

Gauze tape- Fiberglass tape

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The European Chemicals Directive 1907/2006 (REACH) regulates the communication of information on substances and mixtures through safety data sheets (SDSs). Our products made of continuous filament glass fibers are considered articles, and SDSs are not required under the REACH regulation.

Section 1: Product Identification

Woven and non-woven fabrics for technical use.

Section 2: Hazard Identification

The products are composed of glass fibers with a diameter greater than 3 µm. Therefore, they cannot reach the lower respiratory tract and therefore there is no risk of serious lung disease. The products are **not classified as hazardous** according to European Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP), as amended. Mechanical irritation (itching), possibly allergies (rare), may be caused by dust generated during processing of the product. Under certain circumstances, the products may release formaldehyde and other hazardous substances (see Chapter 3 Composition).

Section 3: Composition - Information on ingredients

Products containing continuous glazing fibers are articles according to REACH (1907/2006/EC).

These articles are mixtures of **E-glass** or **C-glass** in the form of **Continuous Glazing Fibers** and a **Sizing Agent** with a **Binder** or **Coating**.

The CAS number for glass fibers is 65997-17-3 (corresponding to the oxides used in their production).

E-glass is glass with a very low alkaline content.

C-glass is glass with a very high alkaline content and a low aluminum oxide content.

Sizing Agent is a mixture of chemicals applied to the glass fibers in a maximum amount of 2%, usually between 0.5% and 1.5%, depending on the weight. Most of this mixture consists of primarily non-reactive, high-molecular-weight polymers, usually natural ingredients (starch) without reactive sites, which are not listed as substances in the EINECS or ELINCS annexes.

In some cases, sizing agents are prepared from polymers with reactive sites or with reactive monomers listed on these lists. Most reactive sites are polymerized during the manufacturing process of the E-glass fibers.

A second type of ingredient (in virtually all sizing agents) belongs to the organosilane family. These products account for less than 0.05% of the final weight of E-glass with sizing agent. These products are included in the list of products that require the label "hazardous product" in their pure state (for example, in Europe, R23/25 - H301/H331 are toxic if swallowed or inhaled, R21 - H315 are harmful in contact with skin, and R36 - H319 cause serious eye irritation).

The manufacturer considers this risk negligible, although they are listed as hazardous products. The concentration is very low, and the product was polymerized during the production of the E-glass fibers.

Other products that serve as lubricants may also be used in **Strong Agents**. Their content is usually very low (less than 0.1% of the total weight), and these products are generally not listed as hazardous products. During the reaction, all potential risks have been mitigated. The binders in glass fibers are water-based phenol-formaldehyde (PF), melamine-formaldehyde (MF), urea-formaldehyde (UF), polyvinyl chloride, acrylic resins, other latex emulsions, starch, other raw materials of biological origin, or mixtures of these binders. The glass fiber content ranges from 5 to 30%, depending on weight. The binders may contain black or yellow dyes.

No Binder or impregnation is required for loose glass fibers and some TECO fabrics (unbleached fabrics, caramelized fabrics).

The Glass Fiber Coating is mineral-based. The calcium carbonate content (CAS 1317-65-3) is <80% by weight. The metal hydroxide content (CAS 1318-23-6; CAS 1309-42-8) is <20% by weight.

The Coating of grinding wheels is usually phenolic resins and some polyurethane resins. The content of these products in the final product ranges from 26-33% by weight; in the case of certain products, their content can reach 50%.

The Coating of wall coverings, fabrics, RECO/E fabrics, finishing layers, and TwinFab is polyvinyl alcohol (finishing layers), ethyl vinyl acetate polymer (wall coverings, RECO/E fabrics), and water-dispersed styrene-butadiene (fabrics, TwinFab) coatings.

The Coating of insect screens is a PVC-based coating with PVC plasticizer. The polyvinyl chloride (CAS 9002-86-2) content is <40% by weight. The di-isononyl phthalate (CAS 28553-12-0) content is <20% by weight.

The glass reinforcement grid Coating is a polymer binder-acrylic copolymer and carbon. The carbon content (CAS 1333-86-4) is <0.2% by weight.

