



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

(Following Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006 & (EC) No 1272/2008)

SDS Number: 633      Date of first issue: 01 January 2003      Date of last revision: 21 February 2022

### 1 - Identification of product

#### 1.1 - Identification of Product

**Tradenames:** JM375,

The above-mentioned products contain Alkaline-earth silicate wools (AES wools)

Index Number: 650-016-00-2 Annex VI

CAS number: 436083-99-7

Registration number: 01-2119457644-32-0000

#### 1.2 - Use of Product

Application as high temperature processing, lining of industrial furnaces, thermal insulation of kilns, etc...(Please refer to specific technical data sheet for more information).

#### 1.3 - Identification of Company

##### IDENTIFICATION OF THE MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER

Murugappa Morgan Thermal Ceramics Ltd.,  
Plot No: 26 & 27, SIPCOT Industrial complex,  
Ranipet, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India  
Pin: 632403

Murugappa Morgan Thermal Ceramics Ltd.,  
Plot No: 681, Motibhoyan Village,  
Sanand-Kalol state Highway, Kalol Taluk,  
Gandhi Nagar District, Gujarat, India

#### Website

[www.morganthermalceramics.com](http://www.morganthermalceramics.com)

[sds.tc@morganplc.com](mailto:sds.tc@morganplc.com)

#### 1.4 - Emergency information

##### EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER

Tel 1: +91 (4172) 244 313 extn no. 215 or 201

Language: English

Opening hours: Only available during office hours

## 2 - Hazard Identification

### 2.1 - Classification of the substance/ mixture

#### 2.1.1 CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008

Classified as category 1 damaging to eyes, category 2 skin irritant, category 3 respiratory irritant and category 1 skin sensitizer

### 2.2 - Labelling Elements

#### 2.2.1 LABELLING ELEMENTS ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008



Hazard pictogram: GHS05  
Signal Word: Danger  
Hazard statements:  
H315: Causes skin irritation  
H318: Causes serious eye damage  
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H335: May cause respiratory irritation

#### Precautionary Statements

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/

face protection.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P362 + P352 + P333 + P313: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P261 + P304 + P340 + P312: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P501: Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local requirements

### 2.3 - Other hazards which do not result in classification

#### CHRONIC EFFECTS FOR CRYSTALLINE SILICA

These products may contain minimal amounts of crystalline silica. Prolonged/repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause delayed lung injury (silicosis).

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) states that there is "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources to classify crystalline silica as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)". (Monograph V 68)

In making the overall evaluation the Working Group noted however that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied.

## 3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

This product is a grey refractory isolating cement containing AES wool.

COMPONENT	%	CAS Number	REACH Registration Number	Hazard Classification according to CLP
Alkaline-earth silicate wools	15-40	436083-99-7	01-2119457644-32	Note Q exonerated
Clay	10-40	1332-58-7	Not yet available	Not classified
Cement	> 20	65997-15-1	Not yet available	H315, H318, H317, H335
Alumino-Silicate	10-30	Not Applicable	Not yet available	Not classified
Other inert material	< 5	Not Applicable	Not yet available	Not classified

#### Composition:

\* CAS definition: Alkaline earth silicate (AES) consisting of silica (50-82 wt%), calcia and magnesia (18-43 wt%), alumina, titania and zirconia (less than 6 wt%), and trace oxides.

IT IS STATED that these fibres comply with the TERMS of the "NOTE Q" of EUROPEAN COMMISSION regulation EC1272/2008 of 16 December 2008

None of the components are radioactive under the terms of European Directive Euratom 96/29.

## 4 - First-Aid measures

### Skin

In case of skin irritation rinse affected areas with water and wash gently. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.

### Eyes

In case of eye contact flush abundantly with water; have eye bath available. Do not rub eyes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

### Nose and Throat

If these become irritated move to a dust free area, drink water and blow nose. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

### 4.2 - Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No symptoms or effects expected either acute or delayed

### 4.3 - Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment required

No special treatment required, if exposure occurs wash exposed areas to avoid irritation.

## **5 - Fire-fighting measures**

### **5.1 - Extinguishing media**

Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

### **5.2 - Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Non-combustible products,

### **5.3 - Advice for firefighters**

Packaging and surrounding materials may be combustible.

## **6 - Accidental Release Measures**

### **6.1 - Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Where abnormally high dust concentrations occur, provide the workers with appropriate protective equipment as detailed in section 8. Restore the situation to normal as quickly as possible.

