



Health and Data Safety Sheet

Firefly Canopy, Firefly Plus 30 & 60

Identification of the substance / preparation and company

Firefly Canopy

TBA Firefly™ Plus 30

TBA Firefly™ Plus 60

Manufacturer / supplier:

TBA Textiles Ltd, PO Box 40, Rochdale, Lancs, OL12 7EQ, 01706 647422.

Date of issue: May 1997

Composition / Information on ingredients

The products consist of chopped and carded continuous filament fibres made from borosilicate E glass (CAS-65997-17-3). The filament diameters are uniform of 9 micron and above and are therefore above the maximum size considered to be respirable (approx 3 micron). They will not sub-divide into fibrils of smaller diameter. The fibres contain small amounts of complex organic surface dressings (e.g. starch, vegetable oil and pva based). Aluminium foil is applied and sealed along the edges using a hot melt adhesive, followed by further application of a Firefly™ complex to produce the required characteristics.

Hazard Information

TBA Firefly™ are labelled for identification purposes, only being of low hazard.

First Aid Measures

Inhalation

In the unlikely event of excessive inhalation of dust, remove the individual to the fresh air. Obtain medical advice.

Skin Irritation

In the event of skin irritation wash affected part with mild soap and water. If irritation persists obtain medical advice.

Eye irritation

Irrigate eyes if affected by entry of any material. Obtain medical advice if irritation persists.

Fire - Fighting Measures

Flammability

The material will not support combustion

Special Firefighting Procedures

In a sustained fire the products will eventually degrade and will give rise to fumes and smoke. Appropriate forms of self contained breathing apparatus should therefore be worn in such situations.

Extinguishing Media

Use that appropriate to the surrounding fire.

Accidental Release Measures

Glass textile products damaged or made friable should be handled with the use of personal protective equipment.

Handling and storage

It is highly unlikely that these products will give rise to significant amounts of loose fibre during normal handling and control measures will rarely be required in circumstances involving the fabrication of products from these materials. However, in accordance with good work practices the production of debris should be minimised and the accumulation of any fibre should be removed by appropriate methods. In the event of the fabric becoming wet and thereby slightly acidic in nature, personal protection equipment e.g. gloves, spectacles and overalls should be worn. No special storage conditions are required on health grounds.

Exposure Control / Personal Protection

Occupational exposure to man-made fibre dust even of non-respirable size should be kept to the minimum that is reasonably practicable and should not exceed a Maximum Exposure Limit of 5mg/m³ (8 hour TWA) (Refs 1&2).

To reduce the chance of skin irritation when handling glass fibre based on materials, overalls of a close weave material can be worn. Gloves, arm cuffs or barrier creams also afford levels of protection. However, emphasis should be placed on personal hygiene and hands and arms should be rinsed copiously under running water before washing.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Weight

See appropriate Product Data Sheets.

Outside Colour

White

Odour

The products have no discernible odour.

Solubility in Water

Insoluble

Melting Point

See appropriate Product Data Sheet

Boiling Point

Vapour Pressure

Not Applicable

Percent Volatile

Evaporation rate

Stability and Reactivity

The fabrics are stable when used for the intended applications

Toxicological Information

Primary Routes of Potential Exposure

Inhalation, skin and eye contact.

Effects of Over-exposure (Acute and Chronic)

Inhalation (dust)

Glass dust from the materials referred to in this Data Sheet is not regarded as respirable in view of the large diameter of the continuous filaments used, and the levels of dust likely to arise from most operations involving the handling and use of the materials will be negligible.

Skin Irritation

Some people who come into contact with this glass fibre experience reddening and itching of the skin. Those who are subject to this effect are most likely to experience it when handling the materials for the first time. People with a history of skin complaints may be particularly susceptible to irritation and therefore should minimise their contact with the material.

Eye irritation

Entry of glass fibre into the eye will cause foreign body irritation.

Carcinogenicity

Continuous glass filament has been reported as material 'Not classified as to human carcinogenicity

Ecological Information

In the UK, Section 6 of the Environmental Act 1990 provides that no prescribed process may be operated without the authorisation from an enforcing authority. The granting of authorisation for such processes will depend on the ability of the objectives of the EPA and various requirements detailed in the Enforcing Authority's Guidance Note covering the process. TBA Textiles has authorisation from the Environmental Agency to operate its manufacturing plant.

Disposal Considerations

The disposal of waste should be carried out in accordance with national or regional directives - normally by burial in controlled industrial landfill sites.

Transport Information

All TBA products are labelled and transported securely wrapped to prevent possible damage.

References

1. Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note EH 46, Man-Made Mineral Fibres (Rev Nov 1990)
2. Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note EH 10/97 Occupational Exposure Limits 1997