



2621 West 15th Place
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Attention: Hazard Communication Coordinator

Ryerson Customer:

Enclosed are the most recent Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the products we distribute. The information contained in the MSDS and their distribution to you are the principal means of achieving an effective Hazard Communication Program and satisfying the "Right-to-Know" laws.

The enclosed MSDS reflects the result of the hazard evaluation process and should be utilized for health and safety training or compliance with "Right-to-Know" laws, not for specification purposes. You will find wording enclosed for satisfying labeling requirements.

Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know and 40 CFR Part 372 require us to inform you that a product or products you purchase from us may contain one or more regulated chemicals. This information may be important to you if under the Act you are required to estimate emission releases of applicable regulated chemicals. If you are unsure that you must report or require further information, call the U.S. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know hotline at (800) 535-0202 or (202) 479-2449 in Washington D.C.

Please note that this notice must accompany the MSDS and if you repackage or otherwise redistribute this product to other industrial customers, a notice similar to this one must be forwarded to those customers.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Gene Bramblett'.

Gene Bramblett
Safety Manager

Material Safety Data Sheet
Copper Alloys

Ryerson, Inc..
2621 W. 15th Place.
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Section 1 - Product Identification

Manufacturer's Name: Various	Date Prepared: January 3, 2006
Product Name / Trade Name: Copper Alloys	Common Alloy / Grade: 110 Copper-Bar, Sheet, Plate

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients / Identity Information Product Identification

Note: Products under normal conditions do not represent an inhalation, ingestion, or contact health hazard

Ingredient (1)	CAS No.	Wt. % (2)	Permissible Air Level (3)		
			OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0		50 ppm, 55	25 ppm, 29	
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9		5000 ppm, 9000	5000 ppm, 9000	
Copper (Cu)	(dust & mist-inhalable particulate) (fume & respirable fraction)	7440-50-8	99.9	1 0.1	(1) (0.2)
Nitrogen (N)		7727-37-9		Not established	Not established
Nitric oxide		10102-43-9		25 ppm, 30	25 ppm, 31
Nitrogen dioxide		10102-44-0		5 ppm, 9 ceiling	3 ppm, 5.6
Oil Mist, mineral	containing a total of 15 PAH's listed as carcinogens by the NTP	8012-95-1		5	5
Oil Mist, mineral				Not established	0.005
Oxygen (O)		7782-44-7		Not established	Not established
Ozone		10028-15-6		0.1 ppm, 0.2	0.05 ppm ceiling
Welding fumes				Not established	5

Section 3 - Physical Data

Material Is (normal conditions): Solid	Appearance and Color: Reddish-Brown Metal, Odorless
Melting Point (Base Metal): 1924-1981 F	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N/A
Boiling Point (Base Metal): N/A	Vapor Density (Air =1): N/A
Solubility in Water: N/A	Evaporation Rate: N/A
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): ~8.94	

Section 4 - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Note: Products in the solid state present no fire or explosion hazard. Small chips, fines and dust may ignite readily.

Flash Point: N/A	Flammable Limits: N/A	LEL: N/A	UEL: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Dry powdered dolomite, dry sand or dry graphite; DO NOT USE water on molten metal.			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Use self-contained NIOSH breathing apparatus in pressure and demand mode.			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: DO NOT USE water on molten metal. Use coarse water spray on chips, turnings, etc.			
Additional Information: Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition for combustion and flammable materials. Dust clouds may be explosive; prevent formation.			

Section 5 - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable	Conditions to Avoid: Make certain any material to be re-melted is free of moisture.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Incompatible with mercury, ammonia, acetylene and acids.	
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Metallic dust or fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding and possibly machining. Refer to ANSI Z49.1.	
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not Occur	Conditions to Avoid:

Section 6 - Health Hazard Data

Note: Products in their usual physical form do not pose any health hazards. However, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, or grinding may result in the following effects if exposures exceed permissible limits.

Route(s) of Entry: **Inhalation:** Yes **Skin Contact:** Yes **Eye Contact:** Yes **Ingestion:** No

Health Hazards:

Acute: Excess exposure to all metallic fumes and dusts may result in irritation of eyes nose and throat. Also high concentrations of fumes and dusts of iron-oxide, manganese and copper may result in metal fume fever.

Chronic: Chronic and prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of fumes or dust of the following elements may lead to the conditions listed opposite the element:

Copper No chronic debilitating symptoms indicated. Inhalation of **Cu dusts, fumes and mists** may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat and a flu-like illness called metal fume fever. Early symptoms of metal fume fever include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat and coughing. These symptoms may progress to shortness of breath, headache, fever, chills, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue and profuse sweating. The attack may last 6-48 hours and is more likely to occur after a period away from the job. Chronic overexposure to copper fumes may result in blood disorders (anemia) . Repeated or prolonged exposure to Cu fumes may cause discoloration of hair, hands, and soles of the feet (keratinization).

Carcinogenicity: N/A **NTP?** No **IARC?** No **OSHA Regulated?** No

Nitrogen Oxides of nitrogen can cause irritation of the eyes, skin (when moist), and upper respiratory tract. Exposure to high levels of nitrogen oxides can cause delayed pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs) which may be fatal. Nitric oxide can cause formation of methemoglobin which decreases the blood's ability to carry oxygen. Chronic overexposure can cause pulmonary fibrosis (scarring of the lungs).

