PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

MATERION

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name or designation of the mixture	Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon
Synonyms	None.
Document number	1SA
Materion Code	1SA
Issue date	03-February-2016
Version number	02
Revision date	12-January-2018
Supersedes date	03-February-2016

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses	Not available.
Uses advised against	None known.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the product information sheet

Supplier

Company name	Materion Advanced Chemicals Inc.
Address	407 N. 13th Street 1316 W. St. Paul Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53233 United States
Division	Milwaukee
Telephone	414.212.0257
e-mail	advancedmaterials@materion.com
Contact person	Noreen Atkinson

1.4. Emergency telephone number

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The mixture has been assessed and/or tested for its physical, health and environmental hazards and the following classificatior applies.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended

Health hazards

Acute toxicity, oral	Category 3	
Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 2	
Skin sensitisation	Category 1	H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B	
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Category 1	H372 - Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Hazard summary DANGER

Fatal if inhaled. Very toxic. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful in contact with eyes. Cancer hazard. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Possible reproductive hazard. Causes damage to organs. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure. Dangerous for the environment if discharged into watercourses.

2.2. Label elements

Label according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended

Hazard pictograms

Signal word Danger

Hazard statements

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H350	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H372	Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

	Minimise dust generation and accumulation.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P302 + P350	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P311	If exposed or concerned: Call a poison centre/doctor.
P320	Specific treatment is urgent (see this label).
P330	Rinse mouth.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison centre/doctor.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Supplemental label information For further information, please contact the Product Stewardship Department at +1.800.862.4118.

2.3. Other hazards None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

The components are not hazardous or are below required disclosure limits.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

General information If exposed or concerned: get medical attention/advice. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. As supplied, there is no immediate medical risk with beryllium oxide ceramic products in article form. First aid measures provided are related to particulate containing beryllium oxide.

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation If symptoms develop move victim to fresh air. For breathing difficulties, oxygen may be necessary. Breathing difficulty caused by inhalation of particulate requires immediate removal to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical help.

Skin contact Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Thoroughly wash skin cuts or wounds to remove all particulate debris from the wound. Seek medical attention for wounds that cannot be thoroughly cleansed. Treat skin cuts and wounds with standard first aid practices such as cleansing, disinfecting and covering to prevent wound infection and contamination before continuing work. Obtain medical help for persistent irritation. Material accidentally implanted or lodged under the skin must be removed.

Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

Ingestion	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	The beryllium oxide in the product is not known to cause acute health effects. Inhaling particulate containing beryllium oxide can cause a serious, chronic lung disease called Chronic Beryllium Disease (CBD) in some individuals. Inhaling particulate containing beryllium oxide can cause a serious, chronic lung disease called Chronic Beryllium Disease (CBD) in some individuals.
4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treatment of Chronic Beryllium Disease: There is no known treatment which will cure chronic beryllium disease. Prednisone or other corticosteroids are the most specific treatment currently available. They are directed at suppressing the immunological reaction and can be effective in diminishing signs and symptoms of chronic beryllium disease. In cases where steroid therapy has had only partial or minimal effectiveness, other immunosuppressive agents, such as cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, or methotrexate, have been used. In view of the potential side effects of all the immunosuppressive medications, including steroids such as prednisone, they should be used only under the direct care of a physician. Other treatment, such as oxygen, inhaled steroids or bronchodilators, may be prescribed by some physicians and can be effective in selected cases. In general, treatment is reserved for cases with significant symptoms and/or significant loss of lung function. The decision about when and with what medication to treat is a judgment situation for individual physicians. In their 2014 official statement on the Diagnosis and Management of Beryllium Sensitivity and Chronic Beryllium Disease, the American Thoracic Society states that "it seems prudent for workers with BeS to avoid all future occupational exposure to beryllium." The effects of continued low exposure to beryllium are unknown for individuals who are sensitizec to beryllium or who have a diagnosis of chronic beryllium disease. It is generally recommended that persons who are sensitized to beryllium or who have CBD terminate their occupational exposure to beryllium.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

General fire hazards	Not available.
5.1. Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	The product is non-combustible. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to loca circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water to extinguish fires around operations involving molten metal due to the potential for steam explosions.
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Not available.
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus.
Special firefighting procedures	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Water runoff can cause environmental damage.
Specific methods	Pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn by firefighters or any other persons potentially exposed to the particulate released during or after a fire.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	In solid form this material poses no special clean-up problems. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up.
For emergency responders	Not available.
6.2. Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.
6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.
6.4. Reference to other sections	For personal protection, see section 8 of the PIS. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the PIS.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. Do not breathe dust/fume. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wear respiratory protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep locked-up. Avoid contact with acids and alkalies. Avoid contact with oxidising agents.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Austria. TRK List, OEL Ordinance (GwV), BGBl. II, no. 184/2001

Material	Type	Value	Form
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	STEL	0,008 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
	TWA	0,002 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.

