

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15
PAG.1/11**1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION****1.1 Product identification**

Commercial name : FCV-700

These products contain Refractory Ceramic Fibers or Alumino-silicate wools.

1.2 Product use and inadvisable uses

Use of the substance/mixture : Use of the products is restricted to professional users for application as thermal insulation, heat shields, heat containment, gaskets and expansion joints at temperatures up to 1400°C in industrial furnaces, ovens, kilns, boilers and other process equipment and in the aerospace and automotive industries. Products are not intended for direct sale to the general public.

Discouraged use : It is forbidden to spray the product for any application

1.3 Company identificationCompany : TEIDE REFRACTORY SOLUTIONS, S.L.
Crt. C-155 (Sabadell-Granollers), km. 11,1
08185-LLIÇÀ DE VALL (BARCELONA)

Telephone : + 34 93 844 58 80

Fax : + 34 93 843 65 01

Contact e-mail : teide@teide.esFor more information : www.teide.es**1.4 Emergency telephone**

+34 93 844 58 80 (Available Monday to Friday from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM)

2. IDENTIFICATION OF DANGERS**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)**

Carc. 1B : H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation

Classification (67/548/CEE, 1999/45/EEC)

Carc. Cat. 2

In accordance with 31st adaptation to Technical Progress of Directive 67/548/ECC as published 15th January 2009 the classification as "irritant" has been removed for all types of manmade vitreous fibres.

2.2 Label elements**Labeling (Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008)**

Danger pictograms :



Word of warning : Danger

Indications of danger : H350i

May cause cancer by inhalation

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15
PAG.2/11

Precautionary advice

Prevention

P202

Do not handle until all safety instructions have been read and understood.

P281

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Other dangers:

Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure. These effects are usually temporary

The substance does not meet the criteria for identification as PBT or vPvB in accordance with Appendix XIII of the REACH Regulation.

General dust may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION CONCERNING INGREDIENTS**Composition**

Component	%	Nº CAS Nº CE Serial register	Classification REGLAMENTO (CE) Nº 1272/2008
Refractory Ceramic Fiber (Alumino-silicate wools)	100	142844-00-6 650-017-00-8 01-2119458050-50-0002	Carc. 1B

For an explanation of abbreviations see Section 16.

None of the components are radioactive under the terms of European Directive Euratom 96/29.

4. FIRST AID**4.1 Description of first aid:**

- In case of contact with skin : Handling of this material may generate mild mechanical temporary skin irritation. If this occurs, rinse affected areas with water and wash gently.
Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.
- In case of contact with eyes : In case of eye contact wash thoroughly with water; Keep an eye drop. Do not rub eyes.
- If you have inhaled or swallowed : If you suffer irritation, the affected person must move to a dust free area, drink water and blow. In case of persistent symptoms, seek medical advice.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**5.1 Extinguishing measures**

- Suitable extinguishing measures : Use extinguishing measures appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

These products are not flammable. Fire reaction class: Zero.

Use extinguishing measures appropriate for products that are flammable in the vicinity, such as packaging and protective materials.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15
PAG.3/11**5.2 Special dangers arising from the substance or mixture**

Specific dangers during fire fighting : Do not allow extinguishing water to enter drains or waterways.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : If necessary, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting. In case of fire or explosion do not breathe fumes

6. MEASURES IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal precautions : Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), goggles, gloves and protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

6.2 Precautions for the environment

Environmental precautions : Avoid dust dispersion, damping the materials. Prevent entry into sewers and natural waterways. Check local regulations that may be applicable

6.3 Containment and cleaning methods and procedures

Cleaning methods : Pick up large pieces and use a vacuum cleaner fitted with a high efficiency filter (HEPA)
If brushes are used, ensure that the area is wetted down first. Do not use compressed air for clean up. Do not allow to become windblown.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Advice on safe handling : Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. For personal protection see Section 8. No smoking, eating and drinking during work. No handling dry or wet product with bare hands, unprotected.
Daily cleaning procedures minimize dust generation.