Carcinogenicity: N/A **NTP?** No **IARC?** No **OSHA Regulated?** No

Oil coating Some products are supplied with an oil coating or have residual oil from the manufacturing process. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with oil may result in skin irritation, dermatitis, or both. Untreated mildly refined mineral oils have produced skin tumors on repeated applications to laboratory animals. They are listed as carcinogenic on the NTP and IARC. If the product is heated well above the ambient temperatures or machined, **oil vapor or mist** may be generated. Overexposure to oil mist or vapor may cause asthma, bronchitis, respiratory tract irritation and neurological effects such as headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and central nervous system depression.

Carcinogenicity: N/A **NTP?** No **IARC?** No* **OSHA Regulated?** No

* (ACGIH has published notice of intended change to A1 for oils containing a total of 15 polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's) listed as carcinogens by the U.S. NTP)

Oxygen Oxygen can cause irritation of the eyes, skin (when moist), and upper respiratory tract. Exposure to high levels of nitrogen oxides can cause delayed pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs) which may be fatal. Nitric oxide can cause formation of methemoglobin which decreases the blood's ability to carry oxygen. Chronic overexposure can cause pulmonary fibrosis (scarring of the lungs).

Carcinogenicity: N/A **NTP?** No **IARC?** No **OSHA Regulated?** No

Ozone Overexposure to ozone can result in mucus membrane and respiratory tract irritation. Severe overexposures can cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs).

Carcinogenicity: N/A **NTP?** No **IARC?** No **OSHA Regulated?** No

Welding fumes - Welding fumes cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent on the alloy being welded and the process and electrodes used. Reliable analysis of fumes cannot be made without considering the nature of the welding process and system being examined; reactive metals and alloys such as aluminum and titanium are arc-welded in a protective, inert atmosphere such as argon. These arcs create relatively little fume, but they do create an intense radiation which can produce ozone. Similar processes are used to arc-weld steels, also creating a relatively low level of fumes. Ferrous alloys also are arc-welded in oxidizing environments that generate considerable fume and can produce carbon monoxide instead of ozone. Such fumes generally are composed of discrete particles of amorphous slags containing iron, manganese, silicon, and other metallic constituents depending on the alloy system involved. Chromium and nickel compounds are found in fumes when stainless steels are arc-welded. Some coated and flux-cored electrodes are formulated with fluorides and the fumes associated with them can contain significantly more fluorides than oxides. Because of the above factors, arc-welding fumes frequently must be tested for individual constituents that are likely to be present to determine whether specific TLV's are exceeded. Conclusions based on inhalable concentration are generally adequate if no toxic elements are present in welding rod, metal, or metal coating and conditions are not conducive to the formation of toxic gases. Are listed as possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC.

Carcinogenicity: See above **NTP?** No **IARC?** No **OSHA Regulated?** No

Additional Information:

Welding and plasma cutting of **alloys high in copper** (2000 and 7000 series) may present an overexposure to copper fumes.

NTP (National Toxicology Program) Classifications:

Group 1: Known to be carcinogenic; sufficient evidence from human studies.

Group 2: Reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen; limited evidence from studies in humans or sufficient evidence from studies in experimental animals.

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Classifications:

Group A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen: The agent is carcinogenic to humans based on the weight of evidence from epidemiologic studies of, or convincing clinical evidence in, exposed humans.

Group A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen: The agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at dose levels, by route(s) of administration, at site(s), of histologic type(s), or by mechanism(s) that are considered relevant to worker exposure. Available epidemiologic studies are conflicting or insufficient to confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.

Group A3 - Animal Carcinogen: The agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at dose levels, by route(s) of administration, at site(s), of histologic type(s), or by mechanism(s) that are not relevant to worker exposure. Available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans. Available evidence suggests that the agent is not likely to cause cancer in humans except under uncommon or unlikely routes or levels of exposure.

Group A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen: There are inadequate data on which to classify the agent in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans and/or animals.

Group A5 - Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen: The agent is not suspected to be a human carcinogen on the basis of properly conducted epidemiologic studies in humans.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Typical symptoms consist of a metallic taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, chills, fever and influenza-like symptoms, usually lasting from 12 to 48 hours.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e. asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by fume or airborne particulate matter exposure.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air; if condition continues, consult a physician.

Eye Contact: Flush thoroughly with running water for 15 minutes to remove particulate; take care to rinse under eyelids. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove particulate by washing thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if condition persists. For minor burns, apply cold water. For severe burns, seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Does not represent a hazard, if significant amounts of metal are ingested, consult physician.

Section 7 - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled:

Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed. Scrap metal can be reclaimed for re-use.

Waste Disposal Method:

Used or unused product should be tested to determine hazard status and disposal requirements under federal, state or local laws and regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing: See Section 4.

Other Precautions:

Not requested by USA Department of Transportation.

Section 8 - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection:

Appropriate dust/mist/fume respirator should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulates. If exposure limits are reached or exceeded, use NIOSH/MSHA approved equipment.

Ventilation: Use with adequate ventilation to meet exposure limits listed in Section 2.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses/face shields should be worn when grinding, cutting, or welding.

Protective Gloves: Should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations.

Other Protective Clothing/Equipment: As required depending on operations and safety codes.

Work / Hygienic Practices: Wash with soap and water.

Disclaimer

The information in this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, express or implied regarding the accuracy or correctness.

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.

This document has been prepared solely for the intent of compliance with the provisions of Subpart 2 of Part 1910 of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, paragraph 1910.1200.

Footnotes:

- (1) Common names if applicable, appear in parentheses following the chemical names.
- (2) Concentrations may vary somewhat between batches or lots. Where possible, a concentration range is indicated. Occasionally, however, levels may even fall outside of the usual concentration ranges.
- (3) All values, unless otherwise specified, refer to 8-hour time-weighted average concentrations and units are in mg/M3.