

SAFETY DATASHEET

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

SDS Number: 141 Date of first issue: 01 May 1987 Date of last revision: 22 October 2014

1 - Identification of product

Product Group

Air-Set, Cerflex Mortars, High Temp IFB Dry, High Temp IFB Wet, K-Bond, Mulset F, Smoothset, SR-90 Dry, Unistix A,

REFRACTORY MORTAR

Chemical Name

ALUMINOSILICATE PRODUCT

Intended Release

High Temperature Thermal Insulation

Trade Names

Air-Set™ (Dry, Wet); Smooth-Set (Dry, Wet); High Temp: IFB (Dry, Wet); SR®-90 Dry;
Mul-Set™ F (Dry, Wet); Unistik® A; K®-Bond (Dry, Wet); Cements; Cer-Flex® Mortars

Company

Morgan Advanced Materials

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For Product Stewardship and Emergency Information:

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For additional SDSs and to confirm this is the most current SDS for the product, visit our web page www.morganthermalceramics.com or send a request to MT.NorthAmerica@morganplc.com

2 - Hazard Identification

Emergency Overview

Respirable dust from these products may contain crystalline silica, which is known to cause respiratory disease. (See Section 11 for more information)

Possible Health Effects

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, nose and/or throat

Primary Entry Route: Inhalation

Acute effects: May cause temporary, mild mechanical irritation to the eyes, skin, nose and/or throat. Pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions may be aggravated by exposure.

Chronic effects: Prolonged/repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica may cause delayed lung injury (e.g.: silicosis, lung cancer).

Hazard Classification Info

Dust samples from these products have not been tested for their specific toxicity, but may contain more than 0.1% crystalline silica, for which the following apply:

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

The Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens (2000), prepared by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), classified silica, crystalline (respirable size), as a substance known to be a human carcinogen.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has classified crystalline silica (quartz) as "A2-Suspected Human Carcinogen."

The State of California, pursuant to Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, has listed "silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size)" as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

The Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) – Crystalline silica [quartz and cristobalite] is classified as Class D2A - Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects.

The Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) –

Health: 0* Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0 Personal Protection Index: X (Employer determined)

(* denotes potential for chronic effects)

3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	% BY WEIGHT
Aluminum Silicate	1302-76-7	Up to 52
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	Up to 50
Silica, Amorphous	7631-86-9	Up to 40
Kaolin	1332-58-7	Up to 27
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7 or 14464-46-4	Up to 20
Water	7732-18-5	0 - 11
Borate, Tetra, Sodium Salt, Decahydrate	1303-96-4	0 - 2

(See Section 8 "Exposure Controls / Personal Protection" for exposure guidelines)

4 - First-Aid measures

4.1 - Eyes

Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes.

4.2 - Skin

Wash affected area gently with soap and water. Skin cream or lotion after washing may be helpful.

4.3 - Respiratory Tract

Remove affected person to dust free location. See Section 8 for additional measures to reduce or eliminate exposure.

4.4 - Gastrointestinal

Unlikely route of exposure.

If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

5 - Fire-fighting measures

5.1 - NFPA Codes

Flammability: 0 Health: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special: 0

5.2 - NFPA Unusual Hazards

None

5.3 - Flammable Properties

None

5.4 - Flash Point

None

5.5 - Hazardous decomposition products

None

5.6 - Unusual Fire and explosion hazard

None

5.7 - Extinguishing media

Use extinguishing media suitable for type of surrounding fire

6 - Accidental Release Measures

Avoid creating airborne dust. Follow routine housekeeping procedures. Vacuum only with HEPA filtered equipment. If sweeping is necessary, use a dust suppressant and place material in closed containers. Do not use compressed air for clean-up. Personnel should wear gloves, goggles and approved respirator.

7 - Handling and storage

7.1 - Handling

Limit the use of power tools unless in conjunction with local exhaust. Use hand tools whenever possible. Frequently clean the work area with HEPA filtered vacuum or wet sweeping to minimize the accumulation of debris. Do not use compressed air for clean-up.

7.2 - Storage

Store in original container in a dry area. Keep container closed when not in use.

Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

8 - Risk Management Measures / Exposures Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limit/Guidelines Table

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES			
MAJOR COMPONENT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	MANUFACTURER'S REG
Crystalline Silica	See below ⁽¹⁾	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	NONE
Aluminum Oxide	15 mg/m ³ (total dust); 5mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	None Established	NONE
Silica, Amorphous	(80 mg/m ³ ÷ % SiO ₂) or 20 mppcf	10 mg/m ³	NONE
Kaolin	15 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	NONE
<p>⁽¹⁾ Depending on the percentage and type(s) of silica in the mineral, the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for respirable dust containing crystalline silica (8 HR TWA) is based on the formula listed in 29 CFR 1910.1000, "Air Contaminants" under Table Z-3, "Mineral Dust". For quartz containing mineral dust, the PEL = 10 mg/m³ / (% of silica + 2); for cristobalite or tridymite, the PEL = 5 mg/m³ / (% of silica + 2); for mixtures, the PEL = 10 mg/m³ / (% of quartz + 2 (% of cristobalite) + 2 (% of tridymite) + 2).</p> <p>OTHER OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVELS (OEL) 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.</p>			

Engineering controls

Use engineering controls, such as ventilation and dust collection devices, to reduce airborne particulate concentrations to the lowest attainable level.