Indications for fire and explosion protection : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Hygienic measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage and containers : Store in original container. The bags or envelopes that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

Advice on joint storage : No special restrictions on storage with other products.

Other data : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

7.3 Specific use

Consult our technical-sales department

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15
PAG.4/11**8. EXPOSURE/PERSONAL PROTECTION CONTROL****8.1 Control parameters****Occupational exposure limits**

Components	No. CAS	Value Type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Base
Refractory Ceramic Fibre	142844-00-6	VLA	1 f/ml	ES VLA

Based on the "ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE LIMIT TABLES (EVL)" published by the National Institute for Safety and Health at Work (INSHT).

Yet industrial hygiene standards and exposure limits at work may vary between countries and local jurisdictions.

To comply with local regulations, find out which rules are in force in the country.

If there are no directives on the regulation of dust or other standards, you can consult an environmental expert to help you with a specific workplace evaluation, including recommendations for respiratory protection.

8.2 Exposure controls**Personal protection**

Appropriate engineering controls : Review your application(s) and assess situations with the potential for dust release.
Where practical, enclose dust sources and provide dust extraction at source.
Designate work areas and restrict access to informed and trained workers.
Use operating procedures that will limit dust production and exposure of workers.
Keep the workplace clean. Use a vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter; avoid using brooms and never use compressed air for clean-up.
If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist to design workplace controls and practices.
The use of products specially tailored to your application(s) will help to control dust. Some products can be delivered ready for use to avoid further cutting or machining. Some could be pre-treated or packaged to minimize or avoid dust release during handling.
Consult your supplier for further details

Table of Uses and Risk Management Measures (RMM):

Intended use
Secondary use

Conversion into wet and dry mixtures and articles.

Process would include: Mixing forming operations, handling of RCF/ASW products, assembly of RCF/ASW containing products, machine and hand finishing of RCF/ASW products.

Reference ES 2

RMM - Hierarchy of Controls

: Where it is practical to do so, automatically feed refractory ceramic fibres in to the process.
Where practical to do so, segregate dry and wet processing.
Enclose the process where practically possible.
Where practical to do so, segregate machine areas and restrict access to operators involved in the process.
Enclose Machines as far as practically possible.
Install LEV where possible, when machine finishing, handling, compressing and hand cutting to remove dust at source
Employ experienced personnel – trained in the correct use of fibrous products PPE and RPE used for all dusty tasks

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15
PAG.5/11

Provide vacuum cleaner connection point to central system where practical or use a portable HEPA vacuum Regular clean up – using a wet scrubbing unit where practically possible and in general a HEPA vacuum should be used.
 Dry brushing and use of compressed air should be prohibited
 Waste materials to be contained at source, labelled and stored separately for disposal or recycling.

Intended use

Tertiary use – maintenance and service life (Industrial or professional use)

Process: Small scale repairs involving removal and installation of RCF/ASW products. Use of the product in an enclosed system, where there is occasional control access or no access.

Reference ES 3

RMM – Hierarchy of controls

- : Use pre-cut, pre-sized pieces where practically possible.
- : Allow access only to trained (authorized) operators. Where practically possible, perform all hand cutting in a segregated area, on a down draft bench.
- : Clean up work area regularly during the shift using a HEPA equipped vacuum cleaner.
- : Prohibit use of dry brushing and compressed air cleaning.
- : Bag and seal waste immediately at source.
- : Use PPE and RPE appropriate to task.
- : Employ good hygiene practices.

Intended use

Tertiary use - installation and removal (industrial or professional).

Large scale removal and installation of RCF/ASW from Industrial processes.
 Large scale removal and installation by professionals.

