# HEALTH AND SAFETY DATA SHEET

(Directive 2001/58/CE and ISO 11014-1 )

# HYTHERM ADH INSULATION BOARD

## General

Polyurethane foam is considered as an "end product" and the product mentioned in this document is not considered "dangerous" according to current legislation

## Uses

A thermal insulation board use in warm flat roofs under built-up felt, mastic asphalt and single-ply membranes; also suitable for use in floors, external wall insulation systems and general building applications.
Refer to manufacturer's installation instructions for use. Use in accordance with good practice, independent approvals, British Standards and the Building Regulations. If any other use is to be considered please contact Axter Ltd.

## Composition

Manufacture: Polyisocyanurate foam created by the reaction of a polyisocyanate and a polyol by means of a blowing agent. Manufactured to BS EN 13165,
Facings: Perforated, mineral coated glass fibre tissue.
Core: Rigid Polyisocyanurate Foam. Yellow/Tan in colour (others if coloured).
Density: 30 - 40 kg/$m^3$
Vapour Pressure: Not applicable.
Flash Point: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition Temperature: >500 °C
Resistance to Solvents: Generally good. Avoid contact, with ketonic solvents.

## Health Hazards

The composition of the product in normal use does not present a significant health hazard. The reacted foam core has no known toxic effects.

## Toxicological Data

The product is considered as non-toxic under current legislation. There is no known risk from inhalation, ingestion, contact with the skin or contact with the eyes.

## Ecotoxic Data

The product will float in water. It is not biologically degradable and is insoluble in water. The product is non-toxic and stable and there is no potential to release organic substances. The blowing agents used in the manufacture conform to current legislation concerning ozone depletion.

## Fire Hazard

Product is flame retarded but ultimately combustible. Take precautions against accidental ignition, fire spread and smoke hazard, Do not weld, flame cut metal or use naked flames in vicinity of product. In fire situations beware of low visibility due to dark smoke evolved. Products of combustion are those normally associated with organic hydrocarbon materials, predominantly carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, and may be considered as toxic. If smoke or fumes are inhaled seek fresh air and seek medical assistance immediately. Suitable fire extinguishing equipment includes carbon dioxide, dry foam and water. Fire fighters should use breathing apparatus.
No pollution has been detected when the fire extinguishing water was drained into the sewer system.

## Storage

Store in a well organised, ventilated warehouse with good access to all stock. Do not stack more than 2.5m high. Avoid potential ignition sources such as high temperature heaters, open flames, cutting or welding torches. Product may be stored externally for short periods but should be stored off the ground, protected with polythene sheet or a tarpaulin and adequately secured against wind uplift.

## Transport

No special provisions required. Ensure integrity of load by using fixed or curtain side vehicles, if this is not possible ensure that the load is adequately sheeted and roped. Mechanical handling equipment should be used for bulk handling; do not lift more than one pallet on a single pick-up.

## Handling

No special requirements but gloves should be worn when handling product. Product is easily cut and trimmed using a trimming knife and standard wood working tools. When working in elevated positions or in strong winds care should be taken as product is subject to high wind uplift. Avoid dust generation if secondary processing, wear a dust mask and eye protection if mechanical cutting. Large scale secondary processing may require the installation of a dust collection system.

## Disposal

Waste material may be disposed of in approved landfill or incineration facilities in accordance with Local Authority requirements and the Environmental Protection Act 1991. Dispose of waste regularly to avoid possible ignition or wind dispersal. Ensure polythene packaging is kept away from children.

## Dust Hazards

Dust generated is nuisance value only but may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. If generating large quantities of dust or in confined spaces wear eye protection and dust masks. Keep working area clean by vacuuming rather than blowing.
Dust particles in the eyes should be removed by flushing thoroughly with clean water, In case of inhalation of large amounts of dust ensure that airways are free and move the victim to the open air. In the case of ingestion rinse the mouth thoroughly and drink water.

## COSHH

Employers must ensure that there are measures in place to control or limit the exposure of employees to any substance hazardous to health. Occupational Exposure Standards (OESs) for nuisance dusts are detailed in Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note EH40.

## Other Information

This data sheet adds to the existing technical information but does not replace it.
The information given in this data sheet is based on our knowledge of the product at that time. It is given in good faith and refers only to those products named in this document.
The information is no longer valid in cases where the product is combined with other materials and does not refer to the production process.
We would like to draw the user's attention to the possible risks connected to the application of the product for purposes other than those it was conceived for.
This data sheet does not release the user from knowing and applying current regulation and being responsible for taking the necessary precautions typical for the product's use.

## References

Consumer Protection Act 1987.
Health & Safety at Work Act 1974.
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 1988.
Environmental Protection Act 1991.