

## Safety Data Sheet

### 0. Introduction

Continuous filament glass fiber products are articles under EU regulation (REACH (EC) No.1907/2006 & CLP (EC) No.1272/2008), US regulation (TSCA) and Japanese Regulations (Industrial Safety and Health Law, Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) and therefore, no SDS is legally required. Continuous filament glass fiber products are outside the scope of the GHS system. GFA decides to continue to provide our customers SDS for assuring the safe handling and use of continuous filament glass fiber products.

### 1. Product and Company Identification

Product name: Continuous Filament Glass Fiber product  
Product code: Alkali Resistant Glass Fiber Product  
Contact Manufacturer: Nippon Electric Glass Co., Ltd.  
Address: 906, Imacho, Higashiomi, Shiga 521-1295, Japan  
Phone: +81-748-42-2255  
Fax: +60-3-5192-1015

### 2. Hazards Identification

Continuous filament glass fiber products are articles and no SDS is legally required.  
Contact with fibers may cause temporary irritation or itch on skin, eyes, throat or nose.  
Most of sizing agents or surface treatment agents coated on fibers are flammable.

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredient

<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Content Wt.%</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>
Soda zirconia silicate glass	AR-Glass (*1)	>=98	65997-17-3
NA	Surface treating agent	<2	-

(\*1: See attached document 1)

### 4. First-Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Gargle with clean water about ten times. Also, blow your nose gently. Seek medical attention if you feel some itching or irritation in the nose and/or throat.

Skin Contact:

Do not rub or scratch the affected areas. Rubbing or scratching may cause harsh itching or irritation. Rinse with running water. Seek medical attention if you feel some itching or irritation on your skin.

Eye Contact:

Do not rub your eyes to prevent irritation and injury to cornea. Flush the eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Remove Contact lenses immediately, if present and easy to do. Continue flushing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion:

Wash mouth with water thoroughly. Seek medical attention if necessary.

### 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing agent: Any of the extinguishing agents, including water, carbon dioxide gas, foam, dry chemicals and powder are effective. Select an extinguishing agent depending on circumstances (source of fire, etc.).

Suitable extinguishing method: Use any of the ordinary fire extinguishing methods.

Other information: Glass fiber itself is not combustible. But the binders or surface treating agents on glass fiber are generally combustible and give off little hazardous by-products other than carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water on combustion.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: If necessary, wear a safety mask, safety gloves or safety goggles.

Environmental precautions: No special environmental precautions required.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: If spilled on the floor, clean quietly so that dust particles will not be dispersed and put into a container or bag. For disposal, treat it same as general industrial waste.

### 7. Handling and Storage

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Handling: Avoid inhalation or contact with the eye or skin. If necessary, use gloves, safety glasses (preferably goggles) and dust mask (approved by the government authorities: replaceable/one-way). Glass fiber is readily charged with static electricity. Static electricity can damage electronic components and cause explosions and fires. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Storage: Not applicable

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits:

- "Regulation on Prevention of Hazards Due to Dust" of Japan; 3.0mg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Japan Society for Occupational Health ;  
2mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable dust: recommendation), 8mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Total dust: recommendation)
- OSHA; 15mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust), 5mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable dust)
- ACGIH; 1 fiber/cm<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)

Equipment measures: Install localized ventilation units in workplaces where dusts are generated by cutting, grinding and so on, and powder products such as milled fibers are handled. If ventilation units can't be installed for some reasons, be sure to wear a dust mask (approved by the government) during work. It is also preferable to provide facilities for washing the face and the body, gargling, changing and washing clothes.

Protective gear: Use the following protective gear as necessary in view of the conditions in the workplace environment.

- Respiratory protection: Dust mask (approved by the government authorities: replaceable / one-way)
- Hand protection: Gloves such as leather which don't allow glass fiber to pierce
- Eye protection: Safety glasses (goggle type)
- Skin and body protection: Loose-fitting top garment with long sleeves and collar (tightened cuffs) and long pants (tightened at the ankles).

