Copper Alloys

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Revision Date: 10/25/2017 Date of Issue: 08/19/2015 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Copper Alloys

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

No use is specified.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc.
227 W Monroe St., 27th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60606
T (312) 292-5000
www.ryerson.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : CHEMTREC (US Transportation): (800) 424-9300 CANUTEC (Canadian Transportation): (613) 996-6666
For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, call CHEMTREC – Day or Night

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Skin Sens. 1	H317
Carc. 2	H351
Repr. 1B	H360

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see Section 16.

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA) :

GHS07 GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA) : Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA) : H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 - Avoid breathing fume, dust.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321 - Specific treatment (see Section 4 on this SDS).
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

This product as shipped is physiologically inert in its solid form. However, user-generated dust and/or fumes may pose a physiological hazard if inhaled or ingested. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. May cause an influenza-like illness. Avoid skin and eye contact with dusts to prevent mechanical irritation. User-generated dust is easily ignited and difficult to extinguish.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Copper	(CAS No) 7440-50-8	99.3 - 100	Comb. Dust
Nickel	(CAS No) 7440-02-0	0.1 - 1	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372 Comb. Dust
Silver	(CAS No) 7440-22-4	0.1 - 1	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Comb. Dust
Tin	(CAS No) 7440-31-5	0.1 - 1	Comb. Dust
Tellurium	(CAS No) 13494-80-9	0.1 - 0.7	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Sens. 1B, H317 Repr. 1B, H360 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 Comb. Dust
Lead	(CAS No) 7439-92-1	< 0.1	Carc. 1B, H350 Lact, H362 Repr. 1A, H360 STOT RE 1, H372 Comb. Dust

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

General: If injury occurs or if you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

Skin Contact: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period (at least 15 minutes) while holding the eyelids wide open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Skin sensitization. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Under normal conditions of use not expected to present a significant hazard. Under milling, or physical alteration metal dusts may be produced that cause irritation of the respiratory tract, skin, and may be harmful. Molten material may release toxic, and irritating fumes.

Inhalation: During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza; Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Skin Contact: Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

Eye Contact: Dust generated from material cutting may cause a slight irritation. Slivers may be generated, which could cause mechanical irritation or injure the eye. Dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes.

Ingestion: If large amounts are ingested: Gastrointestinal irritation.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Copper: Overexposure to fumes may cause metal fume fever (chills, muscle aches, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, weakness, lassitude); metallic or sweet taste; discoloration of skin and hair. Tissue damage of mucous membranes may follow chronic dust exposure. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Silver: Chronic skin contact or ingestion of silver dust, salts or fume can result in a condition known as Argyria, a condition with bluish pigmentation of the skin and eyes. Tin: Has been shown to increase incidence of sarcoma in animal tests. Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fume may result in "stannosis", a mild form of pneumoconiosis. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use halogenated extinguishing agents on small chips or fines. Do not use water when molten material is involved, contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam causing explosion with massive force.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but will burn at high temperatures. Small chips, turnings, dust and fines from processing may be readily ignitable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive. Dust generated from processing may present a dust explosion hazard.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present.

Firefighting Instructions: Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition. Keep upwind. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion and decomposition products.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Metal oxides. Oxides of copper. Oxides of nickel. Oxides of silver. Oxides of tin.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust or fumes.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Collect scrap for recycling. If molten: contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. Do not use shovels or hand tools to halt the flow of molten material. Allow the spill to cool before re-melting as scrap.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. Take up mechanically (sweeping, shoveling) and collect in suitable container for disposal. Vacuum must be fitted with HEPA filter to prevent release of particulates during clean-up. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof equipment.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Accumulation and dispersion of dust with an ignition source can cause a combustible dust explosion. Keep dust levels to a minimum and follow applicable regulations. May be a potential hazard under the following conditions:

• Small chunks, dust or fines in contact with water can generate flammable or toxic gases. These gases could present an explosion hazard in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.

• Molten metal in contact with water/moisture or certain metal oxides (e.g., rust, copper oxide). Moisture entrapped by molten metal can be explosive. Contact of molten aluminum with certain metal oxides can initiate a thermite reaction. Finely divided metals (e.g., powders or wire) may have enough surface oxide to produce thermite reactions/explosions.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Always wash hands after handling the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Ensure there is adequate ventilation. Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Always wash your hands immediately after handling this product, and once again before leaving the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where product is used.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in original container. Store in a dry, cool place. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidizers. Acids. Bases. Mineral acids. Corrosive substances in contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in Section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Copper (7440-50-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (dust and mist) 0.1 mg/m³ (fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³ (dust, fume and mist)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)

		0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (dust and mist) 0.6 mg/m³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (dust and mist) 0.6 mg/m³ (fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³ (fume) 3 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 2 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)

Nickel (7440-02-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.015 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³

Silver (7440-22-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (dust and fume)

USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.01 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.01 mg/m³ (dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.03 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.01 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.3 mg/m³ (metal)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.3 mg/m³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.3 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.03 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.01 mg/m³

Tellurium (13494-80-9)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	25 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.3 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.3 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.3 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³

Lead (7439-92-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	200 µg/l Parameter: Lead - Medium: blood - Sampling time: not critical (Note: Persons applying this BEI are encouraged to counsel female workers of child-bearing age about the risk of delivering a child with a PbB (lead in blood level) over the current CDC reference value.)