### **6.2 - Environmental precautions**

Prevent further dust dispersion for example by damping the materials.  
Do not flush spillage to drain and prevent from entering natural watercourses.  
Check for local regulations, which may apply

### **6.3 - Methods and materials for containment and clean up**

Pick up large pieces and use a vacuum cleaner.  
If brushes are used, ensure that the area is wetted down first.  
Do not use compressed air for clean up.  
Do not allow to become windblown.

### **6.4 - Reference to other sections**

For further information, please refer to sections 7 and 8

## **7 - Handling and storage**

### **7.1 - Precautions for safe handling**

Handling can be a source of dust emission and therefore the processes should be designed to limit the amount of handling. Whenever possible, handling should be carried out under controlled conditions (i.e., using dust exhaust system).  
Regular good housekeeping will minimise secondary dust dispersal.

### **7.2 - Conditions for safe storage**

Store in original packaging in a dry area.  
Always use sealed and clearly labelled containers.  
Avoid damaging containers.  
Reduce dust emission during unpacking.

### **7.3 - Specific end use**

The main application of these products is as thermal insulation. Please refer to your local Morgan Thermal Ceramics' supplier.

## 8 - Risk Management Measures / Exposures Controls / Personal Protection

### 8.1 - Control parameters

Industrial hygiene standards and occupational exposure limits vary between countries and local jurisdictions. Check which exposure levels apply to your facility and comply with local regulations. If no regulatory dust or other standards apply, a qualified industrial hygienist can assist with a specific workplace evaluation including recommendations for respiratory protection. Thermal Ceramics recommend that where no regulatory limits are in place customers follow the NIOSH recommendations as laid out below.

COUNTRY	AES (fibre/ml)	Source
India	No Limit Set	Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Industries (DFGASLI)
China		GBZ 2.1-2019
Japan	1	The Japan Society for Occupational Health (JSOH)
Korea	(10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	K-OSHA Value
UAE	(2 f/cc)	Abu Dhabi Occupational Safety and Health System Framework (OSHAD-SF) v 3.0 July 2016
Australia	2	Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Dec 2019

#### Information on monitoring procedures

United Kingdom

MDHS 14/4 - "General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols"  
MDHS 101 - "Crystalline silica in respirable airborne dusts"

NIOSH

NIOSH 0500 "Particulates not otherwise regulated, total"  
NIOSH 0600 "Particulates not otherwise regulated, respirable"  
NIOSH 7500 "Silica, Crystalline, by XRD (filter redeposition)"

### 8.2 - Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Review your applications in order to identify potential sources of dust exposure.

Local exhaust ventilation, which collects dust at source, can be used. For example down draft tables, emission controlling tools and materials handling equipment.

Keep the workplace clean. Use a vacuum cleaner. Avoid brushing and compressed air.

If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist to design workplace controls and practices.

The use of products specially tailored to your application(s) will help to control dust. Some products can be delivered ready for use to avoid further cutting or machining. Some could be pre-treated or packaged to minimise or avoid dust release during handling.

Consult your supplier for further details

#### 8.2.2 - Personal Protective Equipment

Skin Protection

Use of gloves and work clothes is recommended.

Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses

Respiratory Protection

Use appropriate respiratory protective equipment (RPE) if necessary.

Information and Training of workers

Workers should be informed on:

- The requirements for the use of protective equipment and clothing.

Workers should be trained on:

- The proper use of protective equipment

#### 8.2.3 - Environmental Exposure Controls

Refer to local, national or European applicable environmental standards for release to air water and soil.

For waste, refer to section13

## 9 - Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

State	Not applicable
Colour	Grey powder with fibre
Odour	Grey
Odour threshold	Slight
pH	Not Applicable
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling point range	> 1350°C
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	Not applicable
Vapour density	Not Applicable
Relative density	Not Applicable
Solubility(ies)	250-900 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Partition co-efficient: n-octanol/water	Less than 1 mg/l
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Viscosity	Not Applicable
Other safety information	No further relevant information available.
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not applicable
Oxidising properties	Not applicable

## 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 - Reactivity

AES is stable and non reactive

### 10.2 - Chemical Stability

AES is inorganic, stable and inert

### 10.3 - Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None

### 10.4 - Conditions to Avoid

Please refer to handling and storage advice in Section 7

### 10.5 - Incompatible Materials

None

### 10.6 - Hazardous decomposition products

Upon heating above 900°C for sustained periods, this amorphous material begins to transform to mixtures of crystalline phases. For further information please refer to Section 16.