Reference ES 4

RMM - Hierarchy of Controls

- : Where practically possible enclose or segregate the work area.
- : Allow only authorized personnel.
- : Pre-wet insulation prior to removal where practically possible.
- : Where practically possible use a water lance for removal or vacuum-truck.
- : Use down draft bench for hand cutting products.
- : Cover pre-cut section during transport and storage to prevent secondary exposure.
- : Where practically possible provide multiple vacuum hoses for convenient cleanup of spillage or use portable HEPA filtered vacuums.
- : Bag waste materials immediately at source Prohibit use of dry brushing and or compressed air cleaning.
- : Experienced personnel only Use appropriate PPE and RPE appropriate to expected concentrations

8.2 Personal Protective Equipment

Eye protection



- : Safety glasses tightly fitting the face.
- : Wear a face-shield and protective suit for anomalies in the process.
- : Labeled 'CE' Category II. Eye and face protection against splashing.
- : Standards CEN: EN 165, EN 166, EN 167, EN 168

Hand protection



- : Protective gloves against chemicals
- : Labeled 'CE' Category III.
- : Standards CEN: EN 374-1, EN 374-2, EN 374-3, EN 420

Body and skin protection



- : Protective clothing with antistatic properties.
- : Labeled 'CE' Category II. Protective clothing should not be too tight or loose so as not to interfere with the user's movements.
- : Standards CEN: EN 340, EN 1149-1, EN 1149-2, EN 1149-3, EN 1149-5

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15

PAG.6/11

Respiratory protection



: Filter mask for protection against gases and particles. Labeled 'CE' Category III. The mask must have a wide field of vision and anatomically shaped to provide sealing and tightness. Standards CEN: EN 136, EN 140, EN 405

Protection measures

: Avoid contact with skin. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

Information and Training of workers

This should include:

- The applications involving refractory fibers-containing products;
- The potential risk to health resulting from the exposure to fibrous dust;
- The requirements regarding smoking, eating and drinking at the workplace;
- The requirements for protective equipment and clothing;
- The good working practices to limit dust release;
- The proper use of protective equipment.

8.2.3 - Environmental Exposure Controls

Refractory fibers is inorganic, inert and stable and it is not soluble in water (solubility <1 mg/liter) and as such does not pose a detrimental effect on the environment.

Processes involving the manufacturing or use of RCF/ASW should be filtered to minimize fiber emissions to air. Waste RCF/ASW should be stored in closed containers and placed in to deep landfills, giving therefore little opportunity for release.

General good practice for spills and waste is to prevent products from being windblown, by covering and damping the waste materials. Contain spillages to prevent access to drain.

Refer to local, national or European applicable environmental standards for release to air water and soil. For waste, refer to section 13

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on physical and chemical properties

Appearance	: White fibres
Color	: Grayish
Smell	: Odorless
pH (20g/L, 20 °C)	: No available data
Fusion point/interval	: No available data
Boiling point/interval	: No available data
Inflammation point	: No applicable
Inflammability (liquid)	: Does not burn
Density (20 °C)	: 50 – 240 kg/m ³
Water solubility	: Immiscible
Average of diameter	: 1.3 – 4 µm
Explosive properties	: Regulatory information: Non-explosive International regulations for transport. Non explosive

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

10.3 Possibility of dangerous reactions

Dangerous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15
PAG.7/11**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Conditions to avoid : Without available data

See handling and storage tips in Section 7.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials : Without available data

10.6 Dangerous decomposition productsDangerous Decomposition : None known
Products**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****11.1 Information on toxicological effects.**

Basic toxicokinetics : Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion. Man made vitreous fibres of a similar size to RCF/ASW have not been shown to migrate from the lung and/or gut and do not become located in other organs of the body

Human toxicological data : In order to determine possible human health effects following RCF exposure, the University of Cincinnati has been conducting medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in the U.S.A. The Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM) has conducted medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in European manufacturing facilities.

Pulmonary morbidity studies among production workers in Europe and U.S.A. have demonstrated an absence of interstitial fibrosis. In the European study a reduction of lung capacity among smokers has been identified, however, based on the latest results in the U.S.A. study this reduction is no longer statistically significant.

