

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Article  
Trade name : Fiberfrax Z Paper, Fiberfrax Z Felts  
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. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

##### 1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Use of the substance/mixture : For industrial use within high temperature applications.

##### 1.2.2. Uses advised against

No additional information available

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

##### Manufacturer/Supplier

Alkegen (formerly Unifrax)  
Mill Lane, Rainford  
UK- WA11 8LP St Helens, Merseyside  
United Kingdom  
T + 44 (0) 1744 88 7600 - F + 44 (0) 1744 88 9916

##### Distributor

Alkegen (formerly Unifrax)  
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DE- 07989 Teichwolframsdorf  
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T + 49 (0) 366 24 40020 - F + 49 (0) 366 24 40099

##### Distributor

Alkegen (formerly Unifrax)  
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21047 Saronno (VA)  
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##### Distributor

Alkegen (formerly Unifrax)  
Ruská 311, Pozorka  
CZ- 417 03 Dubí 3  
Czech Republic  
T + 42 (0) 417 800 356 - F + 42 (0) 417 539 838

##### Email competent person

reachsds@alkegen.com

##### Distributor

Alkegen (formerly Unifrax)  
Shaftsbury Street  
DE23 8XA Derby  
United Kingdom  
T +44 (0) 1332 331808

##### Distributor

Alkegen (formerly Unifrax)  
17 Rue Antoine Durafour  
42420 Lorette  
France  
T +33 (0) 477 737 032 - F +33 (0) 477 733 991

##### Distributor

Alkegen (formerly Unifrax)  
Cristobal Bordiu 20  
ES- 28003 Madrid  
Spain  
T + 34 91 395 2279 - F + 34 91 395 2124

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Occupational Hygiene and CARE: Tel: + 44 (0) 1744 887603; Email: reachsds@alkegen.com; (8.15-17.10 h); Language : English

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Carcinogenicity (inhalation) Category 1B H350i

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

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according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

### Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

May cause cancer (if inhaled). Contains a substance on the REACH candidate list: Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (CAS 142844-00-6). 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. Voluntary labelling will be added in line with the regulatory label detailed below.

### 2.2. Label elements

#### Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP)



GHS08

Signal word (CLP)

: Danger

Contains

: Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres

Hazard statements (CLP)

: H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation.

Precautionary statements (CLP)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust.

P280 - Wear Respiratory protection.

Extra phrases

: Restricted to professional users.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification : May cause mechanical irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory system.

Contains no PBT/vPvB substances  $\geq 0.1\%$  assessed in accordance with REACH Annex XIII

Component	
Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (142844-00-6)	This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII This substance/mixture does not meet the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII
Component	
Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres(142844-00-6)	The substance is not included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Comments

: Article

All products contain Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF/ASW, CAS 142844-00-6): None of the components are radioactive under the terms of European Directive Euratom 96/29.

substance with national workplace exposure limit(s)

Fiberfrax Paper and Fiberfrax Felts are ready to use products in high temperature applications

# Fiberfrax Z Paper, Fiberfrax Z Felts

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Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres substance listed as REACH Candidate substance with national workplace exposure limit(s) (GB); substance with a Community workplace exposure limit (Note A)(Note R)	CAS-No.: 142844-00-6 EC Index-No.: 650-017-00-8 REACH-no: 01-2119458050-50-0000	-	Carc. 1B, H350i

Note A : Without prejudice to Article 17(2), the name of the substance must appear on the label in the form of one of the designations given in Part 3. In Part 3, use is sometimes made of a general description such as '... compounds' or '... salts'. In this case, the supplier is required to state on the label the correct name, due account being taken of section 1.1.1.4.

