

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	D-CAST 85TMCC PC/ COMANCHE
Other means of identification	
Brand Code	595A
Recommended use	For Industrial Use Only
Recommended restrictions	Users should be informed of the potential presence of respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica as well as their potential hazards. Appropriate training in the proper use and handling of this material should be provided as required under applicable regulations.
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier	/Distributor information
Manufacturer	

Company name	HarbisonWalker Internation	al
Address	1305 Cherrington Parkway,	Suite 100
	Moon Township, Pennsylva	nia 15108 US
Telephone	General Phone:	412-375-6600
Website	www.thinkHWI.com	
Emergency phone number	CHEMTREC 24 HOUR EMERGENCY #	1-800-424-9300

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classified hazards

This item is defined as an article per OSHA, REACH, and WHMIS and is therefore exempt from labeling. A Safety Data Sheet is available.

This item is not Classified as hazardous. However, individual customer processes (such as grinding, sawing, or blasting) may result in the formation of dust that may present health hazards. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection.

Label elements

This item is defined as an article per OSHA, REACH, and WHMIS and is therefore exempt from labeling. A Safety Data Sheet is available.

This item is not Classified as hazardous. However, individual customer processes (such as grinding, sawing, or blasting) may result in the formation of dust that may present health hazards. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

This item is defined as an article per OSHA, REACH, and WHMIS and is therefore exempt from labeling. A Safety Data Sheet is available.

This item is not Classified as hazardous. However, individual customer processes (such as grinding, sawing, or blasting) may result in the formation of dust that may present health hazards. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Aluminium Oxide (Non-Fibrous)		1344-28-1	60 - 80
Amorphous Silica	SILICA, AMORPHOUS, FUMED SILICA (CRYSTALLINE FREE)	7631-86-9	2.5 - 10
Fumes, Silica		69012-64-2	2.5 - 10
Magnesium Oxide		1309-48-4	2.5 - 10
Aluminium		7429-90-5	1 - 2.5
Cement, Alumina, Chemicals		65997-16-2	1 - 2.5
Diiron Trioxide		1309-37-1	1 - 2.5
Graphite		7782-42-5	1 - 2.5
Kyanite		1302-76-7	1 - 2.5

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Titanium Dioxide		13463-67-7	1 - 2.5
Carbon Black		1333-86-4	0.1 - 1
Cristobalite		14464-46-1	0.1 - 1
Phenol		108-95-2	0.1 - 1
Other components below repo	rtable levels		2.5 - 10
4. First-aid measures			
Inhalation	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptom	ns develop or persist.	
Skin contact	Wash off with soap and water. Get medical at	ttention if irritation develops	and persists.
Eye contact	Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irrita	ation develops and persists.	
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if sympton	ms occur.	
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporar	y irritation.	

Treat symptomatically.

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Indication of immediate

treatment needed General information

medical attention and special

Suitable extinguishing media	Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Not available.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Not applicable.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Not available.
C Assidentel veleses mass	

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Following product recovery, flush area with water. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.
Environmental precautions	Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.
7 Handling and starses	

7. Handling and storage Precautions for safe handling

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Do not breathe dust. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Not available.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits This mixture has no ingredients that have PEL, TLV, or other recommended exposure limit.

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Туре	Value	Form
Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
Aluminium Oxide (Non-Fibrous) (CAS 1344-28-1)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
,		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
Carbon Black (CAS 1333-86-4)	PEL	3.5 mg/m3	
Cristobalite (CAS 14464-46-1)	PEL	0.05 mg/m3	

