

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ryanlite



## Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **Ryanlite**  
Product Use: Used as a dry install, boarding system for the fire protection of structural steel elements. Also utilized as a thermal break between steel framing and external cladding.  
Restriction of Use: Refer to Section 15  
New Zealand Supplier: **RYANFIRE Products Ltd**  
Address: 11 Ashfield Road  
Wairau Valley  
Auckland, 0627  
Telephone: +64 9 443 0362  
**Emergency No: 0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)**  
Date of SDS Preparation: 24 April 2024

## Section 2. Hazards Identification

This substance is not hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020. This product is considered a Manufactured Article.

## Section 3. Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients

The product contains no substances which at their given concentration are considered to be hazardous to health.  
Mineral wool may cause temporary skin and mucous membranes itching due to the mechanical abrasion effect of fibers.

## Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes: DO NOT rub or scratch eyes. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.  
If on Skin: Wash off immediately with plenty of soap and cold water. Use a wash cloth to help remove fibers and dust. DO NOT rub or scrub affected area. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical assistance if needed.  
If Swallowed: Rinse mouth with water and drink water to remove fibers from the throat. Seek medical assistance if needed.  
If Inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Seek medical assistance if needed.

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

Symptoms: None known.

## Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Hazard Type</b>	Un-faced materials are non-combustible. Facings and packaging may be combustible.
<b>Hazards from products</b>	No data available.
<b>Suitable Extinguishing media</b>	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and surrounding environment.
<b>Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing</b>	As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus (positive) and full protective gear.
<b>HAZCHEM CODE</b>	<b>None Allocated</b>

## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wear PPE as detailed in Section 9. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid release to the environment.

Avoid creating dust. Clean contaminated protective equipment in case of direct contact with the product. Sweep up and Dispose as per Section 13.

## Section 7. Handling and Storage

### Precautions for Handling

- Prevent and/or minimize dust formation. DO NOT breathe dust.
- Wear personal protective equipment in cause of direct contact with the product and breathing filter mask.
- Always wash hands after handling the product.

### Precautions for Storage

- Keep product in packaging until use to minimize potential dust generation.
- Products should be kept dry and undercover.

## Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Mineral Wool (65997-17-3) Total Dust				10 (Austria)
				2 (Austria)

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2023 14<sup>TH</sup> EDITION.

### Engineering Controls

Provide local exhaust and/or general ventilation to maintain exposure below regulatory and recommended limits. Dust collection system must be used in transferring operations, cutting or other dust generating processes, such as using power tools. Vacuum clean-up methods should be used.

### Personal Protection Equipment:



<b>Eyes</b>	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).
<b>Skin</b>	Wear protective gloves and long sleeved shirt and pants.
<b>Respiratory</b>	When workers are facing airborne particulates/dust concentrations above the exposure limits, they must use an appropriate certified respirator. A properly fitted disposable P2 type dust respirator or better is recommended.

## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Solid - Fibrous
<b>Colour</b>	Grayish Green
<b>Odour</b>	Low odour
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>pH</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	Not available
<b>Melting Point</b>	Not available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not available
<b>Upper and Lower Explosive Limits</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Density</b>	Not available
<b>Density</b>	Not available
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Insoluble
<b>Partition Coefficient:</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Viscosity - Dynamic</b>	Not available.
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	Not available

## Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability of Substance</b>	When stone wool insulation is heated the first time to a temperature above 200°C, the binder starts to break down. Typical thermal breakdown products are odorous, irritating to upper mucous membranes and consist of various hydrocarbons, ammonia, aldehydes, mono isocyanates, and nitrogen components such as amines.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	No data available.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Customers wishing to take extra precautions when heating up the product for the first time are advised to provide sufficient ventilation and avoid staying close to the heated construction. And if they deem necessary according own risk assessment, even to use personal protective equipment (such as fresh-air respirators) for personnel close to the heated construction, for the initial period.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	No data available.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	The decomposition rate is dependent on temperature, time and history of thermal exposure, product density and thickness. At each temperature exposure maximum, the decomposition rate is highest in the beginning. Thereafter, with continued exposure at the peak temperature, the emissions are leveling out. After reduction of the emission level at a peak temperature, no further emissions are expected at a later exposure to the same temperature.

**Section 11 Toxicological Information****Acute Effects:**

<b>Swallowed</b>	Not triggered however ingestion may cause transient irritation of throat, stomach and gastrointestinal tract.
<b>Dermal</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Not triggered however inhalation may cause coughing, nose and throat irritation, and sneezing. High exposures may cause difficulty breathing, congestion, and chest tightness.
<b>Eye</b>	Not triggered however dusts may cause mechanical irritation to eyes.
<b>Skin</b>	Not triggered however dusts may cause mechanical irritation to skin.

**Chronic Effects:**

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not applicable. In October 2001, the International Agency for Research on CANCER (IARC) classified mineral wool (insulation glass wool, rock(stone) wool and slag wool) as Group 3, "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans." The 2001 decision was based on human studies and animal research that have not shown an association between inhalation exposure to dust from mineral wool and the development of respiratory disease.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/SE</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/RE</b>	Not applicable.

**Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information**

This product is not expected to be hazardous for the environment.

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No data available
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No data available
<b>Mobility in Soil</b>	No data available
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No data available

**Section 13. Disposal Considerations**

**Disposal Method:** Dispose of according to Local regulations

**Precautions or methods to avoid:** None known.

**Section 14 Transport Information**

**This product is NOT classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ; NZS 5433:2020.**

**Section 15 Regulatory Information**

This substance is not hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020. This product is considered a Manufactured Article.

**Section 16 Other Information****Glossary**

Cat Category

EC <sub>50</sub>	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2023 14<sup>th</sup> edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2020
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer

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Please contact the New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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