

CAS-RN FOR GLASS & CONTINUOUS FILAMENT GLASS FIBRE

CAS RN (Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number) is not a unique and unambiguous identifier to designate Continuous Filament Glass Fibre products (CFGF).

While CAS RN 65997-17-3 may be a correct identifier of the (UVCB) substance glass, it is neither adequate nor applicable to (glass) articles such as CFGF.

Glass Fibre Europe - the European CFGF manufacturers association - recommends to not refer to CAS-RN 65997-17-3 "Glass, oxide, chemicals" as an adequate identifier to search for regulatory information, hazard classification or toxicological data related to CFGF because it can lead to confusion with other glass-based products which are classified as hazardous and therefore a wrong representation of CFGF.

CFGF are neither hazardous nor carcinogenic according to regulatory classifications by EU CLP, US-OSHA and other international institutions (IARC, ACGIH, NTP, etc.).

FACTS:

- CAS RN is a unique identifier for substances and molecular structures...
- Glass is a (UVCB) substance.
 - A CAS Registry Number is a unique and unambiguous identifier for a specific substance that allows clear communication and, with the help of CAS scientists, links together all available data and research about that substance. Governmental agencies rely on CAS Registry Numbers for substance identification in regulatory applications because they are unique, easy validated, and internationally recognized. See <https://www.cas.org/cas-data/cas-registry> and <https://www.cas.org/about/faqs>
- CAS RN 65997-17-3 is the identifier for the substance glass ("Glass, oxide, Chemicals") i.e. glass based on oxide of Aluminum, Boron, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Silicon, Sodium (making >=95% of the glass) and a list of other minor elements. (See Annex)
- All Continuous Filament Glass Fibre products are articles (*or objects, manufactured items*) according to international chemical regulations.
- CAS RN 65997-17-3 is not a unique and unambiguous identifier to designate a "glass Article" i.e. an object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition.
- CAS RN 65997-17-3 is often "associated" with many different glass products: flat glass, container glass, glass & mineral wool, glass microfiber, refractory ceramic fiber, glass frits... and with CFGF.
- While CAS RN 65997-17-3 may be a correct identifier of the (UVCB) substance glass, it is neither adequate nor applicable to (glass) articles such as CFGF.

Searching various data bases for CAS RN 65997-17-3 may report that it is a carcinogenic substance.

A typical example can be found on ECHA website: <https://echa.europa.eu/fr/substance-information/-/substanceinfo/100.060.023>

It is only by searching the registration entry for CAS RN 65997-17-3 that you will understand that this carcinogenic classification is related to a specific glass product, namely "E-Glass microfibres" which are not continuous filament glass fibre: <https://echa.europa.eu/fr/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/15936>

Glass Fibre Europe

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Other considerations:

As CFGF are articles – (neither substance nor mixture), therefore:

- Disclosure of chemical composition and CAS Registry Number is not required.
- Safety Data Sheets are not required by applicable chemical regulations.
- In case of imports of CFGF in various regions/countries, listing of CAS RN on chemical inventories is not required by applicable regulations as articles are exempt.

See <https://glassfibreeurope.eu/status-of-continuous-filament-glass-fiber-products-under-selected-international-chemical-regulations/>

About Glass Fibre Europe – EU Transparency Register n°635608817518-09.

Glass Fibre Europe, founded in 1987, is the voice of the European continuous filament glass fibre industry. It is composed of 7 companies: 3B the fibreglass company, FYSOL SAS, Johns Manville, Lanxess, Nippon Electric Glass, Owens Corning and Saint-Gobain Vetrotex. Glass Fibre Europe represents over 90% of the continuous filament glass fibre production in Europe.

ANNEX

Definition of the substance ‘Glass, oxide, chemical’ according to CA:

This category encompasses the various chemical substances manufactured in the production of inorganic glasses. For purposes of this category, "glass" is defined as an amorphous, inorganic, transparent, translucent or opaque material traditionally formed by fusion of sources of silica with a flux, such as an alkali-metal carbonate, boron oxide, etc. and a stabilizer, into a mass which is cooled to a rigid condition without crystallization in the case of transparent or liquid-phase separated glass or with controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemical substances, other than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various glasses and concurrently incorporated into a *glass mixture*. *All glasses contain one or more of these substances, but few, if any, contain all of them.* The elements listed below are principally present as components of oxide systems, but some may also be present as halides or chalcogenides, in multiple oxidation states, or in more complex compounds. Trace amounts of other oxides or chemical compounds may be present. **Oxides of the first seven elements listed* comprise more than 95 percent, by weight, of the glass produced.**: Aluminum*; Boron*; Calcium*; Magnesium*; Potassium*; Silicon*; Sodium*; Antimony; Arsenic; Barium; Bismuth; Cadmium; Carbon; Cerium; Cesium; Chromium; Cobalt; Copper; Germanium; Gold; Holmium; Iron; Lanthanum; Lead; Lithium; Manganese; Molybdenum; Neodymium; Nickel; Niobium; Nitrogen; Phosphorus; Praseodymium; Rubidium; Selenium; Silver; Strontium; Sulfur; Tellurium; Tin; Titanium; Tungsten; Uranium; Vanadium; Zinc; Zirconium (EINECS)