Note R : The classification as a carcinogen need not apply to fibres with a length weighted geometric mean diameter less two standard geometric errors greater than 6 µm.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Fibrous dust may be liberated when handling in use. If irritation to nose and throat, move to fresh air.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Wash skin with plenty of water. Gently wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Ingestion unlikely.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: mechanical irritation.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: mechanical irritation.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: mechanical irritation.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: The product is not flammable. Water spray. Dry powder. Foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Strong water jet.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No additional information available

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions	: Prevent fire fighting water from entering the environment.
Protection during firefighting	: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Prohibit unauthorized persons.
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### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene.

### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Ensure adequate ventilation. Concerning personal protective equipment to use, see section 8.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Mechanically recover the product. Minimise generation of dust. Dust can be vacuumed with a vacuum cleaner containing a HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Air) filter.

Other information : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Information for safe handling. See section 7. Concerning personal protective equipment to use, see section 8. For further information refer to section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear personal protective equipment. Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Take all necessary technical measures to avoid or minimize the release of the product on the workplace. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust. Clean contaminated areas thoroughly.

Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Product must only be kept in the original packaging. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store tightly closed in a dry and cool place.

Information about storage in one common storage facility : Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

For professional users only. See Section 8. Exposure scenarios.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### 8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

Fiberfrax Z Paper, Fiberfrax Z Felts	
United Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits	
	Observe general threshold limit for dust.
Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (142844-00-6)	
EU - Binding Occupational Exposure Limit (BOEL)	
Local name	Refractory ceramic fibres which are carcinogens
BOEL TWA	0.3 fibers/ml
Regulatory reference	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/130 (amending Directive 2004/37/EC)

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United Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Refractory ceramic fibres and special purpose fibres
WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [1]	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> total inhalable dust
WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [2]	0.3 fibers/ml respirable fraction
Remark	Carc (Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage)
Recommended monitoring procedures  The UK follow MDHS 59 specific for MMVF	"Man-made mineral fibre - Airborne number concentration by phase-contrast light microscopy" and MDHS 14/3 "General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust".  WHO-EURO method: Determination of airborne fibre number concentrations; A recommended method, by phase-contrast optical microscop
Regulatory reference	EH40/2005 (Fourth edition, 2020). HSE

### 8.1.2. Recommended monitoring procedures

No additional information available

### 8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

### 8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (142844-00-6)	
DNEL/DMEL (additional information)	
long term - Local, Inhalation	2,17 f/ml

Additional information

: The DNEL cited in the long term exposure section above is based on the incidence of lung tumours (non-significant at all treatment levels) in a multi-dose rat study reported by Mast et al (Inhalation Toxicology, 1995, 7(4), 469-502) which demonstrates a NOAEL of 162 f/ml and leads to the calculated endpoint-specific DNEL of 2.17 f/ml.  
SCOEL have recommended an BOELV for RCF of 0.3 f/ml based on measured lung function in exposed workers. Assuming 45 years exposure, the average cumulative exposures of 147.9 (all workers in the high exposure group) and 184.8 fmo/ml (workers 60+ years of age in the high exposure group) - equivalent to average fibre concentrations of 0.27 and 0.34 f/ml respectively- were considered as no observed adverse effect levels for lung function and SCOEL therefore proposed an BOELV of 0.3 f/ml. This is considerably lower than the calculated DNEL value.

### 8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

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### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

##### Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure good ventilation of the work station.

#### 8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

##### Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



##### 8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

###### Eye protection:

Where excessive dust may result, wear goggles. Safety glasses with side shields. EN 166

##### 8.2.2.2. Skin protection

###### Skin and body protection:

Impervious clothing. Do not take working clothes home

###### Hand protection:

Leather protective gloves

##### 8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection

###### Respiratory protection:

If dust are formed : Wear appropriate mask. (FFP3)

##### 8.2.2.4. Thermal hazards

No additional information available

#### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

##### Environmental exposure controls:

Avoid release to the environment.

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### Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use; Do not take working clothes home; Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately  
Uses and Risk Management Measures (RMM)

#### Intended use

Secondary use – Conversion into wet and dry mixtures and articles.

