



CHEMICAL PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared in accordance with GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519.

MATERION

Product name: Nickel Beryllium Alloys

Issue date: 11-02-2020

Revision date: 04-19-2021

Version #: 02

SDS No: A04

SECTION 1 Chemical product and company identification

Chinese name of chemical	铍镍合金
English name of chemical	Nickel Beryllium Alloys
Synonyms	360, 42C, 6% Master, M220C, Beryllium Nickel Alloy, Nickel Alloy
Manufacturer/Supplier	Materion Brush Inc.
Address	6070 Parkland Boulevard Mayfield Heights, OH 44124 United States
Contact person	Theodore Knudson
Telephone	1.800.862.4118
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Emergency telephone number	1.800.862.4118
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SECTION 2 Hazards identification

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

Emergency overview

DANGER

Cancer hazard. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.

GHS hazard categories

Physical hazards	Not classified.	
Health hazards	Sensitization, skin	Category 1
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 respiratory tract irritation
	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 1 (Respiratory system)
Environmental hazards	Not classified.	

Label elements

Pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H372	Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement**Prevention**

	Minimize 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.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory 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.
P311	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing 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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Physical and chemical hazards

Not available.

Health hazards

Not available.

Environmental hazards

Not available.

Supplemental information

Exposure to the elements listed in Section 3 by inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact can occur when melting, casting, dross 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 +1.800.862.4118.

SECTION 3 Composition/information on ingredients**Substance/mixture**

Mixture

Chemical name	Concentration (%)	CAS Number
镍 Nickel	87.7 - 98.2	7440-02-0
铬 Chromium	≤ 12	7440-47-3
铍 Beryllium	0.28 - 7	7440-41-7
-- Titanium	0 - 0.6	7440-32-6

SECTION 4 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.
Most important symptoms and health effects	May cause allergic skin reaction. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
Personal protection for first-aid responders	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 products in article form. First aid measures provided are related to particulate containing beryllium.
Notes to physician	<p>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.</p> <p>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."</p>

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	The product is non-combustible. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Extinguishing media to avoid	Do not use water to extinguish fires around operations involving molten metal due to the potential for steam explosions.
Specific hazards	None.
Special fire fighting procedures	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Water runoff can cause environmental damage.
Protection of fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus. Wear suitable protective equipment.
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

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.
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.
Clean-up methods and materials and containment measures	Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Prevention of secondary hazards Not available.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Handling Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize 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.

Storage Keep locked-up. Avoid contact with acids and alkalis. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Exposure limits

China OELs. Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace, Chemical Hazardous Agents (GBZ 2.1-2007)

Components	Type	Value
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	PC-STEL	0.001 mg/m3
	PC-TWA	0.0005 mg/m3
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)	PC-TWA	0.05 mg/m3
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	PC-TWA	1 mg/m3

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

Exposure guidelines

China OELs. Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace, Chemical Hazardous Agents (GBZ 2.1-2007): Skin designation

BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS, AS BE (CAS 7440-41-7) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Monitoring methods

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.

Engineering measures

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

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.

Personal protective equipment**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.

Hand protection

Wear gloves to prevent contact with particulate or solutions. Wear gloves to prevent metal cuts and skin abrasions during handling.

Eye 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 and body protection

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.

Hygiene measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Appearance**

Physical state	Solid.
Form	Various shapes.
Color	Silver.
Odor	None.
Odor threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	2348.6 °F (1287 °C) estimated / Not applicable.
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	Not applicable.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Relative density	Not applicable.
Density	8.28 g/cm ³ estimated
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Insoluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	None known.
Other data	
Flammability	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid dust formation. Contact with acids. Contact with alkalis.
Incompatible materials	Strong acids, alkalies and oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Acute toxicity	None known.
Routes of exposure	Inhalation. Skin contact.
Symptoms	Respiratory disorder.
Skin corrosion/irritation	May cause allergic skin reaction.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Not likely, due to the form of the product.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	
Respiratory sensitization	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin sensitizer	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Carcinogenicity	Cancer hazard.

China OELs for hazardous agents in the workplace: Carcinogen Category

BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS, AS BE (CAS 7440-41-7)	Carcinogenic to humans.
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE, CHROMATE, DICHROMATE, AS CR (CAS 7440-47-3)	Carcinogenic to humans.
NICKEL METAL (CAS 7440-02-0)	Possible human carcinogen.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Toxic to reproduction	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Aspiration hazard	Not an aspiration hazard.
Chronic effects	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Other information	Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 12 Ecological information**Ecotoxicological data**

Product	Species	Test Results
Nickel Beryllium Alloys		
Aquatic		
<i>Acute</i>		
Fish	LC50	0.0611 mg/l, 4 days estimated

Components	Species	Test Results
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)		
Aquatic		
<i>Acute</i>		
Fish	LC50 Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	0.06 mg/l, 4 days

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

Ecotoxicity	Not available.
Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the degradability of this product.
Bioaccumulation	Not available.
Mobility in soil	Not available.
Other hazardous effects	Not available.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

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.
Local disposal 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. 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

CNDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not available.

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

Classification of occupational disease hazards

BERYLLIUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS (CAS 7440-41-7)

CHROMIUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS (CAS 7440-47-3)

Regulations on the Control over Safety of Dangerous Chemicals

Catalog of Hazardous Chemicals

BERYLLIUM POWDER (CAS 7440-41-7)

TITANIUM METAL POWDER [CONTAINING WATER NOT LESS THAN 25%, PARTICLE SIZE IS LESS THAN 53 MICRONS IF PRODUCED BY MECHANICALLY; PARTICLE SIZE IS LESS THAN 840 MICRONS IF PRODUCED BY CHEMICAL METHODS] (CAS 7440-32-6)

Regulations on Labor Protection in Workplaces Where Toxic Substances Are Used

Directory of Highly Toxic Substances

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

Provision on the Environmental Administration of New Chemical Substances**China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances**

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)
 A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

International regulations**Stockholm Convention**

Not applicable.

Rotterdam Convention

Not applicable.

Montreal Protocol

Not applicable.

Kyoto protocol

Not applicable.

Basel Convention

Not applicable.

SECTION 16 Other information**References**

Not available.

Further information

Transportation Emergency
 Call Chemtrec at:
 International: 703.741.5970
 Spain: 900.868.538
 Switzerland: 0800.564.402

Disclaimer

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Revision information

SECTION 2 Hazards identification: Prevention
 SECTION 8 Exposure controls/personal protection: Engineering measures
 Physical & Chemical Properties: Multiple Properties
 SECTION 16 Other information: Further information