SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

SDS Number: 1011 Date of first issue: 01 September 2011 Date of last revision: 21 February 2022

1 - Identification of product

1.1 - Identification of Product

Tradenames: CERAKOTE,

These products contain Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF)/Alumino-silicate wools (ASW) ((RCF/ASW)).
CAS number: 142844-00-6
CAS Name: Refractories, fibres, aluminosilicate

1.2 - Use of Product

Use of the products is restricted to professional users for application as thermal insulation, heat shields, heat containment, gaskets and expansion joints at temperatures up to 1400°C in industrial furnaces, ovens, kilns, boilers and other process equipment and in the aerospace and automotive industries. Products are not intended for direct sale to the general public

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

Website : www.morganthermalceramics.com

Email : 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

CHRONIC RESPIRATORY HEALTH EFFECTS
The International Agency for Research of Cancer (IARC), a scientific entity depending from the World Health Organization (WHO), has evaluated the possible health effect of RCF as follows :
- There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of Refractory Ceramic Fibres.
- There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of refractory ceramic fibres.
IARC Overall evaluation: Refractory Ceramic Fibres are possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B)

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (SWA).

CHRONIC RESPIRATORY HEALTH EFFECTS FOR CRYSTALLINE SILICA
This product contains 5% or less 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.

CHRONIC RESPIRATORY HEALTH EFFECTS FOR ETHYLENE GLYCOL
NIOSH recently described evidence that ethylene glycol has potential reproductive hazards by inhalation of ethylene glycol mist.

2.2 - Labelling Elements

The label used for all MTC RCF products has been designed in line with the GHS labelling requirements and MTC policy. Classification used to identify the type of GHS labelling is the EU classification system CLP 1b.

Hazard pictogram GHS 08

Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements May cause cancer by inhalation (H350i)

Precautionary statements Do not handle until all safety instructions have been read and understood. (P202)
Use personal protective equipment as required. (P281)

In Australia RCF is classified as a category 1b carcingen according to Safe Work Australia -GUIDE TO HANDLING REFRACTORY CERAMIC FIBRES

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.

3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

This product is refractory ceramic fibre cement.

COMPONENT	%	CAS Number	REACH Registration Number	Hazard Classification according to CLP
Refractory ceramic fibre	20-40	142844-00-6	01-2119458050-50	Carc 1B (H350i)
Crystalline silica quartz	< 5	14808-60-7	Not yet available	STOT RE 2
Amorphous silica	< 20	7631-86-9	01-2119379499-16	Not classified
Ethylene glycol	2-5	107-21-1	01-2119456816-28	Acute Tox 4 (H302)
Alumino-silicate	5-40	Not Applicable	Not yet available	Not classified
Water	10-30	7732-18-5	Not yet available	Not classified

Composition:
* CAS definition: Chemical composition of Refractory ceramic fibres (RCF/ASW): SiO_2 45-60% - Al_2O_3 28-55%, ZrO_2<18%

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

4 - First-Aid measures

Skin

Handling of this material may generate mild mechanical temporary skin irritation. If this occurs, 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.

Nose and Throat

If these become irritated move to a dust free area, drink water and blow nose.

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, class of reaction to fire is zero.

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 workers with appropriate protective equipment as detailed in section 8.

Restrict access to the area to a minimum number of workers required.
Restore the situation to normal as quickly as possible.

6.2 - Environmental precautions

Prevent further dust dispersion for example by dampening the materials
Do not flush spillage to drain.
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 fitted with a high efficiency filter (HEPA)
If brushing is used, ensure that the area is wetted down first.
Do not use compressed air for clean up.
Do not allow to be windblown.

6.4 - Reference to other sections

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 dry area whilst awaiting use
Always use sealed and visibly labelled containers.
Avoid damaging containers.
Reduce dust emission during unpacking.
Emptied containers, which may contain debris, should be cleaned (see 6.3) before disposal or recycling.
Recyclable cardboard and/or plastic films are recommended for packaging.

7.3 - Specific end use

The main application of these products is as thermal insulation. Use of the products is restricted to "professional users".
Please refer to section 8 for further information on safe use.

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. Examples of national OELs (January 2011) are given in the table below. Thermal Ceramics recommend that where no regulatory limits are in place customers follow the NIOSH recommendations as laid out below.