Process would include: Mixing forming operations, handling of RCF/ASW products, assembly of RCF/ASW containing products, machine and hand finishing of RCF/ASW products.

Reference ES 2\*

RMM - Hierarchy of Controls

- Where it is practical to do so, automatically feed RCF/ASW in to the process
- Where practical to do so, segregate dry and wet processing
- Enclose the process where practically possible.
- Where practical to do so, segregate machine areas and restrict access to operators involved in the process.
- Enclose Machines as far as practically possible.
- Install LEV where possible, when machine finishing, handling, compressing and hand cutting to remove dust at source
- Employ experienced personnel – trained in the correct use of fibrous products
- PPE and RPE used for all dusty tasks
- Provide vacuum cleaner connection point to central system where practical or use a portable HEPA vacuum
- Regular clean up – using a wet scrubbing unit where practically possible and in general a HEPA vacuum should be used.
- Dry brushing and use of compressed air should be prohibited
- Waste materials to be contained at source, labelled and stored separately for disposal or recycling.

#### Intended use

Tertiary use - maintenance and service life (Industrial or professional use)

Process: Small scale repairs involving removal and installation of RCF/ASW products. Use of the product in an enclosed system, where there is occasional control access or no access.

Reference ES 3\*

RMM - Hierarchy of Controls

- Use pre-cut, pre-sized pieces where practically possible.
- Allow access only to trained (authorised) operators
- Where practically possible, perform all hand cutting in a segregated area, on a down draft bench.
- Clean up work area regularly during the shift using a HEPA equipped vacuum cleaner.
- Prohibit use of dry brushing and compressed air cleaning.
- Bag and seal waste immediately at source.
- Use PPE and RPE appropriate to task.
- Employ good hygiene practices.

#### Intended use

Tertiary use- installation and removal (industrial or professional).

Large scale removal and installation of RCF/ASW from Industrial processes.

Large scale removal and installation by professionals.

Reference ES 4\*

RMM - Hierarchy of Controls

- Where practically possible enclose or segregate the work area.
- Allow only authorised personnel.
- Pre-wet insulation prior to removal where practically possible.
- Where practically possible use a water lance for removal or vacuum-truck.
- Use down draft bench for hand cutting products.
- Cover pre-cut section during transport and storage to prevent secondary exposure.
- Where practically possible provide multiple vacuum hoses for convenient cleanup of spillage or use portable HEPA filtered vacuums.
- Bag waste materials immediately at source
- Prohibit use of dry brushing and or compressed air cleaning.
- Experienced personnel only
- Use appropriate PPE and RPE appropriate to expected concentrations.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Solid
Colour	: white. Beige.

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Odour	: odourless.
Odour threshold	: Not available
Melting point	: > 1740 °C Fibres
Freezing point	: Not applicable
Boiling point	: Not applicable
Flammability	: Non flammable
Explosive properties	: Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	: Non oxidizing.
Explosive limits	: Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: Not applicable
Flash point	: Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not self-igniting
Decomposition temperature	: Not available
pH	: Not applicable
pH solution	: Not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable
Solubility	: Water: < 1 mg/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	: Not applicable
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: Not applicable
Vapour pressure	: Not applicable
Vapour pressure at 50 °C	: Not available
Density	: Not available
Relative density	: Not available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: Not applicable
Particle size	: Not available
Particle size distribution	: Not available
Particle shape	: Not available
Particle aspect ratio	: Not available
Particle aggregation state	: Not available
Particle agglomeration state	: Not available
Particle specific surface area	: Not available
Particle dustiness	: Not available

### 9.2. Other information

#### 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

No additional information available

#### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: Not applicable
Other properties	: Length weighted geometric mean diameter of fibres contained in the product: 1.4 - 3 µm

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

None under normal use.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

None.