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Туре	Value	Form
iiron Trioxide (CAS 309-37-1)	PEL	10 mg/m3	Fume.
Graphite (CAS 7782-42-5)	PEL	5 mg/m3 15 mg/m3	Respirable fraction. Total dust.
lagnesium Oxide (CAS	PEL	15 mg/m3	Total particulate.
309-48-4) ïtanium Dioxide (CAS 3463-67-7)	PEL	15 mg/m3	Total dust.
IS. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) Components	Туре	Value	Form
-	TWA	E ma/m2	Despirable fraction
Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)	IWA	5 mg/m3 15 mg/m3	Respirable fraction. Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.
Juminium Ovide	T\A/A	15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.
luminium Oxide Non-Fibrous) (CAS 344-28-1)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.
		15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.
morphous Silica (CAS 631-86-9)	TWA	0.8 mg/m3	
		20 mppcf	
ristobalite (CAS 4464-46-1)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable.
		1.2 mppcf	Respirable.
iiron Trioxide (CAS 309-37-1)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.
		15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.
umes, Silica (CAS 9012-64-2)	TWA	0.8 mg/m3	-
		20 mppcf	
Graphite (CAS 7782-42-5)	TWA	15 mppcf	
lagnesium Oxide (CAS 309-48-4)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.
		15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.
itanium Dioxide (CAS 3463-67-7)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.
		15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.
S. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values			
components	Туре	Value	Form
luminium (CAS 7429-90-5)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
luminium Oxide	TWA	1 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Non-Fibrous) (CAS 344-28-1)		U	
arbon Black (CAS 333-86-4)	TWA	3 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Cristobalite (CAS 4464-46-1)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Diiron Trioxide (CAS 309-37-1)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
	110/0	2 ma/m2	Permitted fraction
Graphite (CAS 7782-42-5) Syanite (CAS 1302-76-7)	TWA TWA	2 mg/m3 1 mg/m3	Respirable fraction. Respirable fraction.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Components	Туре	Value	Form
Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Titanium Dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)	TWA	10 mg/m3	
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to	Chemical Hazards		
Components	Туре	Value	Form
Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)	TWA	5 mg/m3 5 mg/m3	Respirable. Welding fume or pyrophoric powder.
		10 mg/m3	Total
Amorphous Silica (CAS 7631-86-9)	TWA	6 mg/m3	
Carbon Black (CAS 1333-86-4)	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	
Diiron Trioxide (CAS 1309-37-1)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Dust and fume.
Fumes, Silica (CAS 69012-64-2)	TWA	6 mg/m3	
Graphite (CAS 7782-42-5)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Respirable.
logical limit values	No biological exposure limits noted for	the ingredient(s).	
oosure guidelines	Occupational exposure to nuisance dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. The resin binder in this product was specifically engineered to have low toxicity, with minimal free-phenol (less than 100ppm in this refractory product) and no free-formaldehyde. Under cert conditions, thermal decomposition products may still include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, formaldehyde, phenol and aromatic and/or aliphatic compounds.		
propriate engineering htrols	Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.		
ividual protection measures,	such as personal protective equipme	nt	
Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields	(or goggles).	
Skin protection			
Hand protection	Wear appropriate chemical resistant g	loves.	
Other	Wear suitable protective clothing.		
Respiratory protection	Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirate exceeding the exposure limits.	tor if there is a risk of exposu	re to dust/fume at levels
Thermal hazards	Wear appropriate thermal protective c	othing, when necessary.	
neral hygiene	Always observe good personal hygien	e measures, such as washing	after handling the material

General hygiene considerations

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Solid.
Color	Not available.
Odor	Not available.
Odor threshold	Not available.
рН	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.