NIOSH - NIOSH Document: Occupational exposure to RCF (2006)

Recommended Exposure Level (REL) O.5 f/ml (TWA)
Crystalline Silica REL 0.05 mg/m^3

If regular monitoring results show an average fibre level above 0.25 f/ml, NIOSH recommends to take further action to reduce workplace dust levels, with an ultimate target of achieving 0.2 f/ml. Full information on the recommendations can be found in NIOSH document, Criteria for a Recommended Standard: Occupational Exposure to Refractory Ceramic Fibers (2006), see section 16 for internet reference.

The long-term exposure limit (TWA 8 hours) for ethylene glycol in Germany and in the U.K
is respectively 26 mg/m³ and 60 mg/m³.
The short-term exposure limit (TWA 15 min) for ethylene glycol in the USA and in France
is respectively 100 mg/m³ and 125 mg/m³

Information on monitoring procedures

United Kingdom

MDHS 59 specific for MMVF: "Man-made mineral fibre - Airborne number concentration by phase-contrast light microscopy" and MDHS 14/4 "General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust"
MDHS 101 - "Crystalline silica in respirable airborne dusts"

NIOSH

NIOSH 0500 "Particulates not otherwise regulate, total"
NIOSH 0600 "Particulates not otherwise regulate, respirable"
NIOSH 7400 "Asbestos and other fibres by PCM"
NIOSH 7500 " Silica, Crystalline, by XRD (filter redeposition)"

8.2 - Exposure controls

8.2.1 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS
Review your application(s) and assess situations with the potential for dust release.
Where practical, enclose dust sources and provide dust extraction at source.
Designate work areas and restrict access to informed and trained workers.
Use operating procedures that will limit dust production and exposure of workers.
Keep the workplace clean. Use a vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter; avoid using brooms 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
Wear industrial leather gloves and work clothes, which are loose fitting at the neck and wrists. Soiled clothes should be cleaned to remove excess dust before being taken off (e.g. use vacuum cleaner, not compressed air). Each worker should be provided with two lockers in an appropriate changing and washing area. It is good hygiene practice to ensure work clothes are washed separately by the employer. Work clothes should not be taken home.
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 FFP3 respirators.
In case of higher concentrations or where the concentration is not known, please seek advice from your company and/or your supplier.
You may also refer to the ECFIA code of practice available on the ECFIA's web site: www.ecfia.eu

Information and Training of workers
This should include:
The applications involving RCF/ASW-containing products;
The potential risk to health resulting from the exposure to fibrous dust;
The requirements regarding smoking, eating and drinking at the workplace;
The requirements for protective equipment and clothing;
The good working practices to limit dust release;
The proper use of protective equipment.

8.2.3 - Environmental Exposure Controls

RCF/ASW is inorganic, inert and stable and it is not soluble in water (solubility <1mg/litre) and as such does not pose a detrimental effect on the environment.

Processes involving the manufacturing or use of RCF/ASW should be filtered to minimise fibre emissions to air.

Waste RCF/ASW should be stored in closed containers and placed in too deep landfills, giving therefore little opportunity for release.

General good practice for spills and waste is to prevent products from being windblown, by covering and damping the waste materials. Contain spillages to prevent access to drain.

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	Not Applicable
State	White paste
Colour	White
Odour	None
Odour threshold	Not Applicable
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	> 1650˚C
Initial boiling point and boiling point range	Not applicable
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	40-50 kg/m³
Solubility(ies)	not soluble in water
Partition co-efficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Viscosity	Not Applicable
Other safety information	No further relevant information available.
Particle Characteristics	Not appicable
Explosive properties	Not applicable
Oxidising properties	Not applicable

10 - Stability and Reactivity

10.1 - Reactivity

RCF/ASW is stable and non reactive.

10.2 - Chemical Stability

The product is inorganic, stable and inert

10.3 - Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

During first heating, oxidation products from the organic binder might be emitted in a temperature range from 180°C to 600°C. It is recommended to ventilate the room until gases and fumes have disappeared. Avoid exposure to high concentrations of gas or fumes.