Belgium. Exposure Limit Values.

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	STEL	0,01 mg/m3
	TWA	0,002 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TWA	10 mg/m3

Croatia. Dangerous Substance Exposure Limit Values in the Workplace (ELVs), Annexes 1 and 2, Narodne Novine, 13/09

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	MAC	0,002 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	STEL	4 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
		10 mg/m3	Total dust.

Cyprus. OELs. Control of factory atmosphere and dangerous substances in factories regulation, PI 311/73, as amended.

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,002 mg/m3

Czech Republic. OELs. Government Decree 361

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	Ceiling	0,002 mg/m3
	TWA	0,001 mg/m3

Denmark. Exposure Limit Values

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TLV	0,001 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TLV	10 mg/m3

Estonia. OELs. Occupational Exposure Limits of Hazardous Substances. (Annex of Regulation No. 293 of 18 September 2001)

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,002 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
		10 mg/m3	

Finland. Workplace Exposure Limits

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	STEL	0,0004 mg/m3

France. Threshold Limit Values (VLEP) for Occupational Exposure to Chemicals in France, INRS ED 984

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	VME	0,002 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	VME	10 mg/m3

Greece. OELs (Decree No. 90/1999, as amended)

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,005 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3 10 mg/m3	Respirable. Inhalable

Hungary. OELs. Joint Decree on Chemical Safety of Workplaces

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	Ceiling	0,002 mg/m3

Iceland. OELs. Regulation 154/1999 on occupational exposure limits

Material	Type	Value	Form
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,001 mg/m3	Dust.

Components	Type	Value
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TWA	0,7 mg/m3 0,5 ppm

Ireland. Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	STEL	0,0002 mg/m3
	TWA	0,00005 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TWA	4 mg/m3 10 mg/m3	Respirable dust. Total inhalable dust.

Italy. Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Type	Value	Form
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,00005 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.

Lithuania. OELs. Limit Values for Chemical Substances, General Requirements

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,002 mg/m3

Norway. Administrative Norms for Contaminants in the Workplace

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TLV	0,001 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TLV	10 mg/m3

Poland. MACs. Regulation regarding maximum permissible concentrations and intensities of harmful factors in the work environment, Annex 1

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,0002 mg/m3

Portugal. VLEs. Norm on occupational exposure to chemical agents (NP 1796)

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	STEL	0,01 mg/m3
	TWA	0,002 mg/m3

Romania. OELs. Protection of workers from exposure to chemical agents at the workplace

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,002 mg/m3

Slovakia. OELs. Regulation No. 300/2007 concerning protection of health in work with chemical agents

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TWA	4 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.

Slovenia. OELs. Regulations concerning protection of workers against risks due to exposure to chemicals while working (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia)

Material	Type	Value	Form
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,002 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.

Spain. Carcinogens and Mutagens with Limit Values (Table 2)

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,0002 mg/m3

Sweden. OELs. Work Environment Authority (AV), Occupational Exposure Limit Values (AFS 2015:7)

Material	Type	Value	Form
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,002 mg/m3	Total dust.

Switzerland. SUVA Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz

Material	Type	Value	Form
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,002 mg/m3	Inhalable dust.

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TWA	3 mg/m3	Respirable dust.

UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

Material	Type	Value
Bonded Beryllium oxide to silicon	TWA	0,002 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TWA	4 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
		10 mg/m3	Inhalable dust.

Biological limit values No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Recommended monitoring procedures

VENTILATION: 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.

Whenever possible, the use of local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls is the preferred method of controlling exposure to airborne particulate. Where utilized, exhaust inlets to the ventilation system must be positioned as close as possible to the source of airborne generation. Avoid disruption of the airflow in the area of a local exhaust inlet by equipment such as a man-cooling fan. Check ventilation equipment regularly to ensure it is functioning properly. Provide training on the use and operation of ventilation to all users. Use qualified professionals to design and install ventilation systems.

