According to regulation (EU) 2020/878

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name: E-glass fibre textiles

Type of product:

This product is an article under the REACH definition. As the Classification and labelling regulations (CLP) strictly applies to substances and mixtures it does not make provision for articles. However this product SDS and the defined labelling is provided voluntarily. As a duty of care to the user.

1.2. Identification of the suppliers

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1.3 Product Identification

E-Glass yarns for textiles.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Label elements

Continuous filament glass fibres are not classified under the European Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP) and its subsequent amendments.

Details about chemical hazards are given in paragraph 3. Toxicological aspects are developed in detail in chapter 11.

Glass filaments are over 3µm in diameter. So, they do not reach the lower respiratory tract and, therefore have no possibility of causing serious pulmonary disease.

2.2 Hazards identified are:

- mechanical irritation (itching),
- formation of respirable filaments (in case of high mechanical overload i.e. milling, grinding …)
- extremely rare possibilities of allergy.

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3. COMPOSITION – INFORMATION ON CONSTITUENTS

Glass yarn products are articles in the meaning of REACH (1907/2006/EC).

3.1 Mixtures

These articles are mixtures of E-GLASS in the form of continuous strands or staple fibers and a size or cullets (pellets).

The CAS number of glass filaments and cullets (pellets) is 65997-17-3 (corresponding to the oxides used for production). E- GLASS is a glass with a very low alkaline content.

Glass compositions (expressed in oxides) are within the following percentages:

SiO_2	52-56%
CaO	16-25%
Al_2O_3	12-16%
B_2O_3	5-10%
F_2	0-1%
Alkaline oxides (Na_2O, K_2O)	0-1%
TiO_2	0-0,8%
Fe_2O_3	0,05-0,4%
MgO	0-5%

SIZE is a mixture of chemicals applied to the glass filaments in a maximum quantity of 2% more generally between 0,5% - 1,5% by weight.

Most of this mixture is made up of basically non-reactive high molecular weight polymers, often natural ingredients (starches) with no reactive sites, which are not listed as substances in the EINECS nor ELINCS appendices.

In some cases, sizes are prepared from polymers with reactive sites or containing reactive monomers included in these lists. Most of the reactive sites are polymerised during the manufacturing process of E glass yarns.

A second type of ingredient (sometimes present in almost all sizes) is a member of the organo-silane family. These products account for less than 0,05% of the final weight of sized E glass. These products are included in lists of products requiring 'hazardous product' labelling in a pure state (for example in Europe R23/25 - H301/H331 toxic if swallowed or inhaled, R21 - H315 harmful in contact with the skin, R36 - H319 irritant for the eyes).
The manufacturer considers this risk as negligible as, although listed as dangerous products, the concentration is extremely low and they are polymerised during the production of E glass filaments.

Other products can be used in sizes often acting as lubricants. Usually the content is extremely low (under 0.1% of total weight) and as a general rule such products are not on the dangerous product lists or, as they have reacted, any possible risk has been reduced.

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In regard to regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012, Glass yarn products are 'treated articles'. These articles are treated with biocidal products containing the following actives substances:
- Biphényle-2-ol N°CAS 90-43-7
- 2-méthyl-2H-isothiazole-3-one N°CAS 2682-20-4
- 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one N°CAS 2634-33-5

All these substances are included in the Review Programme for existing active substances used in biocidal products for the Product-type 6: Preservatives for products during storage.

Our E-glass products do not contain, in concentration above 0.1% in weight, any substances on the SVHC list (substances of very high concern) published by the ECHA from October 28th, 2008 or in the last up-date.

4. FIRST AID

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information	:	No specific measures required
After excessive inhalation	:	Supply fresh air; consult a doctor in case of complaints once exposed to dusty environment
After skin contact	:	In case of exposure to dust and consequent irritation immediately wash under running water and soap and rinse thoroughly. Do not rub or scratch affected areas. If skin irritation continues, consult a doctor.
After eye contact	:	Once a dust particle enters eyes, rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water, keeping eyelids open and consult a doctor if necessary. Do not rub or scratch eyes.
After swallowing	:	Seek immediate medical advice

5. FIRE FIGHTING

5.1 Extinguishing media

In case of fire, glass yarns and cullets (pellets) are not flammable, are incombustible and don't support combustion. Only the packaging (plastic film, paper, cardboard, wood) and the small amounts of size are combustible and could release small quantities of hazardous gases.

5.2 Suitable extinguishing agents:

CO_2, powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

5.3 Protective equipment:

Mouth respiratory protective devices.
Do not inhale explosion gases or combustion gases.
Wear fully protective suit.

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6. ACCIDENTAL SPILLAGE

6.1 Personal protection:
Just in case of dusty environment avoid contact with the skin and the eyes. See chapter 8 for other instructions.

6.2 Environmental protection:
No special measures required – all sorts of glass wastes are considered as Common Industrial Wastes, or even Inert Industrial Wastes.