Initia Ioliing point and boiling Not available. range Flash point Not available. Flammability (solid, gas) Not available. Flammability (solid, gas) Not available. Flammability (intri - upper (%) Not available. flammability limit - upper (%) Not available. flammability limit - upper (%) Not available. flammability limit - upper (%) Not available. flammability (intri - upper (%) Not available. flammability (intri - upper (%) Not available. Fapiosive limit - upper (%) Not available. Fapiosive density Not available. Fapiosive limit - upper (%) Not available. Fapiosive properties Not available. Fapiosive properties Not available. Concentorive Not available. Concentorive Not available. Fapiosive properties Not available. Fapiosive properties Not available. Concentorive properties Not available. Fapiosive properties Not available. Fapiosive properties Not available. Content information Fapiositity and reactivity Fapiositity and reactivity Fapiositity of hazardous I here organic line of the product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Chemical stability of hazardous I here organic line in this product fais into a class known as phencic resin. Refractory products using its type of binder are supplied in two forms. (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) where there is sufficient in the two forms. (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) where there is sufficient is an available on the non-product fais into a class known as phencic resin. Refractory pactod using the spece line davailable is not and indepreson		
Evaporation rate Not available. Flammability (solid, gas) Not available. Flammability ilmit - tower Not available. Flammability ilmit - tower Not available. (%) Not available. Flammability ilmit - tower (%) Not available. Explosive limit - tower (%) Not available. Yapor pressure Not available. Vapor density Not available. Solubility (vator) Not available. Solubility (vator) Not available. Solubility (vator) Not available. Partion coefficient Not available. Partion coefficient available. Not available. Ovacality Not available. Partion coefficient available. Not available. Ovacality Not available.	Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flammability solid, gas) Not available. Upper/lower flammability init - lower (%) Not available. Flammability limit - upper (%) Not available. Flammability limit - upper (%) Not available. Explosive limit - upper (%) Not available. Explosive limit - upper (%) Not available. Vapor pressure Not available. Vapor density Not available. Solubility(ics) Not available. Solubility(ics) Not available. Solubility(vator) Not available. Partition coefficient Not available. (n-cotanol/water) Not available. Partition coefficient Not available. Other information Not available. Explosive properties Not available. Commability and reactivity Material is stable under normal conditions of normal use. Reactivity The gradue is attable under normatics. Possibility of hazardous No dangerous reaction known under condris uns available avai	Flash point	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability int i over (%) Not available. Flammability inti i over (%) Not available. Flammability limit upper (%) Not available. Explosive limit - lower (%) Not available. Explosive limit - lower (%) Not available. Yapor density Not available. Vapor density Not available. Solubility (wator) Not available. Solubility (wator) Not available. Partition coefficient (no-ctanol/wator) Not available. Partition coefficient (no-ctanol/wator) Not available. Post available. Not available. Post available. Not available. Viscosity Not available. Post available. Not available. Obstatility and reactivity Not available. Post available. Not available. Chemical stability on the product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Post available. Not available. Chemical stability Material is stable under normal conditions of normal use. Post available. Not available. Chemical stabili	Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flarmability limit - lower (%) Not available. Flarmability limit - upper (%) Not available. Explosive limit - upper (%) Not available. Explosive limit - upper (%) Not available. Vapor pressure Not available. Vapor density Not available. Solubility (water) Not available. Solubility (water) Not available. Solubility (water) Not available. Partition coefficient (n-octanolwater) Not available. Auto-ignition tomporature (not available. Not available. Partition coefficient (n-octanolwater) Not available. Other information Explosive properties Not available. Prison available. Not available. Other information Explosive properties Not available. Not available. Not available. Other information Explosive properties Not available. Not available. Not available. Other information Explosive properties Not available. Not available. Not available. Other information Explosive properties Not available. Possibility of hazardous Not available.	Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
(%) Not available. Flammability limit - upper Not available. Explosive limit - lower (%) Not available. Vapor pressure Not available. Vapor density Not available. Vapor density Not available. Vapor density Not available. Solubility(les) Not available. Solubility(les) Not available. Solubility (water) Not available. Partition coefficient Not available. (r-octanol/water) Not available. Auto-fignition temperature Not available. Viscosity Not available. Viscosity Not available. Other information Explosive properties Oxidizing properties Not explosive. Oxidizing properties Not explosive. Oxidizing properties Not available and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Chemical stability of hazardous No dangerous reaction known under conditions. Conditions to avoid Contact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid andro control dust from corto is stored shape. (rouce, t	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
(%) Not available. Explosive limit - lower (%) Not available. Vapor pressure Not available. Vapor density Not available. Relative density Not available. Solubility(ise) Not available. Solubility (water) Not available. Partition coefficient Not available. (r-octanol/water) Not available. Auto-ignition temperature Not available. Decomposition temperature Not available. Viscosity Not available. Other information Explosive properties Oxidizing properties Not explosive. Oxidizing properties Not explosive. Oxidizing properties Not explosive. Oxidizing properties Not available. Conditions to avoid Contact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolitor. Forganic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products with service plastics and chave from a safety professional. The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products with service in ophenolic syle ob inder a		Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)Not available.Vapor pressureNot available.Vapor densityNot available.Relative densityNot available.Solubility(ise)Solubility (water)Partition ceefficientNot available.Partition ceefficientNot available.(n-octanol/water)Not available.Partition ceefficientNot available.Portition temperatureNot available.Decomposition temperatureNot available.UscosityNot available.Other informationExplosive propertiesExplosive propertiesNot explosive.Oxidizing propertiesNot explosive.Oxidizing propertiesNot explosive.Obter informationExplosive propertiesExplosive propertiesNot explosive.Other informationExplosive.Comditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.Conditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.Conditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, dontal instep of binder are supplied in two forms. (1) shaped products such ase fractories or products		Not available.
Vapor pressureNot available.Vapor densityNot available.Relative densityNot available.Relative densityNot available.Solubility((ise)Solubility (water)Auto-ignition temperatureNot available.Auto-ignition temperatureNot available.PerformationNot available.ViscosityNot available.ViscosityNot available.ViscosityNot available.ViscosityNot available.Other informationNot available.Explosive propertiesNot explosive.Oxidizing propertiesNot explosive.Not available.Not available.Other informationNot available.Explosive propertiesNot explosive.Oxidizing propertiesNot explosive.Not available.Not explosive.Oxidizing propertiesNot explosive.Not available.Not available.Outidity of nazardousThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.Chemical stabilityMaterial is stable under normal conditions of normal use.reactionsContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing cystalline silica may, after service, containi more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falis into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products and products such as brick (with the here is sufficient ain and heating rate, the gaseous products are mostly carb	Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Vapor densityNot available.Relative densityNot available.Solubility(ies)Not available.Solubility(mater)Not available.Parition coefficientNot available.