WET METHODS: Machining operations are usually performed under a liquid lubricant/coolant flood which assists in reducing airborne particulate. However, the cycling through of machine coolant containing finely divided particulate in suspension can result in the concentration building to a point where the particulate may become airborne during use. Certain processes such as sanding and grinding may require complete hooded containment and local exhaust ventilation. Prevent coolant from splashing onto floor areas, external structures or operators' clothing. Utilize a coolant filtering system to remove particulate from the coolant.

WORK PRACTICES: Develop work practices and procedures that prevent particulate from coming in contact with worker skin, hair, or personal clothing. If work practices and/or procedures are ineffective in controlling airborne exposure or visual particulate from deposition on skin, hair, or clothing, provide appropriate cleaning/washing facilities. Procedures should be written that clearly communicate the facility's requirements for protective clothing and personal hygiene. These clothing and personal hygiene requirements help keep particulate from being spread to non-production areas or from being taken home by the worker. Never use compressed air to clean work clothing or other surfaces.

Fabrication processes may leave a residue of particulate on the surface of parts, products or equipment that could result in employee exposure during subsequent material handling activities. As necessary, clean loose particulate from parts between processing steps. As a standard hygiene practice, wash hands before eating or smoking.

HOUSEKEEPING: Use vacuum and wet cleaning methods for particulate removal from surfaces. Be certain to de-energize electrical systems, as necessary, before beginning wet cleaning. Use vacuum cleaners with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA). Do not use compressed air, brooms, or conventional vacuum cleaners to remove particulate from surfaces as this activity can result in elevated exposures to airborne particulate. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when performing maintenance on HEPA filtered vacuums used to clean hazardous materials.

Derived no effect levels (DNELs)

Not available.

Predicted no effect concentrations (PNECs)

Not available.

Exposure guidelines

Based on joint research conducted with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Materion adopted an 8 element Beryllium Worker Protection Model (BWPM) which includes the use of a recommended exposure guideline (REG) for airborne beryllium of 0.2 µg/m3 as a time-weighted average (TWA) limit for an 8-hour work day. Subsequent NIOSH studies have shown that the BWPM has reduced but not eliminated the risk of beryllium sensitization and chronic beryllium disease (CBD) in workers. Information on the BWPM can be found at www.berylliumsafety.com or by contacting Materion at +1 800.862.4118. In January 2017, OSHA issued a comprehensive occupational health standard for beryllium which includes a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 0.2 µg/m3 as an 8-hour TWA. In its evaluation, OSHA concluded that "despite the reduction in risk expected with the new PEL, the risks of CBD and cancer to workers with average exposure levels of 0.2 µg/m3 are still clearly significant." (Preamble to Final Rule, Occupational Exposure to Beryllium, Docket #OSHA-H005C-2006-0870, at 316.) Therefore, Materion recommends that beryllium users not only comply with the OSHA Beryllium Standard and carefully apply all elements of the BWPM, but reduce airborne exposures to the lowest feasible level

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Whenever possible, the use of local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls is the preferred method of controlling exposure to airborne particulate. Where utilized, exhaust inlets to the ventilation system must be positioned as close as possible to the source of airborne generation. Avoid disruption of the airflow in the area of a local exhaust inlet by equipment such as a man-cooling fan. Check ventilation equipment regularly to ensure it is functioning properly. Provide training on the use and operation of ventilation to all users. Use qualified professionals to design and install ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General information	Not available.
Eye/face protection	Wear approved safety glasses, goggles, face shield and/or welder's helmet when risk of eye injury is present, particularly during operations that generate dust, mist or fume.
Skin protection	
- Hand protection	Wear gloves to prevent contact with particulate or solutions. Wear gloves to prevent metal cuts and skin abrasions during handling.
- Other	Personal protection equipment should be chosen according to the CEN standards and in discussion with the supplier of the personal protective equipment. Protective overgarments or work clothing must be worn by persons who may become contaminated with particulate during activities. Skin contact with this material may cause, in some sensitive individuals, an allergic dermal response. Particulate that becomes lodged under the skin has the potential to induce sensitization and skin lesions.
Respiratory protection	When airborne exposures exceed or have the potential to exceed the occupational exposure limits, approved respirators must be used as specified by an Industrial Hygienist or other qualified professional. Respirator users must be medically evaluated to determine if they are physically capable of wearing a respirator. Quantitative and/or qualitative fit testing and respirator training must be satisfactorily completed by all personnel prior to respirator use. Users of tight fitting respirators must be clean shaven on those areas of the face where the respirator seal contacts the face. Use pressure-demand airline respirators when performing jobs with high potential exposures such as changing filters in a baghouse air cleaning device.
Thermal hazards	Not applicable.
Hygiene measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices.
Environmental exposure controls	Environmental manager must be informed of all major releases.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Various shapes.
Colour	White.
Odour	Not applicable.
Odour threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	2530 °C (4586 °F) 1410 °C (2570 °F) estimated
Initial boiling point and boiling range	3900 °C (7052 °F) 2355 °C (4271 °F) estimated
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit – upper (%)	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	6,67 kPa at 25°C estimated