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 RCF/ASW have not been shown to migrate from the lung and/or gut and do not become located in other organs of the body. As manufactured this products contains 5% or less of crystalline silica

11.1.2 HUMAN TOXICOLOGICAL DATA
Epidemiology of RCF
In order to determine possible human health effects following RCF exposure, the University of Cincinnati has been conducting medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in the U.S.A. The Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM) has conducted medical surveillance studies on RCF workers in European manufacturing facilities.

Pulmonary morbidity studies among production workers in Europe and the U.S.A. have demonstrated an absence of interstitial fibrosis. In the European study a reduction of lung capacity among smokers has been identified, however, based on the latest results in the U.S.A. study this reduction is no longer statistically significant.

A statistically significant correlation between pleural plaques and cumulative RCF exposure was evidenced in the USA longitudinal study.

The USA mortality study did not show evidence of increased lung tumour development either in the lung parenchyma or in the pleura.

Epidemiology of 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 of RCF
- Acute toxicity: short term inhalation
No data available: Short term tests have been undertaken to determine fibre (bio) solubility rather than toxicity; repeat dose inhalation tests have been undertaken to determine chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity.

-Acute toxicity: oral
No data available: Repeated dose studies have been carried out using gavage. No effect was found.

-Skin corrosion/irritation:
Not a chemical irritant according to test method OECD no. 404

- Serious eye damage/irritation:
Not possible to obtain acute toxicity information due to the morphology and chemical inertness of the substance

- Respiratory or skin sensitisation
No evidence from human epidemiological studies of any respiratory or skin sensitisation potential

- Germ cell mutagenicity;
Method: In vitro micronucleus test
Species: Hamster (CHO)
Dose: 1-35 mg/ml
Routes of administration: In suspension
Results: Negative

- Carcinogenicity;
Method: Inhalation. Multi-dose
Species: Rat,
Dose: 3 mg/m3, 9 mg/m3 and 16 mg/m3
Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation
Results: Fibrosis just reached significant levels at 16 and 9 mg/m3 but not at 3 mg/m3. None of the parenchymal tumour incidences were higher than the historical control values for this strain of animal.
Method: Inhalation. Single dose
Species: Rat
Dose: 30 mg/m3
Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation
Results: Rats were exposed to a single concentration of 200 WHO fibres/ml specially prepared RCF for 24 months. High incidence of exposure-related pulmonary neoplasms (bronchoalveolar adenomas and carcinomas) was observed. A small number of mesotheliomas were observed in each of the fibre exposure groups (Mast et al 1995a).

Method: Inhalation. Single dose
Species: Hamster
Dose: 30 mg/m3
Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation
Results: Hamsters were exposed to a single concentration of 260 WHO fibres/ml specially prepared RCF for 18 months and developed lung fibrosis, a significant number of pleural mesotheliomas (42/102) but no primary lung tumours (McConnell et al 1995).

Method: Inhalation. Single dose
Species: Rat
Dose: RCF1: 130 F/ml and 50 mg/m3 (25% of non fibrous particles)
RCF1a: 125 F/ml and 26 mg/m3 (2% of non fibrous particles)
Routes of administration: Nose only inhalation
Results: Rats were exposed to RCF1 and RCF1a for 3 weeks. The objective of the study was to compare lung retention and biological effects of the original RCF1 compared to RCF1a. The main difference of these 2 samples was the non fibrous particle content of respectively 25% versus 2%. The post treatment observation was 12 months. Alveolar clearance was barely retarded after RCF1A exposure. After RCF1 exposure, however, a severe retardation of clearance was observed. (Bellmann et al 2001)

After intraperitoneal injection of ceramic fibres into rats in three experiments (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Davis et al 1984), 6 mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity in two studies, while the third report (Pott et al 1987) had incomplete histopathology. Only a few mesotheliomas were found in the abdominal cavity of hamsters after intraperitoneal injection in one experiment (Smith et al 1987). However, the ceramic fibres tested were of relatively large diameter. When rats and hamsters were exposed via intraperitoneal injection, tumour incidence was related to fibre length and dose (Smith et al 1987, Pott et al 1987, Miller et al 1999, Pott et al 1989). (From SCOEL (EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) publication SCOEL/SUM/165, October 2010)

- Reproductive toxicity;
Method: Gavage
Species: Rat
Dose: 250mg/kg/day
Routes of administration: Oral
Results: No effects were seen in an OECD 421 screening study. There are no reports of any reproductive toxic effects of mineral fibres. Exposure to these fibres is via inhalation and effects seen are in the lung. Clearance of fibres is via the gut and the faeces, so exposure of the reproductive organs is extremely unlikely.