(n-octanol/water)Not available.Auto-ignition temperatureNot available.Decomposition temperatureNot available.Other informationNot available.Explosive propertiesNot available.Other informationNot available.Explosive propertiesNot available.Other informationNot available.Explosive propertiesNot available.Other informationNot available.Explosive propertiesNot available under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.Other informationThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.Possibility of hazardousNot dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.Possibility of hazardousContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. In doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products such as brick and (2) monolithic/specialties such as refractory paties and rans. The hazarda associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithic/specialties such as refractory paties and rans, sinck and (2) monolithic/specialties such as refractory paties and rans, sinck and (2) mo	Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Relative density Not available. Solubility (water) Not available. Partition coefficient Not available. Partition coefficient Not available. Incontanol/water) Not available. Auto-ignition temporature Not available. Decomposition temporature Not available. Decomposition temporature Not available. Other information Explosive properties Oxidizing properties Not oxidizing. Other information Explosive properties Oxidizing of paratrous Not oxidizing. Possibility of hazardous The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Possibility of hazardous No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Conditions to avoid Contact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional. The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products with as been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient in the two forms. For pre-cured shape	Vapor pressure	Not available.
Solubility (ics) Solubility (water) Not available. Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) Not available. Not available. Auto-ignition temperature (n-octanol/water) Not available. Not available. Auto-ignition temperature (n-octanol/water) Not available. Not available. Other information Explosive properties Oxidizing properties Not explosive. Not available. Other information Explosive properties Not available. Not available. Chemical stability Material is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Chemical stability of hazardous Possibility of hazardous reactions No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Solubility in dual of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional. The organic binder in this product fails into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms. (1) shaped products such as birk and (2) monolithics/specialities such as refractory pastite and rans. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different i	Vapor density	Not available.
Solubility (water)Not available.Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)Not available.Auto-ignition temperatureNot available.Decomposition temperatureNot available.ViscosityNot available.Other informationExplosive propertiesExplosive propertiesNot explosive.Oxidizing propertiesNot explosive.Oxidizing propertiesNot explosive.Possibility and reactivityThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.Chemical stabilityMaterial is stable under normal conditions.Possibility of hazardousNo dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.reactionsContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolitics/specialities such as refractory products such as brick and (2) monolitics/specialities such as refractory products and rams. The hazarda associated with phenoic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are mostly carbon divide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply. decomposition products are mostly carbon divide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply. decomposition products are mostly carbon divide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply. decomposition products are mostly carbon divide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply. decomposition products are mostly carbon divide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply. decomposition products a	Relative density	Not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)Not available.Auto-ignition temperatureNot available.Decomposition temperatureNot available.UiscosityNot available.ViscosityNot available.Other informationExplosive propertiesExplosive propertiesNot explosive.Oxtidizing propertiesNot explosive.Oxtidizing propertiesNot explosive.Oxtidizing propertiesNot explosive.Oxtidizing propertiesNot explosive.Oxtidizing propertiesNot explosive.Possibility and reactivityThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.Chemical stabilityMaterial is stable under normal conditions of normal use.reactionsNo dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.Conditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demoliton. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms. (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/speciallies such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazard associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its soil form prior to shipment. On decomposition by skin contact and inhalation. After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition cordice un	Solubility(ies)	
(n-octanol/water) Not available. Auto-ignition temperature Not available. Decomposition temperature Not available. Viscosity Not available. Other information Explosive properties Dxidizing properties Not explosive. Oxidizing properties No dangerous reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Chemical stability Material is stable under normal conditions. Possibilition in more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional. The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolitic resin. Refractory products usin habiter. Preferentis sufficien	Solubility (water)	Not available.
Decomposition temperatureNot available.ViscosityNot available.ViscosityNot available.Other informationExplosive propertiesNot explosive.Explosive propertiesNot oxidizing.Oxidizing propertiesNot oxidizing.Oxidizing propertiesNot oxidizing.Ion Stability and reactivityThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.Chemical stabilityMaterial is stable under normal conditions.Possibility of hazardous reactionsContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms. For pre-cured shapes (birk), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior shapen(birk), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior shapes (birk), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form and realized forviality and early service, his refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition for disposal would be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products should be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products (montilities), here is a possibility of exposure to trace amounts of phenol by skin contact and inhalation. After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition prod		Not available.
ViscosityNot available.Other informationExplosive propertiesNot explosive.Oxidizing propertiesNot explosive.Oxidizing propertiesNot oxidizing.10. Stability and reactivityThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.Chemical stabilityMaterial is stable under normal conditions.Possibility of hazardous reactionsNo dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.Conditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and results exist as mosticated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are carept and insafer actives. After a campaign in service, this refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition the material for disposal would be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products (monolithics), there is a possibility of partous to shaped. Incompatibility is based strictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may not be specific to industrial application exposure.Incompatible materialsStorig agents. Inc	Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Other information Explosive properties Not explosive. Not oxidizing. 10. Stability and reactivity Not explosive. Reactivity The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Chemical stability Material is stable under normal conditions. Possibility of hazardous reactions Not adagerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Conditions to avoid Contact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional. The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithic/stypeciatilies such as refractory plastics and res. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are cared asign in service, this refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition the material for disposal would be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products (monolithics), there is a possibility of exposure to trace atomatis of phenol by skin contact and inhalation. After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition characteristics to pre-cured shapes. <th>Decomposition temperature</th> <th>Not available.</th>	Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Explosive properties Oxidizing propertiesNot explosive. Not oxidizing.10. Stability and reactivityThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.ReactivityThe product is stable under normal conditions.Possibility of hazardous reactionsNo dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.Conditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms. (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with prenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are mostly carbon dioxide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply, decomposition products during heat-up and early service may include phenol, as well as promatic and/or aliphatic derivatives. After a campaign in service, this refractory product has been hereated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition tharacteristics to pre-cured shapes.Incompatible materialsStrong oxidizing agents. Incompatiblity is based strictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may not be specific to industrial application exposure.Incompatible materials <t< th=""><th>Viscosity</th><th>Not available.</th></t<>	Viscosity	Not available.
