



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Product	Low Voltage Rubber Insulation Material		
Composition	Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer		
Colour	Dual Layer Yellow/Blue		
Part/material number	2EPDM		
General Description	A high grade, synthetic rubber insulation material used to “cover-up” live conductors in low voltage environments. Excellent ozone, UV and general weathering resistance. Retains a higher temperature and chemical rating than natural or neoprene rubber. A higher temperature rating and flexibility than PVC. Good electrical insulation qualities and properties that suit an environment requiring higher temperature resistance combined with relative lightness and flexibility. Can be purchased as a plain sheet or in various custom sizes with a Velcro fastening options.		
Chemical Properties	The EPDM has good compatibility with acids, caustics, ketones, alcohols, esters and hot and cold water. It has unsatisfactory compatibility with most oils, gasoline, kerosene, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons & halogenated solvents.		
Electrical Properties	Value	Units	Standard
Maximum use	650	Volts	AS-4202
Batch tested to	5000	Volts	AS-4202
Conforms with	AS-4202	Class II	AS-4202
Mechanical Properties	Value	Units	Standard
Specific Gravity	1.25	g/cm ³	-
Tensile strength	12	Mpa	ISO 24453
Elongation	650	%	ISO 24453
Tear strength	13	N/mm	AS-1683.12
Puncture resistance	33	N/mm	AS-4202 Appendix C
Hardness	50	Shore	ASTM-2240
Temperature range	-45° to 125°C	Degrees Celsius	-
Material roll size	12000 x 1200 x 2	mm	-

*Typical Values Only



MSDS

Hazard Identification	<p><i>Ingestion:</i> Not a probable route of exposure. <i>Skin:</i> Molten material will cause thermal burns. <i>Eye:</i> Mechanical irritation only. <i>Inhalation:</i> Stock shapes are not respirable, avoid inhalation of fumes if material burnt.</p>
First Aid Measures	<p>If exposed to fumes from overheating, move to fresh air. Consult a physician if symptoms persist. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Flush eyes with water. If molten material contacts skin, cool rapidly with cold water. Do not attempt to peel material from skin. Obtain medical attention to thermal burn.</p>
Fire Fighting Measures	<p><i>Decomposition temperature:</i> greater than 250 degrees Celsius. <i>Flash ignition temperature:</i> greater than 300 degrees Celsius. <i>Flammability:</i> Non-flammable in stable/normal environments. Flammable/combustible under high heat and flame. <i>Hazardous combustion products:</i> Burning can liberate carbon monoxide, chlorinated and hydrocarbon compounds and soot. <i>Special fire fighting instructions:</i> Fire fighters and others exposed to products of combustion should wear full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. <i>Extinguishing media:</i> Water spray or Foam extinguishing agent.</p>
Personal Protection	<p>There are no known significant health hazards from EPDM compounds at ambient temperatures. Inhalation of decomposition or combustion products, will cause irritation of the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Depending on the severity of exposure, physiological response will be coughing, pain and inflammation. Individuals with bronchial asthma and other types of chronic obstructive respiratory diseases may develop broncho-spasm if exposure is prolonged.</p>
Handling & Storage	<p>For maximum service life, EPDM material should preferably be stored either rolled or laid flat without significant creasing to the material. It should be kept out of direct sunlight where possible and in a stable room temperature environment.</p>

Maintenance	<p>Visual Inspection: Prior to use, each product should be inspected for any signs of damage or wear, including – scratches, tears, abrasions, punctures, corona cutting and age cracking. In order to identify any such defects, roll the material two times on each side with the second roll at right angles to the first.</p> <p>Cleaning: For safety purposes, EPDM material should be regularly cleaned of contaminants, dirt and grime. This will facilitate visual inspections which should be performed regularly. It is recommended that Polywater Cleaning Agent be used (either spray or wipes) to clean the EPDM material. For further information, refer to our Polywater brochure and MSDS.</p> <p>Testing: The necessity of regular electrical re-testing, depends on the intended application, current work practices and relevant industry standards. Please refer to AS-4202 for further details.</p>
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