6.3 Cleaning:
Vacuum clean, sweep or shovel into containers normally used for glass waste (selective collection).

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

7.1 Handling:
It is preferable to avoid prolonged contact with the skin: wear the protective equipment as indicated in the chapter 8. Prevent and minimize the dust formation during the processing of the products.
Provide local exhaust ventilation if dust is formed on the processing machinery
Ensure that suitable extractors are available on processing machines.

7.2 Storage:
Technical measures: Respect the stacking procedure recommended for each type of product.
Storage conditions: Store away from excessive humidity to prevent damage to the product and to the packing materials which could lead to storage safety problems. Store in a good ventilated area and keep away from direct sunbeam

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL – PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:
Continuous glass filaments are not respirable however certain mechanical processes might generate airborne dust or filaments (see chapter 11).

8.2 Engineering controls:
Provide local exhaust and/or general ventilation system to maintain low exposure levels.

8.3 Personal protective equipment:
Respiratory protection: During operations releasing high quantities of dust, wear minimum FP1 or preferably FP2 EEC approved dust masks.
Protection of hands and other exposed parts of the body: Protective gloves for the hands, long-sleeved shirts and long pants to prevent irritation. People with delicate skin should apply barrier cream to exposed skin areas.
Eye protection: safety goggles (or masks) or safety glasses.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	solid
Form	textiles, bobbins of yarn, chopped strands, cullets (pellets), staple fiber, cakes.
Colour	White or yellowish white
Odour	none
Softening point	approx. 850 °C
Melting temperature	not applicable
Decomposition temperature	only sized products start to decompose at 200°C
Flash point	none
Explosive properties	none
Density (molten glass)	2,6g /cm^3
Solubility	Insoluble in water Sizes can be partially (and even totally) dissolved in most organic solvents

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Chemical stability

Stable in normal use and storage conditions, and in normally foreseeable usage conditions. As already identified, some substances may be released during hot processes or storage.

10.2 Hazardous reactions

No chemical hazardous reaction is foreseeable

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products

See Chapter 5 for hazardous decomposition products during fire.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not relevant

ocalised effects : Possible temporary irritation

11.2. Other information

Other information: Irritant Properties

This irritation is of a purely mechanical and temporary nature. It disappears when exposure is ended. It can affect the skin, the eyes and the upper respiratory tracts. This mechanical irritation is not considered to be a health hazard within the terms of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures as Continuous filament glass fibres are not classified under this regulation. There is no need to use an Xi (irritant) label.

Sensitisation : Some allergies to continuous glass filaments have been declared.

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Long term toxicity : Continuous glass filaments are not respirable according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) definition. Respirable fibers have a diameter (d) smaller than 3µm, a length (l) larger than 5µm and a l/d ratio larger than or equal to 3. Fibers with diameters greater than 3µ, which is the case for continuous filament glass fibre, do not reach the lower respiratory tract and therefore have no possibility of causing serious pulmonary disease.

11.3 Regulatory situation:
Following the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) conclusion, glass filaments are not classified as to their carcinogenicity. They belong to the Group 3 of IARC.

This classification has been confirmed by the IARC Working Group during his meeting of October 2001 and in the latest issue of the IARC monographs on the valuation of carcinogenic risks to Humans volume 81 on man-made vitreous, published in 2002. The International Labour Office (ILO) and the CSIP (Chemical Safety International Program) came to the same conclusions in a congress held in 1987.

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures does not classify continues glass filaments as having carcinogenic risks. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) and NTP (U.S. National Toxicology Program), official American organisations, have not listed glass filaments products as hazardous substances and the ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) has classified them as A4 (not classified as carcinogenic for Man). They are not concerned by the Canadian Controlled Products regulations (CPR).

Mutagenic risks, teratogenic risks: no known risks

12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Hazardous to the environment
The products are not expected to cause harm to animals, plants nor fish.

13. WASTE DISPOSAL

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Depending on local regulations, glass filament waste can either be considered as inert industrial waste or as common industrial waste. As such they can be buried in landfills approved for these categories. Our products are not regarded as hazardous waste, as defined by EU Directive 2008/98/EC.

14. TRANSPORT

13.1 International regulations:
Glass products are not considered as hazardous goods by transport regulations (IMDG, ADR/RID, ICAO/ IATA, DOT, TDG, MEX).

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

15.1.1. EU-Regulations

Continuous glass filament products do not require hazardous product labelling (see Chapter 11).

E-Glass products are articles and for this reason they have not to be listed in most of the countries, for instance in the list EINECS in Europe, ELINCS, TSCA for the USA, DSL and NDSL for Canada, CSCL for Japan, AICS for Australia, PICCS for Philippine, KECL for South Korea, etc.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Indication of changes

General revision.

The information given by this document is based on the best knowledge at the date shown. Furthermore, users´ attention is drawn to the possible risks run when the product is used for any purpose other than the one for which it was designed.

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