

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

SDS Number: GP3 Date of first issue: 14 May 2015 Date of last revision: 21 February 2022

### 1 - Identification of product

#### 1.1 - Identification of Product

**Tradenames:** Lo-Plas 16G, Plasgun,

The above mentioned products are gunning plastics

#### 1.2 - Use of Product

These products are monolithic refractories used in lining industrial furnaces, high temperature processing, kilns and metal melting applications

#### 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, Motibhojan Village,  
Sanand-Kalol state Highway, Kalol Taluk,  
Gandhi Nagar District, Gujarat, India

#### Website

www.morganthermalceramics.com  
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

Not classified as hazardous according to Classification, Labelling and Packaging regulations (CLP) 1272/2008 EEC

#### 2.2 - Labelling Elements

Not applicable

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

Mild mechanical irritation to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system may result from exposure.

These effects are usually temporary.

When mixed with water, an increase in pH will occur. Alkaline mix may be irritating to skin and could cause damage to eyes.

#### CHRONIC RESPIRATORY HEALTH EFFECTS

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

These products are clay bonded mixes installed by gunning only, which may contain stainless steel fibres

COMPONENT	% by weight	CAS Number	Index number	REACH Registration Number
Alumino-silicate	65-80	Not Applicable	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous
Alumina	< 10	1344-28-1	01-2119817795-27	Not classified as hazardous
Clay	< 10	1332-58-7	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous
Cement	< 10	65997-16-2	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous
Fumed silica	< 5	69012-64-2	01-2119486866-17	Not classified as hazardous
Commissioning additives	<0.5	Not Applicable	Not yet available	Not classified as hazardous

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

Provide the workers with appropriate protective equipment until the situation is restored to normal (see section 8).

### 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.  
Avoid damaging the packaging.  
Material supplied in multi-ply paper sacks or big bags.

### 7.3 - Specific end use

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. If no regulatory dust or other standards apply, a qualified industrial hygienist can assist with a specific workplace evaluation including recommendations for respiratory protection. Examples of exposure limits for respirable dust (in November 2014) are given below:

COUNTRY	Total Dust (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Resp Dust (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Quartz (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Cristobalite (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Source
EU BOELV			0.1	0.1	Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive (Directive 2004/37/EC)
Belgium	10	3	0.1	0.05	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid
Denmark	10	5	0.10	0.05	Direktoratet for Arbejdstilsynet
Finland	10	No limit	0.05	0.05	National Board of Labour Protection
France	10	5	0.10	0.05	Ministère du Travail
Germany	10	0.5 <sup>^</sup>	0.05 <sup>^</sup>	0.05 <sup>^</sup>	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales
Italy	10	3	0.1	0.1	Decreto Legislativo 1 giugno 2020 n. 44
Netherlands	10	5	0.075	0.075	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid
Norway	10	5	0.10	0.05	Direktoratet for Arbejdstilsynet
Poland	10	No limit	0.1	0.1	Regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social
Romania		10	0.10	0.05	Government Decision regarding carcinogenic agents (in Annex 3: Quartz, Cristobalite, Tridymite).
Spain	10	3	0.05	0.05	Instrucciones de Técnicas Complementarias (ITC)
Sweden		5	0.10	0.05	National Board of Occupational Safety and Health
UK	10	4	0.10	0.10	Health & Safety Executive

<sup>^</sup> Defined for a density of 1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, i.e. for minerals with a common density of 2,5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, a calculated OEL of 1,25 mg/m<sup>3</sup> applies.

\*Assessment Criterion (reference value)

#### 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.

Soiled clothes should be cleaned before being taken off (e.g. use vacuum cleaning, not compressed air).

Eye protection:

As necessary wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory protection:

For dust concentrations below the exposure limit value, RPE is not required but FFP2 respirators may be used on a voluntary basis.

For short-term operations where excursions are less than ten times the limit value use FFP2 respirators.

In case of higher concentrations or where the concentration is not known, please seek advice from your company and/or local Thermal Ceramics' supplier.

#### INFORMATION AND TRAINING OF WORKERS

Workers should be trained on good working practices and informed on applicable local regulations

#### 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

<b>Information on basic physical and chemical properties</b>	Not applicable
<b>State</b>	Mix of light brown aggregates and fine powders
<b>Colour</b>	Brown
<b>Odour</b>	None
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH</b>	8 - 12 (when mixed with water)
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	> 1650°C
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling point range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Relative density</b>	1.8 - 2.3 T/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Slight
<b>Partition co-efficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other safety information</b>	No further relevant information available.
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	Not applicable
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not applicable
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not applicable

## 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 - Reactivity

The material is stable and non reactive.

### 10.2 - Chemical Stability

The product is inorganic, stable and inert

### 10.3 - Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None

### 10.4 - Conditions to Avoid

Careful heat up of the product is essential to avoid rapid loss of the chemical combined water during heat up (see section 16).

### 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

As manufactured, these products may contain a minimal amount of crystalline silica.

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion, available toxicological information is as follows:

#### 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 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.

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

Lethal dose 50 % (LD50) / lethal concentration 50% (LC50): N.A.

## 12 - Ecological information

### 12.1 - Toxicity

These products are inert materials that remain stable overtime.  
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

This SDS has been prepared in accordance with WHO GHS rev. 6 requirements. Where applicable, local regulations have been followed.

## 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.