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### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Do contain organics and on first heating can liberate VOCs.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) pH: Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) pH: Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Carcinogenicity	: May cause cancer by inhalation.
Additional information	: Fibres May cause cancer by inhalation. Method: Nose only Inhalation. Multi-dose Species: Rat, Dose: 3 mg/m3, 9 mg/m3 and 16 mg/m3 for 24 months Results: Minimal to mild lung fibrosis at 9mg/m3 and 16 mg/m3. No evidence of RCF-related lung tumours at "any of these doses."  Method: Nose only Inhalation. Single dose Species: Rat, Dose: 30 mg/m3. Results: This study was designed to test the chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity of RCF at extreme exposures. Tumour incidence (incl. mesothelioma) was raised at this dose level. The presence of overload conditions (only detected after the experiment was completed), whereby the delivered dose exceeded the clearance capability of the lung, makes meaningful conclusions in terms of hazard and risk assessment difficult.
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
STOT-single exposure	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified (Not relevant)

#### Fiberfrax Z Paper, Fiberfrax Z Felts

Viscosity, kinematic	Not applicable
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### 11.2. Information on other hazards

#### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No additional information available

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### 11.2.2. Other information

#### Other information

: Basic toxicokinetic

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion. Man made vitreous fibres of a similar size to RCF/ASW have not been shown to migrate from the lung and/or gut and do not become located in other parts of the body. When compared to many naturally occurring minerals, RCF/ASW has a low ability to persist and accumulate in the body (half-life of long fibres (> 20 µm) in 3 week rat inhalation test is approx. 60 days).

#### Human toxicological data

In order to determine possible human health effects following RCF exposure, the University of Cincinnati has been conducting medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in the U.S. The Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM) has conducted medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in European manufacturing facilities.

Pulmonary morbidity studies among production workers in Europe and USA have demonstrated an absence of interstitial fibrosis and no loss in lung function was observed in the longitudinal study with RCF exposure.

A statistically significant correlation between pleural plaques and cumulative RCF exposure was evidenced in the USA longitudinal study.

The USA mortality study did not show evidence of increased lung tumour development either in the lung parenchyma or in the pleura.

#### Irritant Properties

Negative results have been obtained in animal studies (EU method B 4) for skin irritation.

Inhalation exposures using the nose only route produce simultaneous heavy exposures to the eyes, but no reports of excess eye irritation exist. Animals exposed by inhalation similarly show no evidence of respiratory tract irritation.

Human data confirm that only mechanical irritation, resulting in itching, occurs in humans. Screening at manufacturers' plants in the UK has failed to show any human cases of skin conditions related to fibre exposure.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Ecology - general

: The product is not considered harmful to aquatic organisms nor to cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

#### Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute)

: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

#### Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic)

: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Fiberfrax Z Paper, Fiberfrax Z Felts

##### Persistence and degradability

Not applicable.

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according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

### Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (142844-00-6)

Persistence and degradability	Not applicable for inorganic substances.
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#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

##### Fiberfrax Z Paper, Fiberfrax Z Felts

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	Not applicable
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not applicable
Bioaccumulative potential	Not applicable.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

##### Fiberfrax Z Paper, Fiberfrax Z Felts

Ecology - soil	Not applicable.
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#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No additional information available

#### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No additional information available

#### 12.7. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods	: Disposal must be done according to official regulations. European waste catalogue. Do not discharge into drains or the environment. Do not dispose of with domestic waste.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: Recycle or dispose of in compliance with current legislation.
Additional information	: SCIP 7751e189-93a0-4425-9949-495a59dfa3a5.
European List of Waste (LoW) code	: 16 03 03* - inorganic wastes containing dangerous substances
HP Code	: HP7 - "Carcinogenic:" waste which induces cancer or increases its incidence

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / ADN / RID

ADR	IMDG	IATA	ADN	RID
<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>				
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>				
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>				
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>				
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>				
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

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No supplementary information available

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

#### Overland transport

Not applicable

#### Transport by sea

Not applicable

#### Air transport

Not applicable

#### Inland waterway transport

Not applicable

#### Rail transport

Not applicable

### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### 15.1.1. EU-Regulations

Contains one substance (s) from the list of candidate substances of REACH in a concentration > 0,1%: Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (CAS 142844-00-6)

Contains no substance subject to Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals.

