



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	M-25 and M-65 Alloys
Registration number	-
Document number	A01
Synonyms	C17300 (M-25), C17465 (M-65), Copper Beryllium Alloy, Beryllium Copper Alloy, Copper Alloy
Issue date	31-January-2016
Version number	09
Revision date	19-April-2021
Supersedes date	07-January-2021

1.3. Details of the supplier of the product information sheet

Supplier

Company name Materion Brush Inc.
Address 6070 Parkland Boulevard
Mayfield Heights, OH 44124
United States

Division

Telephone 1.216.383.4019
e-mail ehs@materion.com
Contact person Theodore Knudson

1.4. Emergency telephone number 1.216.383.4019

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

Identified uses Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites
Offshore industries
Manufacture of basic metals, including alloys
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment
General manufacturing, e.g. machinery, equipment, vehicles, other transport equipment
Electricity, steam, gas water supply and sewage treatment
Scientific research and development
Other: Manufacture of medical and defense equipment

Uses advised against None known.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Company name Materion Brush Inc.
Address 6070 Parkland Boulevard
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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 classification applies.

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

Health hazards

Acute toxicity, oral Category 4 H302 - Harmful if swallowed.

Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4	
Respiratory sensitisation	Category 1	H334 - May cause allergic or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin sensitisation	Category 1	H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B	H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation.
Reproductive toxicity (fertility, the unborn child)	Category 1A	H360Fd - May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Category 1 (Respiratory system)	H372 - Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Hazard summary

DANGER

Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with eyes. Causes damage to organs. Cancer hazard. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause reproductive effects. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure. Occupational exposure to the substance or mixture may cause adverse health effects.

2.2. Label elements

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

Contains: Beryllium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Nickel

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergic or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H360Fd	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

P302 + P350	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P308 + P311	If exposed or concerned: Call a poison centre/doctor.
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

P405	Store locked up.
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Disposal

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

Exposure to the elements listed in Section 3 by inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact can occur when melting, casting, gross handling, pickling, chemical cleaning, heat treating, abrasive cutting, welding, grinding, sanding, polishing, milling, crushing, or otherwise heating or abrading the surface of this material in a manner which generates particulate.

For further information, please contact the Product Stewardship Department at +1.216.383.4019.
Not a PBT or vPvB substance or mixture.

2.3. Other hazards**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients****3.2. Mixtures****General information**

Chemical name	%	CAS-No. / EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Index No.	Notes
Copper	97,1 - 98,6	7440-50-8 231-159-6	01-2119480154-42-0080	-	
Classification: -					
Beryllium	0,2 - 2	7440-41-7 231-150-7	01-2119487146-32-0000	004-001-00-7	#
Classification: Skin Sens. 1;H317, STOT SE 3;H335, Carc. 1B;H350i, STOT RE 1;H372					
Nickel	0 - 1,4	7440-02-0 231-111-4	01-2119438727-29-0049	028-002-00-7	
Classification: Skin Sens. 1;H317, STOT SE 3;H335, Carc. 2;H351, STOT RE 2;H373					
Lead	0,2 - 0,6	7439-92-1 231-100-4	-	082-014-00-7	#
Classification: Acute Tox. 4;H302, Acute Tox. 4;H332, Carc. 2;H351, Repr. 1A;H360FD, STOT RE 2;H373					
Specific Concentration Limits: Repr. 1A;H360FD: C >= 0.03 %					
Cobalt	0 - 0,35	7440-48-4 231-158-0	01-2119517392-44-0000	027-001-00-9	
Classification: Acute Tox. 4;H302, Skin Sens. 1;H317, Resp. Sens. 1;H334, Carc. 1B;H350, Repr. 2;H361					

List of abbreviations and symbols that may be used above

CLP: Regulation No. 1272/2008.
DSD: Directive 67/548/EEC.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**General information**

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

4.1. Description of first aid measures**Inhalation**

Breathing difficulty caused by inhalation of particulate requires immediate removal to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical help. 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. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

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."

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

General fire hazards

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

The product is non-combustible. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local 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

As supplied, this product poses no special release issues. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up.

