



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**MATERION**

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

**Name of the substance** Beryl Ore  
**Identification number** 215-101-7 (EC number)  
**Registration number** -  
**Document number** D04  
**Synonyms** None.  
**Issue date** 28-October-2019  
**Version number** 03  
**Revision date** 29-April-2021  
**Supersedes date** 25-January-2021

### 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  
Manufacture of basic metals, including alloys  
Scientific research and development

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data 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

**Uses advised against** Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)  
Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)

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## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The substance 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

Carcinogenicity Category 1A H350 - May cause cancer.

## Hazard summary

May cause cancer. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Occupational exposure to the substance or mixture may cause adverse health effects. The material as sold in solid form is generally not considered hazardous. However, if the process involves grinding, melting, cutting or any other process that causes a release of dust or fumes, hazardous levels of airborne particulate could be generated.

## 2.2. Label elements

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

**Contains:** Beryl Ore

**Hazard pictograms**



**Signal word** Danger

**Hazard statements**

H350 May cause cancer.

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Response**

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Storage**

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 +1.216.383.4019.

## 2.3. Other hazards

Not a PBT or vPvB substance or mixture.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

#### General information

Chemical name	%	CAS-No. / EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Index No.	Notes
Beryl Ore	100	1302-52-9 215-101-7	-	-	#

**Classification:** Carc. 1A;H350

## 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.

### 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

May cause allergic skin 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

Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

#### Special protective equipment for firefighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

#### Special firefighting procedures

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

### Specific methods

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### For non-emergency personnel

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

#### For emergency responders

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see section 8. For waste disposal, see section 13.

## 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. Avoid prolonged exposure. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Store in tightly closed container. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

### 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

Material	Type	Value
Beryl Ore (CAS 1302-52-9)	Ceiling	0,002 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA	0,001 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

Material	Type	Value	Form
Beryl Ore (CAS 1302-52-9)	TWA	0,0002 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction.

## 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.

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

### 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

<b>- Hand protection</b>	Wear gloves to prevent contact with particulate or solutions. Wear gloves to prevent metal cuts and skin abrasions during handling.
<b>- Other</b>	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.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	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.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	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

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid.
<b>Form</b>	Hexagonal prisms
<b>Colour</b>	Various.
<b>Odour</b>	None.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not applicable.
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	1650 °C (3002 °F) / Not applicable.
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	None known.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	
<b>Flammability limit - lower (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability limit - upper (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit - lower (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit – upper (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relative density</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Insoluble.
<b>Solubility (other)</b>	Soluble in acids and strong bases
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not oxidising.

## 9.2. Other information

Density	2,64 g/cm <sup>3</sup> estimated
Molecular formula	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -SiO <sub>2</sub> -BeO
Molecular weight	537,5 g/mol

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
10.2. Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials.
10.5. Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising 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	Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Skin contact	No adverse effects due to skin contact are expected.
Eye contact	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
Ingestion	May cause discomfort if swallowed. However, ingestion is not likely to be a primary route of occupational exposure.

**Symptoms** Exposure may cause temporary irritation, redness, or discomfort.

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Not known.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Respiratory sensitisation	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Skin sensitisation	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer.

#### IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Beryl Ore (CAS 1302-52-9) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Aspiration hazard	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.
Mixture versus substance information	No information available.
Other information	Not available.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification for hazardous to the aquatic environment, is not possible.
12.2. Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the degradability of this substance.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log K <sub>ow</sub> )	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** Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

**EU waste code** The Waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

**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.

**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**

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.**

Beryl Ore (CAS 1302-52-9)

**Other EU regulations**

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

Not listed.

**Other regulations**

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation) as amended. This Safety Data Sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended.

**National regulations**

According to Directive 92/85/EEC as amended, pregnant women should not work with the product, if there is the least risk of exposure.

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. Follow national regulation on the protection of workers from the risks of exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work, in accordance with Directive 2004/37/EC, 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**

Not applicable.

**Full text of any H-statements not written out in full under Sections 2 to 15**

H350 May cause cancer.

**Revision information**

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection: Appropriate engineering controls

**Training information**

Follow training instructions when handling this material.

**Disclaimer**

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