- STOT-Single exposure: Not applicable
- STOT-Repeated exposure: Not applicable
- Aspiration hazard: Not applicable

Experimental study of 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.

Experimental study of ethylene glycol
Ethylene glycol toxicity by ingestion includes kidney effects with oxalate crystal deposition and liver damage. By inhalation exposure, lung changes and irritation of mucosal surfaces occurred in rats. A slight effect on reproduction was seen in mice administered 2000 mg/kg/day in their drinking water. During the studies with pregnant animals where high doses of ethylene glycol have been administered, foetal and maternal toxicity was observed.

12 - Ecological information

12.1 - Toxicity

These products are inert materials that remain stable over time.
These products are insoluble in the natural environment and are chemically identical to inorganic compounds found in the soil and sediment.
RCF/ASW is inorganic and a dense material, which will settle rapidly from both air and liquid.

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

To prevent waste materials from becoming airborne during waste storage, transportation and disposal, a covered container or plastic bagging is recommended.

For Australia, waste from these materials should be considered as hazardous waste and local waste authorities should be contacted for correct disposal methods.

For other countries, waste from these materials (even after use above 900°C) is not classified as hazardous waste and may generally be disposed of at a normal tipping site which has been licensed for the disposal of industrial waste. Taking into account any possible contamination during use, which may be classified as hazardous, expert guidance should be sought.

Such a waste is normally dusty (unless wetted) and so should be properly bagged and clearly labelled for disposal. At some tip sites dusty waste may be treated differently in order to ensure they are dealt with promptly and to avoid them being windblown. Check for national and /or regional regulations to identify all applicable disposal requirements.

14 - Transport information

14.1 - Transport information

Not classified as dangerous goods under relevant international transport regulations (Australian DG Code, ADR, RID, IATA, and IMDG).
Ensure that dust is not windblown during transportation.

UN Number None Allocated
DG Class None Allocated
Subsidiary risk(s) None Allocated
Packing Group None Allocated
Hazchem Code None Allocated

Definitions:

ADR Transport by road, council directive 94/55/EC
IMDG Regulations relating to transport by sea
RID Transport by rail, Council Directive 96/49/EC
ICAO/IATA Regulations relating to transport by air
ADN European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

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

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

As produced, all Refractory Ceramic Fibres are vitreous (glassy) materials which, upon continued exposure to elevated temperatures (above 900°C), may devitrify. The occurrence and extent of crystalline phase formation is dependent on the duration and temperature of exposure, fibre chemistry and/or the presence of fluxing agents. The presence of crystalline phases can be confirmed only through laboratory analysis of the "hot-face" fibre.
IARCs evaluation of crystalline silica states "Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" and additionally mentioned "in making the overall evaluation, the Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied..."
As only a thin layer of the insulation (hot face side) is exposed to high temperatures, respirable dust generated during removal operations does not contain detectable levels of crystalline silica (CS).

In applications where the material is heat soaked, duration of heat exposure is normally short and a significant devitrification allowing CS to build up does not occur. This is the case for waste mould casting for instance.

Toxicological evaluation of the effect of the presence of CS in artificially heated RCF/ASW material has not shown any increased toxicity in vitro.
The lack of toxicological effects may be explained by the following factors;
Increased brittleness of fibres after service life, favours fast fibre translocation through macrophage.
Microcrystals, including crystalline silica, are embedded in the glass structure of the fibre and are therefore not biologically available The IARC evaluation as provided in Monograph 68 is not relevant as CS is not biologically available in after- service RCF/ASW.

High concentrations of fibres and other dusts may be generated when after-service products are mechanically disturbed during operations such as wrecking. Therefore MTC recommends:
a) control measures are taken to reduce dust emissions;
b) all personnel directly involved wear an appropriate respirator to minimise exposure; and
c) Compliance with local regulatory limits.

16.2 - uses advised against

ECFIA recommends that this fibre is not used for spraying

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.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2006-123/
http://www.ecfia.eu/
http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_obligations_en.asp

16.5 - Technical Datasheets

TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS
For more information on individual products please see the technical data sheet section at www.morganthermalceramics.com

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.