A statistically significant correlation between pleural plaques and cumulative RCF exposure was evidenced in the USA longitudinal study.

The U.S.A. mortality study did not show evidence of increased lung tumour development either in the lung parenchyma or in the pleura. Epidemiology of crystalline Silica Prolonged/repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause delayed lung injury (silicosis).

However, in reaching its conclusion, IARC stated that the carcinogenicity in humans could not be found in all industries reviewed and that carcinogenicity might be dependent on inherent characteristics of crystalline silica or on external factors affecting biological activity (e.g., cigarette smoking) or distribution of its polymorphs.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Toxicity for short term inhalation : No data available: Short term tests have been undertaken to determine fiber (bio) solubility rather than toxicity; repeat dose inhalation tests have been undertaken to determine chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity.

Toxicity oral : No data available: Repeated dose studies have been carried out using gavage. No effect was found.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not possible to obtain acute toxicity information due to the morphology and chemical inertness of the substance

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15

PAG.8/11

Skin sensitization : No evidence from human epidemiological studies of any respiratory or skin sensitization potential

Respiratory or skin sensitization : No evidence from human epidemiological studies of any respiratory or skin sensitization potential

Reproductive toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Method : In vitro micronucleus test

Species : Hamster (CHO)

Dose : 1-35 mg/ml

Routes of administration : In suspension

Results : Negative

Method : Inhalation. Multi-dose

Species : Rat

Dose : 3 mg/m³, 9 mg/m³ and 16 mg/m³

Routes of administration : Nose only inhalation

Results : Fibrosis just reached significant levels at 16 and 9 mg/m³ but not at 3 mg/m³. None of the parenchymal tumour incidences were higher than the historical control values for this strain of animal.

Method : Inhalation. Single dose

Species : Rat

Dose : 30 mg/m³

Routes of administration : Nose only inhalation

Results : Rats were exposed to a single concentration of 200 WHO fibres/ml specially prepared RCF for 24 months. High incidence of exposure-related pulmonary neoplasms (Broncho alveolar adenomas and carcinomas) was observed. A small number of mesotheliomas were observed in each of the fiber exposure groups (Mast et al 1995a).

Method : Inhalation. Single dose

Species : Hamster

Dose : 30 mg/m³

Routes of administration : Nose only inhalation

Results : Hamsters were exposed to a single concentration of 260 WHO fibres/ml specially prepared RCF for 18 months and developed lung fibrosis, a significant number of pleural mesotheliomas (42/102) but no primary lung tumors (McConnell et al 1995).

Method : Inhalation. Single dose

Species : Rat

Dose : RCF1: 130 F/ml and 50 mg/m³ (25% of non fibrous particles)
RCF1a: 125 F/ml and 26 mg/m³ (2% of non fibrous particles)

Routes of administration : Nose only inhalation

Results : Rats were exposed to RCF1 and RCF1a for 3 weeks. The objective of the study was to compare lung retention and biological effects of the original RCF1 compared to RCF1a. The main difference of these 2 samples was the non fibrous particle content of respectively 25% versus 2%. The post treatment observation was 12 months. Alveolar clearance was barely retarded after RCF1A exposure. After RCF1 exposure, however, a severe retardation of clearance was observed. (Bellmann et al 2001) (Source: publication)
After intraperitoneal injection of ceramic fibres into rats in three experiments (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Davis et al 1984), mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity in two studies, while the third report (Pott et al 1987) had incomplete histopathology. Only a few mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity of hamsters after intraperitoneal injection in one experiment (Smith et al 1987).

