SDS is the first version in EU format (Regulation 2020/878), using classification according to the CLP Regulation.   |
| Abbreviations             | DMEL, derived minimum effect level; DNEL, derived no-effect level; PNEC, predicted no-effect concentration; STOT RE, specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure; STOT SE, specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; TWA, time-weighted average; WEL, UK workplace exposure limit. |
| References                | Search for chemicals; available at the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website: <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/">http://echa.europa.eu/</a> .  |
| Basis of classification   | The classification of the mixture has been assessed according to the criteria given in Regulation 1272/2008 or GB equivalent on the basis of available information on the ingredients.  |
| List of hazard statements | H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation; H351: Suspected of causing cancer; H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  |