Oxidizing propertiesNot oxidizing.10. Stability and reactivityThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.ReactivityMaterial is stable under normal conditions.Possibility of hazardous reactionsNo dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.Conditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms prove-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating water. Under low or limited oxygen supply, decomposition products during heat-up and early service, this refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition the material for 	Other information	
10. Stability and reactivity The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Reactivity Material is stable under normal conditions. Possibility of hazardous reactions No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Conditions to avoid Contact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional. The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms. (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are mostly carbon dioxide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply, decomposition products during heat-up and early service may include phenol, as well as aromatic and/or aliphatic derivatives. After a campaign in service, this refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition the material for disposal would be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products (monolithics), there is a possibility of exposure to trace amounts of phenol by skin contact and inhalation. After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition chacateristics to pre-cured shapes.	Explosive properties	Not explosive.
ReactivityThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Material is stable under normal conditions.Possibility of hazardous reactionsNo dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.Conditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its olid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products during heat-up and early service, this refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition the material for disposal would be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products (monolithics), there is a possibility of exposure to trace amounts of phenol by skin contact and inhalation. After the product has been head to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition characteristics to pre-cured shapes.Incompatible materialsStrong oxidizing agents. Incompatibility is based strictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may not be specific to industrial application exposure.Hazardous decomposition productsNo hazardous decomposition products a	Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing.
Chemical stability Possibility of hazardous reactionsMaterial is stable under normal conditions. No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.Conditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms. (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products during heat-up and early service, may include phenol, as well as aromatic and/or aliphatic derivatives. After a camping in service, tims refractory product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition. After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition product shapes.Incompatible materialsStrong oxidizing agents. Incompatibility is based strictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may not be specific to industrial application exposure.Hazardous decomposition productsNo hazardous decomposition products are known.	10. Stability and reactivity	
Possibility of hazardous reactionsNo dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.Conditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are mostly carbon dioxide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply, decomposition products during heat-up and early service, this refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition the material for disposal would be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products (monolithics), there is a possibility of exposure to trace amounts of phenol by skin contact and inhalation. After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition characteristics to pre-cured shapes.Incompatibile materialsStrong oxidizing agents. Incompatibility is based strictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may not be specific to industrial application exposure.Mazardous decomposition productsNo hazardous decomposition products are known.	•	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
reactionsConditions to avoidContact with incompatible materials. Refractories containing crystalline silica may, after service, contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are mostly carbon dioxide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply, decomposition products during heat-up and early service may include phenol, as well as aromatic and/or aliphatic derivatives. After a campaign in service, this refractory product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition characteristics to pre-cured shapes.Incompatible materialsStrong oxidizing agents. Incompatibile via destrictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may not be specific to industrial application exposure.Hazardous decomposition productsNo hazardous decomposition products are known.	Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from demolition. If in doubt of the proper protection, seek advice from a safety professional.The organic binder in this product falls into a class known as phenolic resin. Refractory products using this type of binder are supplied in two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form proto to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are mostly carbon dioxide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply, decomposition products during heat-up and early service may include phenol, as well as aromatic and/or aliphatic derivatives. After a campaign in service, this refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition the material for disposal would be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products (monolithics), there is a possibility of exposure to trace amounts of phenol by skin contact and inhalation. After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition characteristics to pre-cured shapes.Incompatible materialsStrong oxidizing agents. Incompatibility is based strictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may not be specific to industrial application exposure.Hazardous decomposition productsNo hazardous decomposition products are known.		
 using this type of binder are supplied in two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are mostly carbon dioxide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply, decomposition products during heat-up and early service may include phenol, as well as aromatic and/or aliphatic derivatives. After a campaign in service, this refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition the material for disposal would be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products (monolithics), there is a possibility of exposure to trace amounts of phenol by skin contact and inhalation. After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition characteristics to pre-cured shapes. Incompatible materials After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have similar decomposition characteristics to pre-cured shapes. Hazardous decomposition products are known. 	Conditions to avoid	contain more or less crystalline silica. Care must be taken to avoid and/or control dust from
Hazardous decomposition productsIncompatibility is based strictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may not be specific to industrial application exposure.No hazardous decomposition productsNo hazardous decomposition products are known.		using this type of binder are supplied in two forms, (1) shaped products such as brick and (2) monolithics/specialties such as refractory plastics and rams. The hazards associated with phenolic resin are different in the two forms. For pre-cured shapes (brick), the binder has been reacted or polymerized by heat to its solid form prior to shipment. On decomposition by heating, where there is sufficient air and heating rate, the gaseous products are mostly carbon dioxide and water. Under low or limited oxygen supply, decomposition products during heat-up and early service may include phenol, as well as aromatic and/or aliphatic derivatives. After a campaign in service, this refractory product should be completely coked and in that condition the material for disposal would be carbon and an inorganic oxide. During field installation of non-cured unshaped products (monolithics), there is a possibility of exposure to trace amounts of phenol by skin contact and inhalation. After the product has been heated to high temperatures in service, it will have
products	Incompatible materials	Incompatibility is based strictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may
11. Toxicological information		No hazardous decomposition products are known.
	11. Toxicological informat	ion