The cement board Coating is a PVC-based coating. The alkanes, C14-17, chlorine (CAS 85535-85-9) content is <5% by weight. The solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic (CAS 64742-94-5) content is <2% by weight. The ethylene, chloro, homopolymer (CAS 9002-86-2) content is <60% by weight.

Hazardous substances that may be released from the products:

Product	Binder	Coating
Glass fleece	Formaldehyde content <0.1% by weight*	No hazardous substances
Glass fleeces (AF; AG; AP; AT; AW; PA; S)	Formaldehyde below detection level*	No hazardous substances
Grinding wheels	No hazardous substances	Phenol content <1% by weight Formaldehyde <0.1% Methanol <0.1% Methenamine <0.1%

*Test method ISO 16000

Our products do not contain, in concentrations higher than 0.1% by weight, any substances listed on the SVHC list (Substances of Very High Concern), issued by the ECHA on October 28, 2008, or in the latest edition.

Section 4: First aid measures

- **General information:** No specific measures are required.
- **In case of excessive inhalation:** Remove the victim to fresh air; Consult a doctor if you experience any symptoms when exposed to a dusty environment.
- **After skin contact:** In case of exposure to dust and any resulting irritation, wash immediately with soap and water and rinse thoroughly. Do not rub or scratch. If skin irritation persists, consult a doctor.
- **After eye contact:** If a particle of dust gets into the eyes, rinse the opened eyelid under running water for several minutes and, if necessary, consult a doctor. Do not rub.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

- **In case of fire:** Glass fibers are not flammable, do not burn, and do not support combustion. Only the packaging (plastic film, paper, cardboard, wood) and small amounts of binding agent/PVC coating are flammable, and may release small amounts of hazardous gases.
- **Suitable extinguishing media:** CO₂, dry powder, or water jet. Fight larger fires with a water jet or foam.
- **Protective equipment:** Do not inhale combustion gases. Wear a full protective suit, including the SCBA (isolating respiratory protective device).

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

- **Personal protection:** Avoid contact with skin and eyes only in dusty environments. See Chapter 8 for further instructions.
- **Environmental protection:** No special measures are required – glass waste can be considered inert industrial waste or general industrial waste, except for fiberglass-impregnated fabric for the abrasive industry (grinding wheels), which is classified as hazardous waste, depending on local regulations.
- **Cleaning:** Vacuum, with a broom or shovel, in containers normally used for glass waste (selective collection).

Section 7: Handling and storage

Handling

- It is best to avoid prolonged skin contact. Wear protective equipment as specified in Chapter 8.
- Prevent and minimize dust formation during handling of the products.
- Provide a local exhaust ventilation system if machinery generates dust.

Storage

- **Technical measures:** Follow the recommended stacking procedure for each type of product.
- **Storage conditions:** Store away from excessive moisture to prevent damage to the product and packaging materials which could lead to storage problems.
- Store in a well-ventilated area and keep the product away from direct sunlight.

Section 8: Exposure controls – personal protection

Components with limit values that must be monitored in the workplace:

- Continuous glass fibers are not respirable, but certain mechanical processes can generate airborne dust or fibers (see Chapter 11). In this case, air quality must be monitored to verify compliance with the exposure limits for generic dusts or dusts without specific toxicity.
- **Abrasive wheels and glass fleeces** may release small amounts of chemicals, listed in Chapter "3 – Composition," depending on handling and processing applications. Exposure controls should be conducted, especially if the product is heated or stored in closed and poorly ventilated areas.

Engineering controls:

Provide local exhaust ventilation and/or a general ventilation system to ensure low exposure.

Personal protective equipment:

- **Respiratory protection:** During operations that generate large amounts of dust, FP1 or preferably FP2 EEC-approved dust masks must be worn. If the limit values for chemicals listed in Chapter "3 - Composition" are not met, appropriate cartridges must be used.
- **Protection for hands and other exposed body parts:** Gloves, long sleeves, and long pants to prevent irritation. People with sensitive skin should apply barrier cream to exposed skin.
- **Eye protection:** Safety glasses (or masks).