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

Avoid contact with acids and alkalis. 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**Czech Republic. OELs. Government Decree 361**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	Ceiling	0,002 mg/m ³	
	TWA	0,001 mg/m ³	
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	Ceiling	0,1 mg/m ³	Aerosol, inhalable.
	TWA	0,05 mg/m ³	Aerosol, inhalable.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	Ceiling	2 mg/m ³	Dust.
		0,2 mg/m ³	Fume.
	TWA	1 mg/m ³	Dust.
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)		0,1 mg/m ³	Fume.
	Ceiling	0,2 mg/m ³	
	TWA	0,05 mg/m ³	
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	Ceiling	1 mg/m ³	Aerosol, inhalable.
	TWA	0,5 mg/m ³	Aerosol, inhalable.

**EU. Directive 98/24/EC: on the protection of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work, Annex I
List of Binding Occupational Exposure Limit Values**

Components	Type	Value
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	TWA	0,15 mg/m ³

EU. OELs, Directive 2004/37/EC on carcinogen and mutagens from Annex III, Part A

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0,0002 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction.

Biological limit values**Czech Republic. Limit Values for Indicators of Biological Exposure Tests in Urine and Blood, Annex 2, Tables 1 and 2, Government Decree 432/2003 Sb.**

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	0,035 µmol/mmol	Coproporphyrin	Creatinine in urine	*
	0,2 mg/g	Coproporphyrin	Creatinine in urine	*
	0,4 mg/l	Lead	Blood	*
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	0,077 µmol/mmol	Nickel	Creatinine in urine	*
	0,04 mg/g	Nickel	Creatinine in urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

**EU. Directive 98/24/EC: on the protection of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work, Annex II
Binding Biological Limit Values and Health Surveillance Measures**

Components	Value	Determinant
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	70 µg pb/100	
	70 µg/100 ml	Lead Blood

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.

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.

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.

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. Follow standard monitoring procedures.

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.

Derived no effect levels (DNELs)

Not available.

Predicted no effect concentrations (PNECs)

Not available.

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.

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.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General information

Use personal protective equipment as required.

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	Not available.
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	Solid. Various shapes.
Colour	Copper.
Odour	Not applicable.
Odour threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	1083 °C (1981,4 °F) estimated
Initial boiling point and boiling range	2468 °C (4474,4 °F) estimated
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.

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	0,79 hPa 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 explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Density	8,82 g/cm ³ estimated
Flammability	Not applicable.
Specific gravity	8,82 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	Do not mix with other chemicals. None known.
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 sensitisation by inhalation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. 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. Lead is absorbed into the body by ingestion.

Symptoms Respiratory disorder.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause allergic skin reaction.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible. Not likely, due to the form of the product.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Harmful in contact with eyes.
Respiratory sensitisation	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin sensitisation	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Carcinogenicity	Cancer hazard.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Aspiration hazard	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Mixture versus substance information	No information available.
Other information	Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for hazardous to the aquatic environment.

Product	Species		Test Results
M-25 and M-65 Alloys			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Fish	LC50	Fish	0,0329 mg/l, 96 hours estimated
Components	Species		Test Results
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Crustacea	EC50	Blue crab (<i>Callinectes sapidus</i>)	0,0031 mg/l
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	0,0219 - 0,0446 mg/l, 96 hours
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	0,06 mg/l, 4 days

* Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

12.2. Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the degradability of this product.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow)	Not available.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Not available.
12.4. Mobility in soil	No data available.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not a PBT or vPvB substance or mixture.
12.6. Other adverse effects	No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Residual waste	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. 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	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. 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.
Special precautions	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR

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

RID

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

ADN

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

IATA

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

IMDG

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

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 (EU) 2019/1021 On persistent organic pollutants (recast), 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

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

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

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)

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

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

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

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Other EU regulations

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

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Other 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. Pregnant women should not work with the product, if there is the least risk of exposure. The product is classified and labelled in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation) as amended.

National regulations

Follow national regulation for work with chemical agents. 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, as amended.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

List of abbreviations

Not available.

References

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 calculation methods and test data, if available.

Training information

Follow training instructions when handling this material.

Further information

Transportation Emergency

Call Chemtrec at:

International: 703.741.5970

Spain: 900.868.538

Switzerland: 0800.564.402

Chemtrec's toll free, mobile-enabled number in Germany – 0800 1817059

Disclaimer

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