



LABELLING POLICY

FOR ASW/RCF

1. BACKGROUND

Since 1985, ECFIA members have labelled alumino-silicate wools/refractory ceramic fibres (ASW / RCF) containing products – either based on voluntary initiatives or regulatory requirements. As of 1997, labelling was regulated in the EU by directive 67/548/EEC which has been replaced by regulation 1272/2008/EC, the so called CLP (Classification Labelling Packaging) Regulation. This regulation is based on the “globally harmonised system” (GHS)¹ recommended by the UN and has been in effect since 2008.

2. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Based on the CLP Regulation and the existing entry in Annex VI of this regulation, listing RCF as a category 1b carcinogen (equivalent to category 2 under 67/548/EEC), a corresponding hazard warning label has to be used ²

- on all ASW / RCF substances since December 1st, 2010 and
- all mixtures containing > 0.1 % ASW / RCF by weight since June 1st, 2015.

In both cases transition periods of two years have been applicable for substances and mixtures already on the market.

For articles containing ASW / RCF, no regulatory labelling requirements apply in the EU.

1 GHS has been implemented in various regions around the globe. While the objective has been global harmonisation, the system allows some flexibility (“building blocks” approach) and regional implementations can vary in terms of e.g. adopted classification schemes.

2 Please note the defined colour scheme for the GHS symbol: black on white with red frame

<p>REFRACTORY CERAMIC FIBRES (RCF) EU Index: 650-017-00-8 CAS N°: 142844-00-6</p> <p>Address 1 Address 2 Phone Number <small>Statements References: H350; P202; P281</small></p>	<p>EN Danger May cause cancer by inhalation Do not handle until all safety instructions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required</p>	<p>FR Danger Peut causer le cancer par inhalation Ne pas manipuler avant d'avoir lu et compris toutes les précautions de sécurité. Utiliser l'équipement de protection individuel requis.</p>	<p>DE Gefahr Kann bei Einatmen Krebs erzeugen Vor Gebrauch alle Sicherheitshinweise lesen und verstehen. Vorgeschriebene persönliche Schutzausrüstung verwenden.</p>	<p>HU Veszély Rákkot okozhat belélegzés útján Ne használja adóig, amíg az összes biztonsági óvintézkedést el nem olvasta és meg nem érte. Az előírt egyéni védőfelszerelés használatra kötelező.</p>	<p>PL Niebezpieczeństwo Może powodować raka przez drogi oddechowe Nie używać przed zapoznaniem się z zrozumiением wszystkich środków bezpieczeństwa. Stosować wymagane środki ochrony indywidualnej.</p>	
	<p>IT Pericolo Può provocare il cancro per inalazione Non manipolare prima di avere letto e compreso tutte le avvertenze. Utilizzare il dispositivo di protezione individuale richiesto.</p>	<p>ES Peligro Puede provocar cáncer por inhalación No manipular la sustancia antes de haber leído y comprendido todas las instrucciones de seguridad. Utilizar el equipo de protección individual obligatorio.</p>	<p>BG Опасно Може да причини рак при вдыхане Не манипулирайте преди да сте прочели и разбрали всички предпазни мерки за безопасност. Използвайте предписаните лични предпазни средства.</p>	<p>SK Nebezpečnosť Môže spôsobiť rakovinu pri vdychovaní Nepoužívajte, kým si neprečítate a nepochopíte všetky bezpečnostné opatrenia. Používajte predpísané osobné ochranné prostriedky.</p>	<p>LV Bīstami Var izraisīt vēzi ieelpojot Neizmantojot pirms nav izlasīti un saprasti visi apzīmējumi. Izmantojiet personisko aizsargaprīkojumu atbilstoši prasībām.</p>	
	<p>CS Nebezpečí Může vyvolat rakovinu při vdechování Nepoužívejte, dokud jste si nepřečetli všechny bezpečnostní pokyny a neporozuměli jim. Používejte požadované osobní ochranné prostředky.</p>	<p>DA Farlig Kan fremkalde kræft ved indånding Anvend ikke produktet, før alle advarsler er læst og forstået. Anvend de påkravede personlige værnemidler.</p>	<p>EL Κίνδυνος Μπορεί να προκαλέσει καρκίνο από την εισπνοή Μην προ χρησιμοποιήσετε πριν διαβάσετε και κατανοήσετε τις οδηγίες προσοχής. Χρησιμοποιείτε μέσα ατομικής προστασίας όπως απαιτείται.</p>	<p>ET Ettevaatus Võib põhjustada vähktõbe sissehingamisel Mõite käidelda enne ohutusjuhendiga tutvumist ja nendest arusaamist. Kasutada vajalikke isikukaitsevahendeid.</p>	<p>MT Periklu Jista jikkawza l-kancer bil-inalazzjoni Tmissux qabel ma tkun qraj u fhmi l-istruzzjonijiet kollha ta' prekawjoni. Uża l-taħgħmir personali protettiv kif meħtieġ.</p>	<p>PT Perigo Pode provocar cancro por inalação Não manuseie o produto antes de ter lido e compreendido todas as precauções de segurança. Usar o equipamento de protecção individual exigido.</p>
	<p>SL Nevarno Lahko povzroči raka z vdihavanjem Ne uporabljajte, dokler se ne seznanite z vsemi varnostnimi ukrepi. Uporabiti predpisano osebno zaščitno opremo.</p>	<p>LT Pavojinga Gali sukelti vėžį įkvėpus Nenaudoti, jeigu nperkaityti ar nesuprasti visi saugos įspėjimai. Naudoti reikalaujamas asmenines apsaugos priemonės.</p>	<p>NL Gevaarlijk Kan kanker veroorzaken per inademing Pas gebruiken nadat u alle veiligheidsvoorschriften gelezen en begrepen heeft. De nodige persoonlijke beschermingsuitrusting gebruiken.</p>	<p>RU Предупреждение При вдыхании может вызывать раннее заболевание. Перед использованием внимательно прочитать все инструкции по безопасности. Использовать необходимые средства индивидуальные защиты.</p>	<p>FI Vaara Saattaa aiheuttaa syöpää hengittelynä Lue varoitukset huolellisesti ennen käsittelyä. Käytä vaadittuja henkilönsuojaimia.</p>	<p>SV Fara Kan orsaka cancer vid inandning Använd inte produkten innan du har läst och förstått säkerhetsanvisningarna Använd föreskriven personlig skyddsutrustning.</p>