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

- **Physical State:** Solid.
- **Formation:** Rolls or strips of coated fabrics, nonwovens, fiberglass mesh cutting wheels, fiberglass.
- **Color:** White or yellowish white, yellow, black, gray.
- **Odor:** Upon opening the packaging, you may smell phenol or methanol (grinding stones).
- **Softening point:** Approx. 850°C (E-glass) Approx. 690°C (C-glass).
- **Melting point:** Not applicable.
- **Decomposition temperature:** Only products with binder/coating begin to decompose at 200°C.
- **Flash point:** None.
- **Explosive properties:** None.
- **Density (molten glass):** 2.6 g/cu. cm.
- **Solubility:** Very low solubility in water. Strength and resins can be partially (even completely) dissolved in most organic solvents.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability

Stable under normal use and storage conditions, and under normally foreseeable conditions of use. As already indicated, some substances may be released during hot processes or storage.

Hazardous reactions

No hazardous chemical reaction is expected.

Hazardous decomposition products

See Chapter 5 for hazardous decomposition products in the event of fire.

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Glass fibers

Acute toxicity: not applicable.

Local effects: Possible temporary irritation. This irritation is purely mechanical and temporary. The irritation disappears when exposure is terminated. It may affect the skin, eyes, and upper respiratory tract. This mechanical irritation is not considered a health hazard within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures, as continuous filament glass fibers are not covered by this regulation. There is no need to use the Xi (irritant) label.

Sensitization: Some **allergies** to continuous glass fibers have been reported.

Long-term toxicity

Continuous glass fibers are not respirable according to the World Health Organization (WHO) definition. Respirable fibers have a diameter (d) of less than 3 µm, a length (l) of more than 5 µm, and an l/d ratio of 3 or greater. Fibers with a diameter greater than 3 µm, which is the case for continuous glass fibers, do not reach the lower respiratory tract and therefore cannot cause serious lung disease.

Legislation and regulations

Based on the IAK conclusion, **glass fibers are not classified as carcinogenic**. They belong to **Group 3 of the IAK**. This classification was confirmed by the IAK Working Group during its meeting in October 2001 and in the latest edition of the IAK monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans, issue 81, published in 2002.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) and the CSIP (International Programme on Chemical Safety) reached the same conclusions at their 1987 congress.

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures classifies glass fibers as non-carcinogenic.

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) and NTP (U.S. National Toxicology Program), official American organizations, have not listed products containing glass fibers as hazardous substances, and ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) has classified them as A4 (not classified as carcinogenic to humans). The Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) do not address this.

Mutagenic risks, teratogenic risks: Reproductive risks:

No known risks.

11.2 Other components of binders and coatings

Certain substances that are part of the components of the binders and coatings used, as listed in Chapter "3 - Composition," have specific toxicity. Consult the relevant documents and standards for further information on their regulatory classification and scientific evaluation.

Section 12: Ecotoxicological Information

The products are not expected to cause harm to animals, plants, or fish.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Depending on local regulations – waste glass may be considered inert waste, special non-hazardous waste, or general industrial waste, except for fiberglass-impregnated fabric for the abrasive industry (grinding wheels), which are classified as hazardous waste, depending on local regulations. As such, they may be buried in landfills approved for these categories.

Section 14: Transport Information

International Regulations

Fiberglass products are not considered dangerous goods under transport regulations (IMDG, ADR/RID, ICAO/IATA, DOT, TDG, MEX).

Section 15: Regulations

Products containing continuous glass fibers do not require a Dangerous Goods label (see Chapter 11). Products containing continuous glass fibers are articles and therefore do not need to be listed in most countries, for example, in the EINECS inventory in Europe, ELINCS, TSCA for the USA, DSL and NDSL for Canada, CSCL for Japan, AICS for Australia, PICCS for the Philippines, KECL for South Korea, etc.

Section 16: Other Information

The information in this document is based on current knowledge as of the date indicated. Furthermore, the user is advised of the potential hazards associated with using this product for purposes other than its intended use.

Disclaimer

The information in this document is intended to inform our customers. It is intended as a guide only and should not be considered a guarantee or quality specification. We are not liable for any (direct or indirect) damage resulting from the use of the product shown in this document. The user is responsible for performing all necessary tests to ensure that the product is suitable for the intended application. We have no influence on the application method of the product or the conditions during storage and transport. We accept no liability for any (typesetting) errors or omissions. This document replaces previous versions.

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