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	No adverse effects due to inhalation are expected.
Skin contact	No adverse effects due to skin contact are expected.

Eye contact	Direct contact with eyes may	cause temporary irritation.	
Ingestion	Expected to be a low ingestion hazard.		
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.		
Information on toxicological effe	ects		
Acute toxicity	Not available.		
Skin corrosion/irritation	Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.		
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.		
Respiratory or skin sensitizatior	า		
Respiratory sensitization	Not a respiratory sensitizer.		
Skin sensitization	This product is not expected		
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.		
Carcinogenicity	In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.		
• •	Evaluation of Carcinogenicity		
Amorphous Silica (CAS 7631-86-9) Carbon Black (CAS 1333-86-4) Cristobalite (CAS 14464-46-1) Diiron Trioxide (CAS 1309-37-1) Fumes, Silica (CAS 69012-64-2) Titanium Dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Card		 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans. 1 Carcinogenic to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans. 	
Cristobalite (CAS 14464-		Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	
		Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.	
US. OSHA Specifically Regu	ulated Substances (29 CFR 19		
Not regulated.			
Reproductive toxicity		to cause reproductive or developmental effects.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Not classified.		
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Not classified.		
Aspiration hazard	Not an aspiration hazard.		
12. Ecological information	ı		
Ecotoxicity	The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.		
Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the d	egradability of this product.	
Bioaccumulative potential			
Mobility in soil	No data available.		
Other adverse effects		ntal effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation n, global warming potential) are expected from this component.	