Contains no substance subject to Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants

Contains no substance subject to REGULATION (EU) No 1005/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Contains no substance subject to Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors.

Other information, restriction and prohibition regulations

: The zircon used in this product contains small amounts of uranium and thorium, which are naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMS). However none of the components are radioactive under the terms of the European Directive 2013/59/EURATOM. Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Take note of Directive 92/85/EC on the safety and health of pregnant workers at work. Directive (EC) 2017/2398 . A safety data sheet is not required for this product under Article 31 of REACH. This Product Safety Information Sheet has been created on a voluntary basis.

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Drug Precursors list (Regulation EC 273/2004 on drug precursors)

#### 15.1.2. National regulations

##### United Kingdom

National regulations

: Take note of Directive 92/85/EC on the safety and health of pregnant workers at work.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out

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For the following substances of this mixture a chemical safety assessment has been carried out:

Aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres

### SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms:	
ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
CLP	Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL	Derived-No Effect Level
EC50	Median effective concentration
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Median lethal concentration
LD50	Median lethal dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOAEC	No-Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No-Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No-Observed Effect Concentration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STP	Sewage treatment plant
TLM	Median Tolerance Limit
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
CAS-No.	Chemical Abstract Service number

Data sources

: Information provided by the manufacturer. European Chemicals Agency,  
<http://echa.europa.eu/>.

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## Safety Data Sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

### Other information

: Occupational Hygiene: dawn.webster@alkegen.com. Please refer to specific technical data sheet for more information. Please refer to the list of products considered to be articles.

#### . CARE PROGRAMME

ECFIA, representing the high temperature insulation wool (HTIW) industry, has undertaken an extensive industrial hygiene programme to provide assistance to the users of all products containing HTIW.

The objectives are twofold:

- to monitor workplace dust concentrations at both manufacturers' and customers' premises.
- to document manufacturing and use of HTIW products from an industrial hygiene perspective in order to establish appropriate recommendations to reduce exposures.

#### . PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AFTER SERVICE UPON REMOVAL

In almost all applications high temperature insulating wools products (HTIW) are used as an insulating material helping to maintain temperature at 900°C or more in a closed space. As produced, HTIW are vitreous (glassy) materials which, upon continued exposure to elevated temperatures (above 900 °C) might de-vitrify. The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase formation is dependent on the duration and temperature of exposure, fibre chemistry and/or the presence of fluxing agents. As only a thin layer of the insulation hot face side is exposed to high temperature, respirable dust generated during removal operations does not typically contain detectable levels of crystalline silica (CS).

In applications where the material is heat soaked, duration of heat exposure is normally short and a significant de-vitrification allowing CS to build up does not occur. This is the case for waste mould casting for instance.

Toxicological evaluation of the effect of the presence of CS in artificially heated HTIW material has not shown any increased toxicity in vitro and in vivo. The results from different combinations of factors like increased brittleness of fibres, or microcrystals embedded in the glass structure of the fibre and therefore not biologically available may explain the lack of toxicological effects.

IARC evaluation as provided in Monograph 68 is not relevant as CS is not biologically available in after service HTIW and respirable dust generated during removals operations generally do not contain detectable levels of crystalline silica..

High concentrations of fibres and other dusts may be generated when after-service products are mechanically disturbed during operations such as wrecking. Therefore ECFIA recommends:

- control measures are taken to reduce dust emissions; and
- all personnel directly involved wear an appropriate respirator to minimise exposure and comply with local regulatory limits.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements:	
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity (inhalation) Category 1B
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:		
Carc. 1B	H350i	Calculation method

KFT SDS EU 06

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