KM W0
NBR Insulation Foam Tape

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name	:	Insulation Material
Company Identification	:	Two Nine Six O Trading Pte Ltd 21, Tuas West Avenue, Singapore 638 435
Local Emergency Contact	:	+65 6267 1300

2. Composition Information

Component	CAS#	Amount
NBR	109-74-0	Trade Secret
PVC	9002-86-2	Trade Secret
No CFCs insulation material		

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color	:	Black
Physical State	:	Solid
Odor	:	Odorless
Hazards of product	:	No significant immediate hazards for emergency response are known.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact	:	Essentially nonirritating to eyes.
Skin Contact	:	Essentially nonirritating to skin. Material may be handled at elevated temperatures; contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.
Skin Absorption	:	Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
Inhalation	:	At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. If material is heated or aerosol/mist is produced, concentrations may be attained that are sufficient to cause respiratory irritation and other effects.
Ingestion	:	Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

4. First Aid Procedures

Eye Contact	:	Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.
Skin Contact	:	Wash skin with plenty of water.
Inhalation	:	Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.
Ingestion	:	If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.
Notes to Physician	:	If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media	:	Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.
Fire Fighting Procedures	:	Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters	:	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	:	Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.
Hazardous Combustion Products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled	:	See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.
Personal Precautions	:	Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Environmental Precautions	:	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	:	This material is low flammability and the fire self-extinguishing type. There is no case of fire, the handling is safety.
Storage	:	Away from sources of heat, Avoid the sun exposure and the rain, Avoid prolonged pressure and other mechanical damage.
Shelf life	:	Use within Shelf life begins from date of manufacture.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection	:	Use safety glasses.
Skin Protection	:	No precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns. Selection of specific items will depend on the operation.

Hand protection	:	Chemical protective gloves should not be needed when handling this material. Consistent with general hygienic practice for any material, skin contact should be minimized. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed.
Respiratory Protection	:	Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying. respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.
Ingestion	:	Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.
Engineering Controls Ventilation	:	Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	:	Solid
Color	:	Black
Odor	:	Odorless
Oxygen exponent	:	≥32%
Smoke poison	:	ZA3
Thermal conductivity coefficient	:	≤0.036 (0°C)
Water absorption in vacuum	:	≤10%
Dimension stability 105°C±3°C, 7d	:	≤10%
Application temperature range	:	-57°C–125°C
Rebound rate after compression rate50%,72h	:	≥70%
Aging resistance 150h	:	no winkle, no crack, no pinhole, no distort
Used in applications such as:	:	Refrigeration and heating equipment, Water pipe, Duct, etc.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.
Conditions to Avoid		Avoid the sun exposure and the rain, Avoid prolonged pressure and other mechanical damage.
Incompatible Materials		Avoid contact with Strong acids and Strong bases.
Hazardous Polymerization		Will not occur.
Thermal Decomposition		Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products depend upon more than 700°C (gas flame), include aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, oxygen-containing, nitrogen-containing material, no CFCS.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Mouse test	:	Three days after exposure, mice is not death, and restore the average weight.

12. Ecological Information

Movement & Partitioning	:	No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight.
Persistence and Degradability	:	Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits.
Ecotoxicity	:	Based on information for a similar material: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis.
Impact of the ozone layer	:	Materials do not contain CFCS, and do not damage to the ozone layer.

13. Disposal Considerations

Any disposal practice must be in compliance with all local and national laws and regulations. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water.

14. Transport Information

According to Chinese National Standard GB 12268-2005, Dangerous Goods List of Vehicle Transportation, Dangerous Goods List of Rail Transportation and Dangerous Goods List of Waterage & Package, it is non-dangerous good.

ROAD & RAIL	:	NOT REGULATED
IMDG	:	NOT REGULATED
ICAO/IATA	:	NOT REGULATED

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

The following statutes, regulations and standards have the related prescribes on chemicals in terms of safe use, storage, transportation, loading and unloading, classification and symbol etc.

LABELS FOR PACKAGES OF DANGEROUS GOODS (GB 190-1990)
CLASSIFICATION AND LABELS OF DANGEROUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES COMMONLY USED (GB 13690-1992)
THE REGULATION ON CHEMICALS SAFE USE AT WORKING SITE (ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOR. NO. 423, 1996)
THE RULE ON DANGEROUS CHEMICALS SAFETY MANAGEMENT (ISSUED BY STATE COUNCIL ON JAN 26, 2002)
LIST OF DANGEROUS GOODS (GB 12268-2005)

16. Other Information

Please read and understand the entire (M) SDS, as there is important information throughout the document.

Issue Date: 01.12.2022
Print Date: 01.12.2022