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: White glass fiber aggregate, solid

Odor: none

Melting point (°C): (Softening point) approx. 820

Specific Gravity (25°C): Approx. 2.8 (bare glass)

Solubility (in water): Insoluble

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable at normal condition

## 11. Toxicological Information

Skin corrosion property · stimulativeness: Severe pruritus and irritation incurred from exposure to mechanical stimulus while on the job. These mechanical stimuli were momentary and were related to fibers in excess of 5 μm in diameter. Furthermore, dermatitis incurred from exposure to mechanical stimulus while on the job. No abnormalities have been confirmed with a patch test for human skin using 4-13 μm diameter continuous filament glass fibers (with no surface treated).

Critical damage and stimulativeness to eye: Mechanical stimuli from exposure while on the job have been confirmed. This mechanical stimulus is momentary, and is related to fibers in excess of 5 μm in diameter. (ACGIH (2001)), ATSDR (2004)).

Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classes glass fiber into category 3 (Not classification exists with regard to its carcinogenicity in humans.).

Specified target organ · general toxicity – single exposure: Temporary respiratory tract irritation has been confirmed while exposed on the job, but disappears when exposure is removed.

Specified target organ · general toxicity – repetitive exposure: There is no possibility of inhalation of continuous filament glass fibers. It has also been reported that no significant adverse effects with regard to one's health have been confirmed through epidemiological studies conducted with laborers.

## 12. Ecological Information

Biotoxicity: No data.

Persistence/degradability: No data available.

Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Mobility in soil: No information available.

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Harmfulness to ozone layer : No data.

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### 13. Disposal Consideration

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For disposal, handle in the same manner as general industrial wastes. Also follow all other concerned laws, bylaws and legal regulations.

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### 14. Transport Information

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Not classified as hazardous in the meaning of transport regulation. No correspondence to UN classification and UN number.

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### 15. Regulatory Information

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Continuous filament glass fiber is not classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008.

Glass fiber is considered an article and is exempted from requirements of TSCA, REACH, EINECS, DSL, AICS, KECL and so on.

Existing registration of chemical substances in the major countries

- Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH regulation in the EU)
    - EINECS No. Not applicable
    - CAS No. Not applicable
  - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
    - EINECS No. 266-046-0
    - CAS No. 65997-17-3
    - Registered names: Glass, oxide, chemicals
  - Inventory of Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) in the US
    - CAS No. 65997-17-3
    - Registered names: Glass, oxide, chemicals
  - Domestic Substance List (DSL) in Canada
    - CAS No. 65997-17-3
    - Registered names: Glass, oxide, chemicals
  - Current chemical substances registration in China
    - CAS No. 65997-17-3
    - Registered names: Glass, oxide, chemicals
  - Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory(KECI)
    - CAS No. 65997-17-3
    - KECI No. KE-17630
    - Registered names: Glass, oxide
  - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)
    - CAS No. 65997-17-3
    - Registered names: Glass, oxide
  - New Zealand Inventory of Chemical Substances(NZIoC)
    - CAS No. 65997-17-3
    - Registered names: Glass, oxide, chemicals
  - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances(PICCS)
    - CAS No. 65997-17-3
    - Registered names: Glass, oxide, chemicals
  - Chemical Substance Nomination & Notification in Taiwan
    - CAS No. 65997-17-3
    - Registered names: Glass, oxide, chemicals
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### 16. Other information

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1) Literature references

- Recommendation on maximum allowable concentration (Journal of Japan Society for Occupational Health)
- Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Vol. 81 (2002), "Man-made Vitreous Fibers" International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- ACGIH (2001)
- ATSDR (2004)
- "Industrial Continuous Glass Fiber Patch Tests for Human Skin" (Test Report Commissioned by the Japan Hair Science Association Incorporated (Hair Science Research Bulletin No. 22044(3) , February 7, 2011))

2) Glass is not a chemical substance registered under the following Japanese laws.

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- Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances.
  - Law Concerning Reporting, etc. of Releases to the Environment of Specific Chemical Substances and Promoting Improvements in Their Management
- 3) We have the following domestic laws and bylaws related to occupational safety and health.  
“Regulation on Prevention of Hazards Due to Dust” lay down in the provisions of the Enforcement Ordinance of the “Industrial Safety and Health Law”.
- 4) The information in this SDS has been prepared on the basis of the materials, information and data that are currently available and may be updated or corrected based on new findings. Moreover, cautions apply to normal handling. In the event of special handling take safety measures appropriate for the applications and the methods. The information in this SDS is solely intended for providing information and does not constitute any guaranteed values.

