

Material Safety Data Sheet according to 1907/2006 (REACH) and 1272/2008 (CLP)

Company: Trade name: Revised:	GV2 – VEDA FRANCE VEDAFEU M Mattress September 2019																
<p>1. Identification of the product and the company</p> <p>Trade name: VEDAFEU M Mattress</p> <p>Use of the product: Application as a fire-retardant expansion joint for the building industry.</p> <p>Company address: GV2 VEDA FRANCE 20 allée des Érables - 93420 VILLEPINTE Phone : +33 1 48 61 70 80 Fax : +33 1 48 61 70 81 E-mail : contact@vedafrance.com</p>																	
<p>2. Hazards identification</p> <p>- Classification of the substance/mixture: n.a. n. a.</p> <p>- Labelling element: n. a.</p> <p>- Other dangers: Exposure to the product can cause a slight mechanical irritation of the skin, eyes and upper respiratory system. These effects are usually transient.</p>																	
<p>3. Composition, information on ingredients</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Substance</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Rate (%)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Case number</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Index Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AES wool (Alkaline-earth silicate fibers)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70-84 %</td> <td style="text-align: center;">436 083-99-7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">650-016-00-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glass type E According to DIN 1259, Part 1, alumoborosilicate glass with an alkali content of <1% by weight and intended for general reinforcement of plastics Silane bridging agent, plastic dispersion, lubricating agent, antistatic agent.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14-35 %</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stainless Steel 304 L</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.90-3.45 %</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Substance	Rate (%)	Case number	Index Number	AES wool (Alkaline-earth silicate fibers)	70-84 %	436 083-99-7	650-016-00-2	Glass type E According to DIN 1259, Part 1, alumoborosilicate glass with an alkali content of <1% by weight and intended for general reinforcement of plastics Silane bridging agent, plastic dispersion, lubricating agent, antistatic agent.	14-35 %	NA	NA	Stainless Steel 304 L	1.90-3.45 %	NA	NA
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None of the components is radioactive under the terms of the European Directive 96/29 Euratom.

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VEDAFEU M products arise in the form of mattresses of different widths.

4. First-aid measures

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| - In case of skin contact: | The handling of this material can cause temporary mechanical irritation. In case of skin irritation, rinse the areas concerned with water and wash carefully. Do not rub or scratch the skin having had the contact. |
| - In case of eye contact: | In case of contact with eyes, rinse thoroughly with water. Provide an eye rinse. Do not rub the eyes. |
| - In the case of inhalation and ingestion: | In case of irritation of the nose and throat, move to a dust-free area, drink water, and blow your nose. If symptoms persist, consult a doctor. |

5. Fire-fighting measures

Non-combustible products. Packaging and materials that surround them may be combustible. Use a fire extinguisher suitable for the surrounding combustible materials.

6. Accidental release measures

- | | |
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| - Personal precautions: | In case of abnormally high concentration of dust, provide operators with equipment of protection, as described in section 8. Resume to normal situation as soon as possible. |
| - Environmental precautions: | Avoid any additional dispersion of dust, by moistening materials for example. |
| - Cleaning methods: | Pick up the fragments and clean with a vacuum cleaner that has a high efficiency (HEPA) filter.
If sweeping is needed, wet the ground beforehand. Do not use compressed air for cleaning. Avoid exposure to the wind. Do not allow wash water emptying into the sewers and avoid contamination of natural water courses. See section 13 for the disposal of waste. |