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15
PAG.9/11

However, the ceramic fibres tested were of relatively large diameter. When rats and hamsters were exposed via intraperitoneal injection, tumor incidence was related to fiber length and dose (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Miller et al 1999, Pott et al 1989). (From SCOEL publication (EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) publication SCOEL/SUM/165, October 2010)

Reproductive toxicity	
Method	: Gavage
Species	: Rat
Dose	: 250mg/kg/day
Routes of administration	: Oral
Results	: No effects were seen in an OECD 421 screening study. There are no reports of any reproductive toxic effects of mineral fibres. Exposure to these fibres is via inhalation and effects seen are in the lung. Clearance of fibres is via the gut and the faeces, so exposure of the reproductive organs is extremely unlikely.
STOT-Single exposure	Not applicable
STOT-Repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

Negative results have been obtained in animal studies (EU method B 4) for skin irritation. Inhalation exposures using the nose only route produce simultaneous heavy exposures to the eyes, but no reports of excess eye irritation exist. Animals exposed by inhalation similarly show no evidence of respiratory tract irritation. Human data confirm that only mechanical irritation, resulting in itching, occurs in humans, Screening at manufacturers' plants in the UK has failed to show any human cases of skin conditions related to fiber exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

These products are insoluble materials that remain stable overtime and are chemically identical to inorganic compounds found in the soil and sediment; they remain inert in the natural environment. No adverse effects of this material on the environment are anticipated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Methods for treating waste

Product	: Waste containing > 0.1% RCF/ASW is categorized as a stable non-reactive hazardous waste according to Commission Decision 2000/532/EC, which can generally be disposed of at landfill sites licensed for this purpose Unless wetted, such a waste is normally dusty and so should be properly sealed in clearly labelled containers for disposal. At some authorized disposal sites, dusty wastes may be treated differently in order to insure they are dealt with promptly to avoid them being windblown. Please refer to the European list (Decision no 2000/532/CE as modified) to identify your appropriate European Waste Code (EWC) and ensure national and or regional regulation are complied with.
Contaminated packaging	: Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous goods according to international transport regulations applicable. Ensure that dust is not windblown during transportation.

ADR (Road transport, Council Directive 94/55/CE)
IMDG (Maritime transport)
RID Rail transport, Council Directive 96/49/CE)
IATA (Air transport)

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15

PAG.10/11

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1 Regulation and legislation on safety, health and environment specific for the substance or mixture**

Regulation and legislation on safety, health and environment specific for the substance or mixture :

- a) Council Directive 67/548/EEC "on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances as modified and adapted to the technical progress" (OJEC L 196 of 16 August 1967, p.1 and its modifications and adaptations to technical progress).
- b) Council Directive 1999/45/EC of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations
- c) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 dated 18th December 2006 on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- d) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 dated 20th January 2009 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353)
- e) Commission Directive 97/69/EC of 5 December 1997 adapting to technical progress for the 23rd time Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJEC of 13 December 1997, L 343).
- f) Commission regulation (EC) No 790/2009 of 10 August 2009 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.
- g) The 1st Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 enters into force on 25 September 2009. It transfers the 30th and 31st ATPs of Directive 67/548/EEC to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Other possible regulations : Member States have the responsibility of implementing European directives into their own national regulation within a period of time normally given in the directive. Member States may impose more stringent requirements. Please always refer to any national regulation.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information and precautions to be considered upon removal of after service material.

As produced, all Refractory Ceramic Fibres are vitreous (glassy) materials which, upon continued exposure to elevated temperatures (above 900°C), may devitrify. The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase formation is dependent on the duration and temperature of exposure, fiber chemistry and/or the presence of fluxing agents. The presence of crystalline phases can be confirmed only through laboratory analysis of the "hot-face" fiber. IARC's evaluation of crystalline silica states "Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" and additionally mentioned "in making the overall evaluation, the Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied..." As only a thin layer of the insulation (hot face side) is exposed to high temperatures, respirable dust generated during removal operations does not contain detectable levels of crystalline silica (CS).

In applications where the material is heat soaked, duration of heat exposure is normally short and a significant the vitrification allowing CS to build up does not occur. This is the case for waste would casting for instance.

Toxicological evaluation of the effect of the presence of CS in artificially heated RCF/ASW material has not shown any increased toxicity in vitro.