## Appendix 1

### AR-Glass Composition

Component	AR-Glass Composition / wt%
SiO <sub>2</sub>	54 - 65
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	16 - 24
RO(MgO+CaO)	0 - 10
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0 - 10
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0 - 2
R <sub>2</sub> O (Li <sub>2</sub> O+Na <sub>2</sub> O+K <sub>2</sub> O)	10 -30

*Note :*

AR-glass chemical composition is generally described in the above table, where the each component is expressed in oxide according to the rule in the glass industry. However, glass is indeed obtained by a mineralogical process, resulting in a chemical network (matrix). Its constituents are closely linked together and are in a specific chemical environment, totally different from the initial state (in a raw materials) and from that occurring in simple compounds as metals or oxides. Glass is characterized by a continuous and essentially amorphous inorganic macromolecular structure.

## Appendix 2

### Continuous Filament Glass Fiber and Human Health

- 1) Continuous filament glass fiber (Continuous glass filament) is generally used as fibers for reinforcing resins such as FRP and FRTP.
- 2) Continuous filament glass fibers do not come under the provisions concerning "Respirable Fibers" lay down by the World Health Organization (WHO).

*Note: The WHO's Definition of "Respirable Fibers": The WHO defines fibrous substances that are inhaled by humans on breathing and thus reach the lungs as "Respirable fibers". The definition specifies respirable fibers as: "a length larger than 5 $\mu$ m, a diameter smaller than 3 $\mu$ m, and an aspect ratio (i.e., ratio of length to diameter) larger than or equal to 3.)"*

Continuous filament glass fibers do not possess cleavage planes which would allow them to split length-wise into fibers with smaller diameters, rather they break across the fiber, resulting in fibers which are of the same diameter as the original fiber with a shorter length and a small amount of dust (APFE: European Glass Fibre Producers Association, July 2003).

- 3) The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a sub-organization of the WHO, conducted twice evaluation studies on the "carcinogenicity of manmade mineral fibers in humans" in 1987 and in 2001. In both these evaluation studies, IARC concluded that the classification of continuous filament glass fibers in Group 3 is appropriate, confirming that there is currently no evidence for the carcinogenicity of continuous filament glass fibers to humans.

*Note: Report statements on continuous filament glass fibers in the IARC Monograph Man-Made Vitreous Fibres Vol. 81, 2002*

- (1) *Two of the plants of the US cohort study manufactured only continuous glass filament. For all workers and for long-term workers from these two plants, no evidence of excess mortality from respiratory cancer was found when compared with local rates. Adjustment for smoking had little effect on the standardized mortality ratio for respiratory cancer. A nested case-control study that included adjustments for smoking and co-exposure also provided no consistent evidence of excess mortality from respiratory cancer.*

*The European cohort study reported few data to evaluate cancer risks among workers exposed to continuous glass filament. This study provided no convincing evidence of an elevated risk for lung cancer.*

*Results were also available from two smaller cohort studies in the USA and Canada. The US cohort study on one continuous glass filament plant, which included a nested case-control study, with information on smoking and co-exposure, provided no consistent evidence of an excess risk for lung cancer. The Canadian cohort study of one continuous glass filament plant did not include an assessment of smoking or co-exposure. This study also provided no consistent evidence of an excess risk for lung cancer.*

- (2) *In experiments in which three types of continuous glass filament of relatively large diameter (>3 $\mu$ m) were administered intraperitoneally to rats, no significant increase in tumor response was observed.*

- 4) Continuous filament glass fibers are not considered as a dangerous substance following the rules of the European Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008 – CLP regulation.

*Note: Labeling is only applicable to glass or rock wool in certain circumstances and refractory fibers, i.e. "insulation wool"*

- 5) Germany has added its own regulations to the EU Directive. The German regulations are generally accepted as being the toughest in the world. Yet even these exclude continuous filament glass fiber from the regulatory scope.