Vapour density	Not applicable.
Relative density	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Not applicable.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information

Density	3,01 g/cm3 estimated 2,67 g/cm3 estimated
Molecular formula	Be-O
Molecular weight	25,01 g/mol
Specific gravity	1,85 estimated

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	Not available.
10.2. Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	Avoid dust formation. Contact with acids. Contact with alkalis.
10.5. Incompatible materials	Strong acids, alkalies and oxidizing agents.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

General information	Occupational exposure to the substance or mixture may cause adverse effects.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin contact	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Not likely, due to the form of the product.
Ingestion	Not likely, due to the form of the product.
Symptoms	Respiratory disorder.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Skin corrosion/irritation	May cause allergic skin reaction.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Harmful in contact with eyes.
Respiratory sensitisation	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin sensitisation	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Carcinogenicity	Cancer hazard.

Hungary. 26/2000 EüM Ordinance on protection against and preventing risk relating to exposure to carcinogens at work (as amended)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Aspiration hazard	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Mixture versus substance information	Not available.

Other information	Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity	No toxicity data noted for the ingredient(s).
12.2. Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the degradability of this product.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	Not available.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow)	Not available.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Not available.
12.4. Mobility in soil	Not available.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not a PBT or vPvB substance or mixture.
12.6. Other adverse effects	Not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Residual waste	Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.
EU waste code	The Waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company. Waste codes should be assigned by the user based on the application for which the product was used.
Disposal methods/information	Material should be recycled if possible. Disposal recommendations are based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal. When this product as supplied is to be discarded as waste, it does not meet the definition of a RCRA waste under 40 CFR 261.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR

14.1. UN number	UN3178
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable solid, inorganic, n.o.s. (Silicon)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	4.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	4.1
Hazard No. (ADR)	40
Tunnel restriction code	E
14.4. Packing group	III
14.5. Environmental hazards	No.
14.6. Special precautions for user	Not available.

RID

14.1. UN number	UN3178
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable solid, inorganic, n.o.s. (Silicon)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	4.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	4.1
14.4. Packing group	III
14.5. Environmental hazards	No.
14.6. Special precautions for user	Not available.

ADN

14.1. UN number	UN3178

14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable Solid, N.o.s. (Silicon)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	4.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	4.1
14.4. Packing group	III
14.5. Environmental hazards	No.
14.6. Special precautions for user	Not available.

IATA

14.1. - 14.6.: Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

14.1. - 14.6.: Not regulated as dangerous goods.

ADN; ADR; RID

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU regulations

Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, Annex I and II, as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 On persistent organic pollutants, Annex I as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 1 as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 2 as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 3 as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex V as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EC) No. 166/2006 Annex II Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry, as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Article 59(10) Candidate List as currently published by ECHA

Not listed.

Authorisations

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Annex XIV Substances subject to authorization, as amended

Not listed.

Restrictions on use

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Annex XVII Substances subject to restriction on marketing and use as amended

Not listed.

Directive 2004/37/EC: on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work, as amended.

Not listed.

Other EU regulations

Directive 2012/18/EU on major accident hazards involving dangerous substances, as amended

Not listed.

National regulations Young people under 18 years old are not allowed to work with this product according to EU Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

List of abbreviations Not available.

Information on evaluation method leading to the classification of mixture The classification for health and environmental hazards is derived by a combination of calculatior methods and test data, if available.

Further information Transportation Emergency
Call Chemtrec at:
Domestic: 800.424.9300
International: 703.527.3887

Disclaimer To avoid any misunderstandings or incorrect assumptions by the receiver of the safety information, it should be made clear that the supplied information is not in the form of a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), but is actually a voluntary Product Information Sheet closely following the guidelines of the Safety Data Sheet – COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010 (REACH/SDS).

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Other information Corrected health hazard classifications.