## 11 - Toxicological information

### Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

#### 11.1.1 BASIC TOXICOKINETICS

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion. Man made vitreous fibres of a similar size to AES have not been shown to migrate from the lung and/or gut and do not become located in other organs of the body

AES fibres contained in the products listed in the title have been designed to be rapidly cleared from lung tissue. This low biopersistence has been confirmed in many studies on AES using EU protocol ECB/TM/27(rev 7). When inhaled, even at very high doses, they do not accumulate to any level capable of producing a serious adverse biological effect.

#### 11.1.2 Human Toxicological data

##### Epidemiology for crystalline silica

Prolonged/repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause delayed lung injury (silicosis).

In evaluating crystalline silica as a cancer risk, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) reviewed several studies from different industries and concluded that crystalline silica from occupational sources inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1) [IARC Monograph; vol.68; June 1997]. However, in reaching its conclusion, IARC stated that the carcinogenicity in humans could not be found in all industries reviewed and that carcinogenicity might be dependent on inherent characteristics of crystalline silica or on external factors affecting biological activity (e.g., cigarette smoking) or distribution of its polymorphs.

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

##### EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES FOR AES WOOL

In lifetime chronic studies there was no exposure-related effect more than would be seen with any "inert" dust. Subchronic studies at the highest doses achievable produced at worst a transient mild inflammatory response. Fibres with the same ability to persist in tissue do not produce tumours when injected into the peritoneal cavity of rats.

##### Experimental Studies for Crystalline Silica

Animals exposed to very high concentrations of crystalline silica, artificially or by inhalation, have reported fibrosis and tumours (IARC Monographs 42 and 68).

Inhalation and intratracheal installation of crystalline silica in rats caused lung cancer. However, studies in other species such as mice and hamsters caused no lung cancer. Crystalline silica also caused fibrosis in rats and hamsters in several inhalation and intratracheal installation studies.

When tested using approved methods (as listed in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Annex 8, Section 8.1), fibres contained in this material give negative results. All man-made mineral fibres, like some natural fibres, can produce a mild irritation resulting in itching or rarely, in some sensitive individuals, in a slight reddening. Unlike other irritant reactions this is not the result of allergy or chemical skin damage but is caused by mechanical effects.

## 12 - Ecological information

### 12.1 - Toxicity

These products are insoluble materials that remain stable overtime and are chemically identical to inorganic compounds found in the soil and sediment; they remain inert in the natural environment.

No adverse effects of this material on the environment are anticipated.

### 12.2 - Persistence and degradability

Not established

### 12.3 - Bioaccumulative potential

Not established

### 12.4 - Mobility in soil

No information available

### 12.5 - Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

This mixture contains no substance considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

### 12.6 - Endocrine Disrupting Properties

No additional information available

### 12.7 - Other adverse effects

## 13 - Disposal Considerations

### 13.1 - Disposal Considerations

## 14 - Transport information

### 14.1 - Transport information

#### 14.1. UN number

Not Applicable

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not Applicable

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not Applicable

#### 14.4. Packing group

Not Applicable

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Not Applicable

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Not Applicable

#### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not Applicable

## 15 - Regulatory information

### 15.1 - Regulatory information

The fibres contained in this product have been tested for bio persistence according to Note Q requirements under European Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulations (EC/1272/2008) and it's subsequent amendments.

Based on these results they are exonerated from classification as carcinogens in Europe and Australia.

## 16 - Other Information

### 16.1 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED UPON REMOVAL OF AFTER SERVICE MATERIAL

### 16.2 - uses advised against

### 16.3 - NOTE

This Safety Data Sheet was originally produced in English and has subsequently been translated in to other languages; whilst every effort has been made to make this an accurate translation, please be aware that technical terms do not always translate correctly. The English version should always be considered as the reference version.

### 16.4 - Further Information

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be found on

<http://www.morganthermalceramics.com/>

<http://www.ecfia.eu/>

<http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/workplace-exposure-standards-airborne-contaminants>

### 16.5 - Technical Datasheets

### 16.6 - Revision Summary

Content checked and revision date updated

### 16.7 - NOTICE

The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Safety Data Sheet. However, no warranty or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by the vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.