| Magnesium oxide | 1309-48-4 | > 1 |
|---|------------|-----|
| Mica | 12001-26-2 | > 1 |
| Mullite | 1302-93-8 | > 1 |
| Poly (p-phenylenediamine terephthalamide) | 26125-61-1 | > 1 |
| Potassium titanium oxide | 12056-51-8 | > 1 |
| Wollastonite | 13983-17-0 | > 1 |
| Zinc | 7440-66-6 | > 1 |
| Zirconium dioxide | 1314-23-4 | > 1 |
| Zirconium silicate (ZrO2·SiO2) | 10101-52-7 | > 1 |

Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

The ingredients may be released as general dust from the product by operations such as overheating, burning, machining, abrading, or riveting. This product contains a variety of ingredients all of which have become part of a bound system both physically and chemically and do not necessarily exhibit the properties of the individual components.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Move injured person into fresh air and keep person calm under observation. If necessary, seek

hospital and take along these instructions.

Skin contact Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Get medical

attention if irritation develops and persists.

Eye contact Dust in the eyes: Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact

lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Get medical attention if any

Exposed individuals may experience eye tearing, redness, and discomfort.

discomfort continues.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and

delayed
Indication of immediate

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Specific hazards arising from

the chemical

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

equipment/instruction
General fire hazards

Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

None.

By heating and fire, toxic vapors/gases may be formed.

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

2.77

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

This product is not flammable. Will burn if involved in a fire.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use explosion-proof electrical equipment if airborne dust levels are high. Avoid dust formation. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear necessary protective equipment. See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Collect powder using special dust vacuum cleaner with particle filter or carefully sweep into closed container. Do not vacuum clean unless vacuum cleaners are equipped with HEPA filter. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.