

Health and Safety Facts for Rock and Slag Wool

The mineral wool form of man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF) was developed in the mid-1800s by melting slag and spinning it into the wool fibers that are used for insulation. Since their introduction, rock and slag wool insulation products have become two of the world's most useful insulating materials, helping homeowners and industry increase energy efficiency, protect the environment, and reduce energy costs. Rock and slag wool fall within a group of materials historically referred to as man-made vitreous fibers (MMVF's), reflecting the glassy, non-crystalline nature of these materials.

NAIMA and its member companies are committed to ensuring that rock and slag wool products can be safely manufactured, installed, and used. NAIMA member companies have funded tens of millions of dollars of research at leading independent laboratories and universities in the United States and abroad. The weight of the scientific research shows no association between exposure to rock and slag fibers and respiratory disease or cancer in humans.

In October 2001, an international expert review by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) re-evaluated the 1988 IARC assessment of glass fibers and removed glass, rock and slag wool fibers from its list of substances "possibly carcinogenic to humans." All fiber glass and rock and slag wools that are commonly used for thermal and acoustical insulation are now considered not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3). IARC noted specifically:

"Epidemiologic studies published during the 15 years since the previous IARC Monographs review of these fibres in 1988 provide no evidence of increased risks of lung cancer or mesothelioma (cancer of the lining of the body cavities) from occupational exposures during manufacture of these materials, and inadequate evidence overall of any cancer risk."

The IARC downgrade is consistent with the conclusion reached by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, which in 2000 found "no significant association between fiber exposure and lung cancer or nonmalignant respiratory disease in the MVF [man-made

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vitreous fiber] manufacturing environment.”

The independent studies funded by NAIMA have provided substantial data upon which these comprehensive expert reviews were based. The data from these evaluations demonstrate that:

1. No causal association has been found between either cancer or non-malignant pulmonary disease and human exposure to rock or slag wool.
2. Rock and slag wool fibers are biosoluble and therefore dissolve more rapidly in body fluids than other fibers that have been associated with human disease.
3. Workplace levels of respirable rock and slag wool fibers in most settings are less than 1 fiber/cc; and airborne levels in insulated buildings are not significantly different than levels outside or in uninsulated buildings.

Scientific evidence demonstrates that rock and slag wool are safe to manufacture, install, and use when recommended work practices are followed. Following these work practices will help to reduce irritation.* For more information, consult the individual manufacturer’s Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) or package labels.

NAIMA’s pamphlet, “Working with Fiber Glass, Rock Wool and Slag Wool Products” provides current and specific safe work practices which are part of NAIMA’s Product Stewardship Program and reflects the input of

international industry, trade associations, OSHA, Labor, and others.

Virtually all of these work practices were part of the Health and Safety Partnership Program (HSPP) and were endorsed by OSHA. NAIMA has also developed an instructional video/DVD entitled “Play It Smart, Play It Safe,” which details safe work practices and the following four components:

1. A voluntary workplace permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 1 respirable fiber/cc.
2. Respiratory protection for workers when workplace exposures exceed this PEL and for certain designated tasks.
3. Monitoring of workplace airborne fiber levels and a centralized exposure monitoring database.
4. Information and training for workers who handle rock and slag wool products.

This video/DVD, and the above-mentioned pamphlet, can be ordered in either English or Spanish from the NAIMA library at www.insulationinstitute.org.

NAIMA member companies continue to support ongoing scientific investigations into the health and safety aspects of rock and slag wools as part of their comprehensive product stewardship program. NAIMA is dedicated to providing up-to-date information on the results of these studies as they become available.

About NAIMA

NAIMA is the association for North American manufacturers of fiber glass, rock wool, and slag wool insulation products. Its role is to promote energy efficiency and environmental preservation through the use of fiber glass, rock wool and slag wool insulation, and to encourage the safe production and use of these materials.

NAIMA, continuing its members’ commitment to safety, has established a renewed Product Stewardship Program, which embodies the components of the earlier OSHA-NAIMA Health and Safety Partnership Program (HSPP). The HSPP was a comprehensive eight-year partnership with OSHA, which NAIMA completed in May 2007, and now NAIMA incorporates these safe work practices into NAIMA’s Product Stewardship Program.

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NAIMA Member Companies:

Aislantes Minerales, S.A. de C.V.
D.F., México
American Rockwool Manufacturing
Plano, TX
Armstrong World Industries
Lancaster, PA
CertainTeed Corp.
Malvern, PA
Hollingsworth & Vose
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Toledo, OH
Rock Wool Manufacturing Co.
Leeds, AL
ROCKWOOL
Bahalia, MS
Thermafiber, Inc.
Wabash, IN
USG Interiors, Inc.
Chicago, IL

* This is a mechanical irritant only. Rock and slag wool insulation fibers have been studied and evaluated and do not meet the OSHA Classification Criteria for irritation.