The lack of toxicological effects may be explained by the following factors ; Increased brittleness of fibres after service life, favours fast fiber translocation through macrophage.

Micro crystals, including crystalline silica, are embedded in the glass structure of the fiber and are therefore not biologically available.

The IARC evaluation as provided in Monograph 68 is not relevant as CS is not biologically available in after-service RCF/ASW.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GROUP	FAMILY
TEXTILE PRODUCTS CERAMIC-GLASS FIBER	TX	10

REV.0 08.15

PAG.11/11

High concentrations of fibres and other dusts may be generated when after-service products are mechanically disturbed during operations such as wrecking. Therefore ECFIA recommends:

- control measures are taken to reduce dust emissions;
- all personnel directly involved wear an appropriate respirator to minimize exposure; and
- Compliance with local regulatory limits.

ECFIA recommends that this fiber should not be used for vaporization / spraying.

For more information connect to:

Teide website Refractory Solutions (<http://www.teiderefractories.com/es>)

For more information about each product, check the appropriate technical or commercial technical tab.

The information herein is based on data considered accurate at the time of preparation of this safety data sheet of material. However, despite complying with the legal requirements of safety, no warranty or representation, express or implied is offered, as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor any specific authorization is granted or implied to practice any patent without a license. In addition, the seller can not take any responsibility for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, for breach of the recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product (however, this does not restrict the vendor's potential liability for negligence or breach of its statutes).

Other data

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct at the date of publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and should not be considered a guarantee or quality specification.

The information relates only to the specific material and may not be valid for such material used in combination with other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

National Emergency Phone Number (ECHA):

EU	: Europe	: 112
AT	: Austria	: +43 1 40 6 43 43 (VIZ Wien)
BE	: Belgium	: +32 (0)70 245 245
BG	: Bulgaria	: +359 2 9154 409
HR	: Croatia	: 112, +385 1 2348 342
CY	: Cyprus	: 1401, 112
CZ	: Czech Republic	: +420 224 919 293, +420 224 915 402
DK	: Denmark	: +45 82 12 12 12
EE	: Estonia	: 16662, +372 626 93 90
FI	: Finland	: +358 (0)9 471977
FR	: France	: +33 (0)1 45 42 59 59 (ORFILA (INRS))
DE	: Germany	: +49 (0)6131 19240 (GIZ Mainz)
EL	: Greece	: 112, +30 21 07 79 37 77
HU	: Hungary	: +36 80 20 11 99 (HTIS)
IS	: Iceland	: +354 543 2222, 112
IE	: Ireland	: +353 (0)1 837 9964
IT	: Italy	: +39 011 6637637 (Torino), +39 02 66101029 (Milano), +39 0382 24444 (Pavia), +39 049 8275078 (Padova), +39 010 5636245 (Genova), +39 055 4277238 (Firenze), +39 06 3054343 (Roma), +39 06 49970698 (Roma), +39 081 7472870 (Napoli)
LV	: Latvia	: +371 67042473
LT	: Lithuania	: +370 5 236 20 52, +370 687 53378
NL	: Netherlands	: +31 (0)30 274 88 88 (NVIC)
NO	: Norway	: 22 59 13 00
PL	: Poland	: +48 58 682 0404 (Gdansk), +48 12 411 99 99 (Krakow), +48 42 63 14 724 (Lodz), +48 32 266 11 45 (Sosnowiec), +48 22 6119 66 54 (Warszawa), +48 71 343 3008 (Wroclaw)
PT	: Portugal	: 808 250 143 (CIAV)
RO	: Romania	: +402 212 106 282
SK	: Slovakia	: +421 2 5477 4166 (NTIC)
SI	: Slovenia	: +386 41 635 500
ES	: Spain	: +34 91 562 04 20 (SIT)
SE	: Sweden	: 112
CH	: Switzerland	: 145
GB	: United Kingdom	: 844 892 0111