



1. Identification

Product identifier Beryllium Nitrate

Other means of identification

SDS number M22

CAS number 13597-99-4

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer

Company name Materion Brush Inc.

Address 6070 Parkland Boulevard
Mayfield Heights, OH 44124
United States

Telephone 1.800.862.4118

Website www.materion.com

E-mail ehs@materion.com

Contact person Theodore Knudson

Emergency phone number 1.800.862.4118

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Oxidizing solids Category 2

Health hazards Acute toxicity, oral Category 3

Acute toxicity, inhalation Category 2

Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2

Sensitization, skin Category 1

Carcinogenicity (inhalation) Category 1B

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.

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement In contact with water releases flammable gas. Toxic if swallowed. Fatal if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer by inhalation. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

| | |
|--|---|
| Response | If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor. |
| Storage | Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| Disposal | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. |
| Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) | None known. |
| Supplemental 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 +1.800.862.4118.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substances

| Chemical name | Common name and synonyms | CAS number | % |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----|
| Beryllium Nitrate | | 13597-99-4 | 100 |

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/effects, acute and delayed | May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. |
| Indication of 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." |

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 products in article form. First aid measures provided are related to particulate containing beryllium.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media The product is non-combustible. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Not applicable.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus. Wear suitable protective equipment.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Do not use water to extinguish fires around operations involving molten metal due to the potential for steam explosions.

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.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures In solid form this material poses no special clean-up problems. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

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.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Keep locked-up. Avoid contact with acids and alkalis. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

| Material | Type | Value |
|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4) | STEL | 0.002 mg/m3 (as beryllium) |
| | TWA | 0.0002 mg/m3 (as beryllium) |

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

| Material | Type | Value | Form |
|------------------------------------|------|--|------|
| Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4) | TWA | 0.00005 mg/m3 (as Inhalable fraction. beryllium) | |

US. California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5155. Airborne Contaminants

| Material | Type | Value |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--|
| Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4) | Ceiling | 0.025 mg/m ³ (as beryllium) |
| | PEL | 0.0002 mg/m ³ (as beryllium) |
| | STEL | 0.002 mg/m ³ |
| | TWA | 0.0001 mg/m ³ |

Biological limit values

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

Exposure guidelines

On July 14, 2020, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued the final Beryllium Standard for General Industry (29 CFR 1910.1024) which includes a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 0.2 µg/m³ as an 8-hour TWA. The Preamble to the OSHA Beryllium Standards in 29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915 and 1926 states: "OSHA concludes that exposure to beryllium constitutes a significant risk of material impairment to health and that the final rule will substantially lower that risk. The Agency considers the level of risk remaining at the new TWA PEL to still be significant. However, OSHA did not adopt a lower TWA PEL because the Agency could not demonstrate technological feasibility of a lower TWA PEL. The Agency has adopted the STEL and ancillary provisions of the rule to further reduce the remaining significant risk."

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. 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. Information on the BWPM can be found at www.berylliumsafety.com or by contacting Materion at +1 800.862.4118.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH®) is a scientific body that has developed guidelines for all listed substances. In its development documents, the ACGIH® states that "Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices represent conditions under which ACGIH® believes that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse health effects. They are not fine lines between safe and dangerous exposures, nor are they a relative index of toxicology."

Specific genetic factors have been identified and shown to increase an individual's susceptibility to CBD. Medical testing is available to detect those genetic factors in individuals.

Appropriate engineering controls

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.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

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

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.

General hygiene considerations Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Solid.

Form Crystalline.

Color White. Yellow.

Odor Nitrogen Pentoxide Odor.

Odor threshold Not applicable.

pH Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point 140.9 °F (60.5 °C) / Not applicable.

Initial boiling point and boiling range Not applicable.

Flash point Not applicable.

Evaporation rate Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas) Flammable gas.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Explosive limit - lower (%) Not applicable.

Explosive limit - upper (%) Not applicable.

Vapor pressure Not applicable.

Vapor density Not applicable.

Relative density Not applicable.

Solubility(ies)

Solubility (water) Soluble.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature Not applicable.

Decomposition temperature Not applicable.

Viscosity Not applicable.

Other information

Density Not available.

Molecular formula Be₂H-N-O₃

Molecular weight 133.03 g/mol

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity Not available.

Chemical stability Not available.