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<p>7. Handling and storage</p> <p>- Handling:</p> <p>- Storage:</p>	<p>Any manipulation may be causing emission of dust. Procedures should be designed to limit the number of manipulations. To the extent possible, these must be performed under control (e.g. with a dust suction system). A regular cleaning of the workstations will reduce the dispersion of dust.</p> <p>Apart from the periods of use, the product must be stored in its original packaging in a dry place. It is imperative to always use containers sealed and labelled in a visible way. Avoid damage to the packaging. Take care to limit dust emissions during unpacking. The empty packaging, which may contain debris, should be cleaned before it is put to disposal or recycling. It is recommended to use cartons and/or recyclable plastic films for packaging.</p>
<p>8. Exposure controls / personal protection</p> <p>- Hygiene measures and exposure limit:</p> <p>- Additional information on the configuration of the technical installations:</p>	<p>Hygiene standards and exposure limits may differ from one country to the other. Consult the regulations in force in your country and comply with local law. If there are no regulations about dust or other applicable standards, a qualified industrial hygienist can help you in the assessment of a specific workstation and make recommendations for respiratory protection. Examples of the applicable mineral wool exposure limit values (in January 2010) in different countries are given below:</p> <p>Examples of exposure limits in January 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Germany 3 mg/m³ TRGS 900, Bunderarbeitsblatt 2005 -France 1.0 f/ml circular DRT No. 95-4 of 12/01/95 - United Kingdom 2.0 f/ml HSE EH40 maximum exposure limits <p>*Weighted average concentrations of respirable airborne fibers over 8 hours calculated using the conventional membrane filter method.</p> <p>Analyze your processes/applications and identify potential sources of dispersion of dust. An extraction at the source system can be used. For example, ventilated tables, tools to control dust emissions and handling equipment. Ensure the cleanliness of the workspace. Use a vacuum cleaner fitted with a high efficiency filter (HEPA). Do not use a broom or compressed air.</p>

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8. Exposure controls / personal protection (continued)

If necessary, consult an Industrial Hygienist to put in place control measures and practices in the workplace. Use products specifically designed for you / your applications will contribute to limiting the emission of dust. Some products can be delivered ready for use to prevent any cutting or additional machining. Some of them may be processed and packaged to reduce or avoid the emission of dust during handling. Consult your supplier for more information.

- Skin and body protection:

Wear gloves and loose work clothing at the wrists and neck. Aspirate the bulk of the fiber on the work clothes before removing (using in particular a vacuum cleaner, not compressed air).

- Eye protection:

Wearing protective glasses or safety glasses with side-shields is recommended.

- Respiratory protection:

For dust concentrations below the exposure limit, wearing of a respiratory protection device is not required, but FFP2 masks may be offered on a voluntary basis. For short-term operations where the concentration does not exceed ten times the exposure limit, use respiratory protection of type FFP2. For higher concentrations or when the concentration is unknown, contact your company and / or your usual supplier.

- Limitation and monitoring of environmental exposure:

Refer to the local, national or European environmental standards, applicable for dispersion in the atmosphere, water and soil. For waste, refer to section 13.

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9. Physical and chemical properties

General information

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| - Physical condition: | Glass fabric, stainless steel, mineral wool |
| - Color: | White and caramelized |
| - Smell: | Odourless. |

Important information on health and environmental issues

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|---|-------------------------------|
| - PH: | n.a. |
| - Flash point: | n.a. |
| - Temperature of ignition: | n.a. |
| - Lower explosion limit: | n.a. |
| - Upper explosion limit: | n.a. |
| - Vapor pressure: | n.a. |
| - Density: | approx. 110 kg/m ³ |
| - Water solubility: | less than 1mg/l. |
| - Partition coefficient: | n.a. |
| - Viscosity: | n.a. |
| - Evaporation rate: | n.a. |
| - Boiling point: | n.a. |
| - Melting point: | > 1300° C. |
| - Self-ignition temperature: | n.a. |
| - Decomposition temperature: | n.a. |
| - Geometric average diameter of the weighted length of the fibres in the product: | 1,9 - 6 µm |

10. Stability and reactivity

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| - Dangerous reactions: | No dangerous reactions known. |
| - Hazardous decomposition products: | Heated continuously at temperatures above 900 ° C, this amorphous material begins to change in several crystalline phases. |

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11. Toxicological information

- Irritating character:

AES wools provide negative results in tests carried out according to approved methods (Directive 67/548 / EEC, annex V, method B4). All the mineral artificial fibers, as well as some natural fibres can cause mild irritation with itching or, more rarely, a slight redness in sensitive people. Unlike some irritating reactions, it is not the result of an allergy or chemical interaction with the skin, but that of temporary mechanical friction.