Visit www.label.ecfia.eu for further information

Regulatory label for ASW / RCF substances and mixtures – the “EU-GHS label”

3. SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE / ARTICLE

In the EU, the definition of the substance, mixture or article status of an object is given in Article 3 of the REACH Regulation. The application of this definition leads to the following conclusion for ASW / RCF products:

OBJECT STATUS ASW / RCF PRODUCTS	
SUBSTANCE	Fibre (wool – bulk and chopped)
MIXTURE	ASW / RCF containing cement, mastic, coating, adhesive
ARTICLE	All “processed” product forms with sufficient mechanical integrity: blanket, module, paper, felt, board, shape, textile

All ASW / RCF product forms have the potential to release airborne fibres during handling, reprocessing, installation and removal. The amounts of fibres released will vary based on several parameters (product type, kinetic energy applied to the material etc.).

In ECFIA’s interpretation, the main purpose of a hazard warning label is to provide information to the user (i.e. worker) who is potentially exposed to airborne fibres. Based on this, ECFIA members have been using warning labels since 1985 on all ASW / RCF products – even in the absence of any regulation.

Following the introduction of specific labelling requirements for substances and mixtures in 1997, ECFIA has recommended using a voluntary "Attention Label" on ASW / RCF articles, providing a hazard warning and basic handling advice.

With the implementation of GHS approaching a global coverage, leading to a universal recognition of the GHS symbols and phrases, we now recommend the application of the GHS label on all ASW / RCF containing products (including articles on a voluntary basis). As an alternative to the GHS label, the ECFIA "Attention Label"³ can be used on articles.

4. ECFIA LABELLING POLICY – SUMMARY

In the EU, the application of the GHS label is mandatory for ASW / RCF bulk or chopped wool (= substance) and mixtures containing more than 0.1 % ASW / RCF by weight.

ECFIA members label articles on a voluntary basis, either using the GHS label or a voluntary "Attention Label". Both labels are designed to give users specific warning and advice through a combination of globally recognised pictograms and short hazard and precautionary statements.

As labels must be provided in the language of the recipient it is recommended to use the full set of EU languages where applicable.

The application of this ECFIA policy and the legal compliance with the European regulation remains the responsibility of individual companies.



3 See http://www.label.ecfia.eu/pdf/ecfia_asw-rcf_label.pdf