PPE - Skin

Wear full body clothing, gloves, hat, and eye protection as necessary to prevent skin irritation. Washable or disposable clothing may be used. If possible, do not take unwashed work clothing home. If soiled work clothing must be taken home, employers should ensure employees are trained on the best practices to minimize or avoid non-work dust exposure (e.g., vacuum clothes before leaving the work area, wash work clothing separately, rinse washer before washing other household clothes, etc.).

PPE - Eye

Wear safety glasses with side shields or other forms of eye protection in compliance with appropriate OSHA standards to prevent eye irritation. The use of contact lenses is not recommended, unless used in conjunction with appropriate eye protection. Do not touch eyes with soiled body parts or materials. If possible, have eye-washing facilities readily available where eye irritation can occur.

PPE - Respiratory (general text)

When it is not possible or feasible to reduce airborne crystalline silica or particulate levels below the PEL through engineering controls, or until they are installed, employees are encouraged to use good work practices together with respiratory protection. Before providing respirators to employees (especially negative pressure type), employers should 1) monitor for airborne crystalline silica and/or dust concentrations using appropriate NIOSH analytical methods and select respiratory protection based upon the results of that monitoring, 2) have the workers evaluated by a physician to determine the workers' ability to wear respirators, and 3) implement respiratory protection training programs. Use NIOSH-certified particulate respirators (42 CFR 84), in compliance with OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.134 and 29 CFR 1926.103, for the particular hazard or airborne concentrations to be encountered in the work environment. For the most current information on respirator selection, contact your supplier.

9 - Physical and chemical properties

ODOR & APPEARANCE	Concrete like material
CHEMICAL FAMILY	Refractory mortar
BOILING POINT	Not Applicable
WATER SOLUBILITY (%)	Not soluble in water
MELTING POINT	Up to 3200°F (depending on the product)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	2.3 - 3.1
VAPOR PRESSURE	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1)	Not applicable
% VOLATILE	Not applicable
MOLECULAR FORMULA	Not applicable

10 - Stability and Reactivity

Incompatibilities

Powerful oxidizers; fluorine, manganese trioxide, oxygen disulfide

Conditions to avoid

None

Hazardous decomposition products

None

Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur

11 - Toxicological information

Epidemiology

No studies have been undertaken on humans exposed to these products in occupational environments.

Crystalline silica

Exposure to crystalline silica can cause silicosis, and exacerbate pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchitis. IARC (Monograph vol. 68, 1997) concluded that "crystalline silica from occupational sources inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)", and noted that "carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied" and "may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity".

Toxicology

Dust samples from these products have not been tested. They may contain respirable crystalline silica.

Crystalline silica

Some samples of crystalline silica administered to rats by inhalation and intratracheal instillation have caused fibrosis and lung cancer. Mice and hamsters, similarly exposed, develop inflammatory disease including fibrosis but no lung cancer.

12 - Ecological information

Adverse effects of this material on the environment are not anticipated.

13 - Disposal Considerations

13.1 - Waste Management

To prevent waste materials from becoming airborne during waste storage, transportation and disposal, a covered container or plastic bagging is recommended. Comply with federal, state and local regulations.

13.2 - Disposal

If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste under Federal regulations (40 CFR 261) Any processing, use, alteration or chemical additions to the product, as purchased, may alter the disposal requirements. Under Federal regulations, it is the waste generator's responsibility to properly characterize a waste material, to determine if it is a hazardous waste. Check local, regional, state or provincial regulations to identify all applicable disposal requirements.

14 - Transport information

Hazard Class: Not Regulated United Nations (UN) Number: Not Applicable
Labels: Not Applicable North America (NA) Number: Not Applicable
Placards: Not Applicable Bill of Lading: Product Name

INTERNATIONAL

Canadian TDG Hazard Class & PIN: Not regulated

Not classified as dangerous goods under ADR (road), RID (train), IATA (air) or IMDG (ship).

15 - Regulatory information

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS

SARA Title III: This product does not contain any substances reportable under Sections 302, 304, 313 (40 CFR 372). Sections 311 and 312 apply.

OSHA: Comply with Hazard Communication Standards 29 CFR 1910.1200 and 29 CFR 1926.59 and Respiratory Protection Standards 29 CFR 1910.134 and 29 CFR 1926.103.

TSCA: All substances contained in this product are listed, if required, in the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

California: "Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size)" is listed in Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Other States: Crystalline silica products are not known to be regulated by states other than California; however, state and local OSHA and EPA regulations may apply to these products. Contact your local agency if in doubt.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Canadian WHMIS: Class D-2A Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

Canadian EPA: All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

16 - Other Information

Morgan Thermal Ceramics www.morganthermalceramics.com

SARA TITLE III HAZARD CATEGORIES

Acute Health: No Pressure Hazard: No
Chronic Health: Yes Reactivity Hazard: No
Fire Hazard: No

TECHNICAL DATASHEETS

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Revision Summary

Section 16: Disclaimer Updated

SDS prepared by

SDS Prepared By: MORGAN THERMAL CERAMICS ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY DEPARTMENT

Disclaimer

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