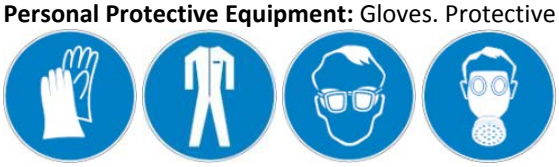
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 µg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.15 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.15 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³ (designated substances regulation) 0.05 mg/m³ (applies to workplaces to which the designated substances regulation does not apply)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.15 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.45 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.15 mg/m³ (dust and fume)

Tin (7440-31-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³ (metal)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountain capability should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. In powdered form: Avoid dust production. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Impermeable protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles. Welders should wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields that comply with ANSI Z87.1 under welding helmets and always wear goggles or other suitable eye protection when gas welding or oxygen cutting.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Fumes and dust : If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn.

Thermal Hazard Protection: When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

ND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	:	Solid
Appearance	:	Reddish-Brown
Odor	:	Odorless
Odor Threshold	:	Not available
pH	:	Not available
Evaporation Rate	:	Not available
Melting Point	:	1051 - 1083 °C (1923.8 - 1981.4 °F)
Freezing Point	:	Not available
Boiling Point	:	Not available
Flash Point	:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	:	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	:	Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	:	Not available
Vapor Pressure	:	Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	:	Not available
Relative Density	:	Not available
Specific Gravity	:	≈ 8.94
Solubility	:	Water: Insoluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	:	Not available
Viscosity	:	Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see Section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Dust, chips, or ribbons can be ignited more easily, by an ignition source, by improper machining, or by spontaneous combustion if finely divided and damp.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Oxidizers. Acids. Bases. Mineral acids. Corrosive substances in contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Oral: Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified.

Reproductive Toxicity: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza; Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Dust generated from material cutting may cause a slight irritation. Slivers may be generated, which could cause mechanical irritation or injure the eye. Dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: If large amounts are ingested: Gastrointestinal irritation.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Copper: Overexposure to fumes may cause metal fume fever (chills, muscle aches, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, weakness, lassitude); metallic or sweet taste; discoloration of skin and hair. Tissue damage of mucous membranes may follow chronic dust exposure. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Silver: Chronic skin contact or ingestion of silver dust, salts or fume can result in a condition known as Argyria, a condition with bluish pigmentation of the skin and eyes. Tin: Has been shown to increase incidence of sarcoma in animal tests. Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fume may result in "stannosis", a mild form of pneumoconiosis. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 9000 mg/kg

Silver (7440-22-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg

Tellurium (13494-80-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	83 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 2420 mg/m³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	2.42 mg/l/4h

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Lead (7439-92-1)	
IARC Group	2A
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: This product contains components that are environmentally hazardous and small chips and dust from processing may be toxic to aquatic life.

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

LC50 Fish 2	15.3 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

Silver (7440-22-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.00155 (0.00155 - 0.00293) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.00024 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	0.0062 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Copper Alloys	
Persistence and Degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

Copper (7440-50-8)	
Persistence and Degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential
Not available

12.4. Mobility in Soil
Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects
Other Information: Avoid unnecessary release into the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Additional Information: Recycle where possible and/or dispose of spent material such as metals and metal-bearing waste and submerged arc welding (SAW) flux/slag appropriately.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION
The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

14.4. In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Copper Alloys	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Delayed (chronic) health hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard

Copper (7440-50-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb (only applicable if particles are < 100 µm)
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

Silver (7440-22-4)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb < 100 um CERCLA/SARA RQ CHANGE TITLE
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

Tellurium (13494-80-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Lead (7439-92-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	10 lb no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

Tin (7440-31-5)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. US State Regulations

Copper Alloys()	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Lead (7439-92-1)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Female) reproductive harm.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Male) reproductive harm.

Copper (7440-50-8)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Nickel (7440-02-0)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Silver (7440-22-4)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Tellurium (13494-80-9)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Lead (7439-92-1)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Tin (7440-31-5)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Copper (7440-50-8)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Nickel (7440-02-0)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Silver (7440-22-4)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Tellurium (13494-80-9)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Lead (7439-92-1)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Tin (7440-31-5)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 10/25/2017

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 4	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 4
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Lact	Reproductive toxicity (Lact.)
Repr. 1A	Reproductive toxicity Category 1A
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity Category 1B
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
Skin Sens. 1B	Skin sensitization, category 1B
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer

H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)