Material Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND COMPANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Description</th>
<th>Graphite Impregnated Air Textured E Glass Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product Category</td>
<td>Graphite Impregnated Air Textured E Glass Fabrics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Supplier                  | Cheshire Ribbon Manufacturing
|                           | Kingston Mills
|                           | Manchester Road
|                           | Hyde
|                           | Cheshire
| Tel No. for information / emergency | 0161 368 2048 |
| Fax No.                    | 0161 367 8193 |
| Date of Issue:             | March 2009 |
| Prepared by:               | E Ashworth |

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The fabrics covered by this data sheet are based on air textured continuous filament fibres made from borosilicate E Glass (CAS-65997-17-3). The filament diameters are uniform and are well above the maximum size considered to be respirable (approx. 3 micron). They will not sub-divide into fibrils of a smaller diameter. The fibres contain small amounts of complex organic surface dressings (e.g. starch based and PVA compounds). The products are treated with a Graphite solution. Some products have a silicone emulsion present, some have none.

3. HAZARD INFORMATION

These products are classified as low hazard.
4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation**
In the unlikely event of excessive inhalation of dust, (or fumes from a sustained fire situation), remove the individual to the fresh air. Obtain medical advice.

**Skin Irritation**
In the unlikely event of skin irritation wash affected part with mild soap and water. If irritation persists obtain medical advice.

**Eye Irritation**
Irrigate eyes if affected by entry of dust. Obtain medical advice if irritation persists.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flammability**
The fabrics will not support combustion.

**Special Firefighting Procedures**
In a sustained fire the fabrics will degrade. The surface dressings and treatment will give rise to fumes and smoke and produce oxides of Carbon, Nitrogen and Sulphur. Appropriate forms of self-contained breathing apparatus should therefore be worn in such situations.

**Extinguishing Media**
Use that appropriate to the surrounding fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Fabric that is fire damaged or made friable should be handled with the use of personal protective equipment.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

It is highly unlikely that these fabrics will give rise to significant amounts of dust during normal handling and dust control measures will rarely be required in circumstances involving the fabrication of products from them. However, in accordance with good working practices, the production of debris should be minimised and the accumulation of dust should be removed by dust-less methods. No special storage conditions are required on health grounds.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace exposure to mineral fibre dust of non-respirable size should be kept to the minimum that is reasonably practicable and should not exceed a Workplace Exposure Limit of 5mg/m³ (8 hour TWA) (Ref. 1).

Dust levels are only likely to arise above the exposure limit if the fabrics are handled extremely vigorously or subjected to harsh mechanical abrasion. In such circumstances, the provision of local exhaust ventilation should be considered. Should this not be practicable, protective masks approved for use against irritant dust should be worn in accordance with their manufacturer’s instructions.

To reduce the chance of skin irritation during the handling of glass fibre based fabrics, protective overalls of a closely woven structure should be worn. Gloves, arm cuffs or barrier creams may also be advantageous in some circumstances. Emphasis should, however, be placed on personal hygiene, ensuring that hands and arms are washed with copious quantities of cool running water to remove any loose fibres before application of soap for washing purposes.

Where there is a possibility of glass fibre entering the eye, suitable eye protection should be worn.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weights</td>
<td>See appropriate Product Data Sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>The products are dark grey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>The products have no discernible odour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 700 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Volatile (vol.)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

The fabrics are stable under normal conditions of use.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Routes of Potential Exposure
Inhalation, skin and eye contact.

Effects of Over-exposure (Acute and Chronic)

Inhalation (Dust)  In view of the diameter of the continuous glass filaments used for the construction of these fabrics, dust derived from them is not generally considered to be respirable. For the majority of operations associated with the handling and use of these fabrics, the quantity of dust generated is expected to be negligible. Fabrics subjected to harsh mechanical abrasion may give rise to dust that could be irritating to the upper respiratory tract. Such effects are usually transitory leaving no permanent damage. Contact with molten metal or flame may give rise to localised emission of fume.

Skin Irritation  Some people who come into contact with glass fibre experience reddening and itching of the skin. Those who are subject to this effect are most likely to experience it when handling the fabrics for the first time or after a period of no contact as hardening of the skin usually occurs. People with a history of skin complaints may be particularly susceptible and, in general, should not come into contact with glass fibre.

Eye Irritation  Entry of glass fibre into the eye will cause foreign body irritation.

Carcinogenicity  Continuous glass filament is not classified as a carcinogen.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
These products are not associated with any known ecological problems.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
The disposal of waste should be carried out in accordance with national or regional directives - normally by burial in controlled industrial landfill sites.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION
All products are labelled as in Section 2 and are transported double wrapped to prevent damage and water ingress.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION
No specific regulatory information is applicable to these glass textiles.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

References
1,  Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note EH 40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits 2005

For further information contact:
CHESHIRE RIBBON MANUFACTURING

NOTE:
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