Possibility of hazardous reactions Not available.

Conditions to avoid Not available.

Incompatible materials Not available.

Hazardous decomposition products Not available.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation May cause sensitization 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.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics Respiratory disorder.

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 Not likely, due to the form of the product.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Harmful in contact with eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

ACGIH sensitization

BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS, SOLUBLE AND INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS, AS BE, INHALABLE FRACTION (CAS 13597-99-4) Respiratory sensitization

Respiratory sensitization May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.

Carcinogenicity Cancer hazard.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4) Cancer

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4) Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity Not classified.

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 lack of data the classification is not possible.

Chronic effects Hazardous by OSHA criteria. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Further information Symptoms may be delayed.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

| Product | Species | Test Results |
|------------------------------------|---------|---|
| Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4) | | |
| Aquatic | | |
| Acute | | |
| Fish | LC50 | Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>) 0.15 mg/l, 96 hours |

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

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential Not available.

Mobility in soil Not available.

Other adverse effects Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions 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.

Waste from residues / unused products 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.

14. Transport information

DOT

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| UN number | UN2464 |
| UN proper shipping name | Beryllium nitrate |
| Transport hazard class(es) | |
| Class | 5.1 |
| Subsidiary risk | 6.1(PGI, II) |
| Label(s) | 5.1, 6.1 |
| Packing group | II |
| Special precautions for user | Not available. |
| Special provisions | IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33 |
| Packaging exceptions | 152 |
| Packaging non bulk | 212 |
| Packaging bulk | 242 |

IATA

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| UN number | UN2464 |
| UN proper shipping name | Beryllium nitrate |
| Transport hazard class(es) | |
| Class | 5.1 |
| Subsidiary risk | 6.1(PGI, II) |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazards | No. |
| ERG Code | 5P |
| Special precautions for user | Not available. |
| Other information | |
| Passenger and cargo aircraft | Allowed with restrictions. |
| Cargo aircraft only | Allowed with restrictions. |

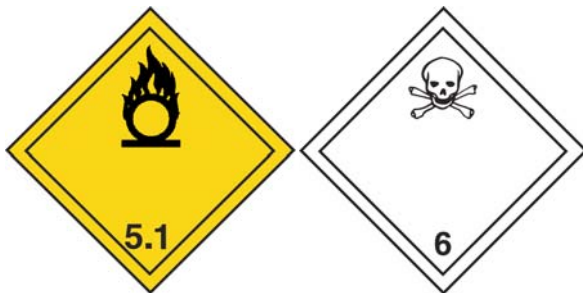
IMDG

UN number UN2464
UN proper shipping name BERYLLIUM NITRATE
Transport hazard class(es)
Class 5.1
Subsidiary risk 6.1(PGI, II)
Packing group II
Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant No.
EmS F-A, S-Q
Special precautions for user Not available.

DOT



IATA; IMDG



15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is listed on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4) Listed.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4) Cancer
lung effects (CBD and acute beryllium disease)
beryllium sensitization
respiratory tract irritation

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

Classified hazard categories
Oxidizer (liquid, solid, or gas)
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitization
Carcinogenicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

| Chemical name | CAS number | % by wt. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Beryllium Nitrate | 13597-99-4 | 100 |

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 112(r) (40 CFR 68.130)
Hazardous substance
Priority pollutant
Toxic pollutant

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
Not regulated.

US state regulations

California Proposition 65



WARNING: WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4)

Listed: October 1, 1987

US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3, subd. (a))

Beryllium Nitrate (CAS 13597-99-4)

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 04-25-2016

Revision date 03-17-2021

Version # 05

Further information
Transportation Emergency
Call Chemtrec at:
US: 800.424.9300
International: 703.741.5970
Spain: 900.868.538
Switzerland: 0800.564.402
Chemtrec's toll free, mobile-enabled number in Germany – 0800 1817059
South Korea Toll-free Number – 080-880-0468

Other information Revised information in Section 8.

Disclaimer
This document has been prepared using data from sources considered to be technically reliable and the information is believed to be correct. Materion makes no warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy of the information contained herein. Materion cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its products may be used and the actual conditions of use are beyond its control. The user is responsible to evaluate all available information when using this product for any particular use and to comply with all Federal, State, Provincial and Local laws, statutes and regulations.