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	This product, in its present state, when discarded or disposed of, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261.4 (b)(4)). Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.	
Hazardous waste code	Since this product is used in several industries, no Waste Code can be provided by the supplier. The Waste Code should be determined in arrangement with your waste disposal partner or the responsible authority.	
Waste from residues / unused products	Not available.	
Contaminated packaging	Not available.	
14. Transport information		
DOT		
Not regulated as dangerous goods.		

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations	This product is not known to be a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. All chemical substances in this product are listed on the TSCA chemical substance inventory where required.
TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)	

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Not listed.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not regulated.

Hazard categories

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Immediate Hazard - No Delayed Hazard - No Fire Hazard - No Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous No

chemical

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.	
Aluminium	7429-90-5	1 - 2.5	
Aluminium Oxide (Non-Fibrous)	1344-28-1	60 - 80	

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act Not regulated. (SDWA)

US state regulations California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance Carbon Black (CAS 1333-86-4) Titanium Dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3, subd. (a)) Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5) Carbon Black (CAS 1333-86-4) Orietabelite (CAS 1333-86-4)

Carbon Black (CAS 1333-86-4) Cristobalite (CAS 14464-46-1) Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4) Titanium Dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	No
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	No
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	No
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	No

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s) A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	05-21-2015
Revision date	07-20-2018
Version #	02
Disclaimer	This information is based on our present knowledge on creation date. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.
Revision information	This document has undergone significant changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.