- Animal study:

The fibers contained in these materials have been designed to be eliminated quickly from the lung tissue. This low Biopersistence has been confirmed in many studies using methods approved by the European Union ECB/TM/27(rév 7) and by the German method specified in the TRGS 905 (1999). When inhaled, even at very high doses, their accumulation does not bear serious biological effects. In a study of long-term chronic biological effects, it was not possible to demonstrate a dose-response relationship different from that observed with inert dusts. Subchronic studies performed at higher doses have produced, at worst, a benign transient inflammatory response. Fibers with the same ability for persistence in the tissues do not give rise to a tumor when they are injected into the peritoneal cavity of rats.

12. Ecological information

These products are inert and remain stable over time. No harmful effects of this product on the environment is to be feared.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste of these products, when uncontaminated by other products, is not classified as hazardous and can usually be discarded on the landfills authorised for this purpose. Refer to the European list (Decision No. 2000/532 / this modified) for the number of reference as regards waste disposal to ensure compliance with national and/or regional regulations. In view of the risk of contamination during use, it is best to take advice from an expert. Unless they are moistened, these wastes are dusty by nature and must therefore be conditioned in a perfectly airtight packaging, clearly and visibly labelled, before being put into a landfill. In some landfills authorized to receive such waste, it may be that the powdery waste undergoes separate faster treatment, to prevent it flying about. Check the national and/or regional regulations applicable.

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14. Transport information

Not classified as hazardous material as part of the international regulation on transport (ADR, RID, IMDG, IATA, refer to section 16 «Definitions»). Ensure that dust doesn't fly about during transport.

15. Regulatory information

1. DEFINITION OF THE TYPE OF FIBER ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 67/548/EEC

In accordance with Directive 67/548 / EEC, the fiber contained in this product is a mineral wool, belonging to the group of randomly oriented artificial vitreous (silicate) fibers, whose content of alkaline earth oxide ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{CaO} + \text{MgO} + \text{BaO}$) is greater than 18% by weight. According to the criteria indicated in the Note Q of the Directive 67/548 / EEC, AES wools are exempt from classification as a carcinogenic substance because of their low bio lung persistence calculated by the methods approved in the European Union and according to the German rules (Protocol EU-ECB/TM/27(rév 7). The 31st Adaptation to technical progress of the Directive 667/548 / CEE of 15 January 2009 withdrew the classification 'irritating to skin' for artificial vitreous wool (silicate).

2. DEFINITION of the TYPE of FIBRES according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 amending and cancelling DIRECTIVES 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

This regulation is intended to incorporate the GHS criteria into the legislation of the Community of the European Union. According to 1.1.3.1. (Note Q) of annex VI of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, it is not necessary to use the classification of carcinogenic 2 based on short-term biopersistence test by installing into the trachea, showing a half life of less than 40 days for fibres longer than 20µm. The 1st Adaptation to technical progress of the Regulation No 1272/2008 of August 10, 2009 withdrew the product classification 'irritating to skin' for artificial vitreous wool (silicate). AES wools contained in this product are thus without any classification and don't require labeling according to the CLP regulation.

OTHER POSSIBLE REGULATIONS

The Member States are to transpose the European directives into their national regulations within a deadline normally fixed by the directive. Member States may impose more stringent provisions.

Please always refer to the national regulations.

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16. Other information

USEFUL REFERENCES (the directives cited must be considered in their amended version) Council Directive 89/391 / CE dated June 12, 1989 «regarding the implementation of measures aimed at promoting the improvement of the safety and health of workers at work» (OJEC L183 of June 29, 1989, p. 1). Council Directive 67/548 / EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous substances (OJ L196 of 16 August 1967, p.1 and its modifications and adaptations to technical progress). Commission Directive 97/69 / EC of 5 December 1997 23rd adaptation to technical progress of Council Directive 67/548 / EEC (OJ L343 of 13 December 1997, p.19). Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 «on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at the workplace» (OJEC L131 of May 5, 1998, p.11). TRGS 521: Faserstaube 5/2000 - Germany DEFINITIONS ADR - Road Transport, directive of the Council 94/55 / EC IMDG - regulations on maritime transport RID - Transport by rail, Council Directive 96/49 / EC-ICAO/IATA - air transport regulations.

ADR - Road transport, Council Directive 94/55 / EC
IMDG - Regulations on maritime transport
RID - Transport by rail, Council Directive 96/49 / EC
ICAO/IATA - Airline transport regulations

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