

WORKING WITH SYNTHETIC INORGANIC FIBRES

Appendix: [Examples of fibres and their areas of use](#)

The purpose of these instructions is to clarify the rules that apply when working with synthetic, inorganic fibres at INEOS Sweden AB.

The information in the instructions is taken from the Work Environment Authority statute "AFS 2004:01 Syntetiska oorganiska fibrer" (Synthetic inorganic fibres) and extended by INEOS's internal rules for handling synthetic, inorganic fibres.

Synthetic, inorganic fibres are fibres that can withstand temperatures greater than 700°C for a long time. (Refractory ceramic fibres, special fibres and crystalline fibres)

Synthetic, inorganic fibres – general

The synthetic (man-made) fibres can be divided into two main groups, inorganic and organic. Synthetic inorganic fibres include, among others, rock wool fibres, glass fibres, slag wool fibres, refractory ceramic fibres as well as graphite and carbon fibres.

- Full or half mask respirators with P3 dust filters must be used when working with synthetic inorganic fibres where it is not technically possible to maintain the concentration of fibres in the air at an acceptable level, .
- This must be taken into account when assessing which respirator to use during work where dust that contains refractory ceramic fibres, special fibres or crystalline fibres is created,
- Risk analyses must be made (JSA) for infrequent work.
- Protective clothing must be worn for work with high dust levels. (disposable overalls)
- Protective gloves appropriate for the product.
- Heavily soiled clothing must be vacuumed before removal.
- Clothing and personal protective equipment used at work must be hung separately from private and other work clothes and in a special area immediately adjacent to the workplace.
- Health checks must be carried out before work starts and then every three years from the date work started.
- Records must be kept of workers who have been subject to a medical examination.