PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

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

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name or designation of the mixture	Vit1b
Registration number	-
Document number	M34
Synonyms	Vit1b-X, Liquidmetal® Alloy LM1b, Liquidmetal® Alloy LM1b-X, LM1b, LM1b-X
Issue date	04-February-2016
Version number	03
Revision date	06-May-2021
Supersedes date	21-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 fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment 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	Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen) Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)

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

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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

Health hazards

Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2	
Skin sensitisation	Category 1	H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B	H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation.
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

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

2.2. Label elements

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

Contains: Beryllium, COPPER FLAKES (COATED WITH ALIPHATIC ACID), NICKEL POWDER; [PARTICLE DIAMETER < 1MM], Titanium, ZIRCONIUM POWDER, DRY (NON PYROPHORIC)

Hazard pictograms

Signal word Danger

Hazard statements

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

Precautionary statements

Prevention

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

Response

P302 + P350	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.
P320	Specific treatment is urgent (see this label).
P330	Rinse mouth.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison centre/doctor.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage

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

Disposal

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

Supplemental label information For further information, please contact the Product Stewardship Department at +1.216.383.4019.

2.3. Other hazards None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

General information

Chemical name	%	CAS-No. / EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Index No.	Notes
ZIRCONIUM POWDER, DRY (NON PYROPHORIC)	63,5 - 80	7440-67-7 231-176-9	-	040-002-00-9	
Classification: Flam. Sol. 2;H228, Pyr. Sol. 1;H250, Self-heat. 1;H251, Water-React. 2;H261, Skin Irrit. 2;H315, Skin Sens. 1;H317, Eye Irrit. 2;H319, STOT SE 3;H335, STOT RE 1;H372					T
COPPER FLAKES (COATED WITH ALIPHATIC ACID)	7 - 15	7440-50-8 231-159-6	01-2119480154-42-0080	-	
Classification: -					
NICKEL POWDER; [PARTICLE DIAMETER < 1MM]	6 - 14	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					7,S
Titanium	5 - 13	7440-32-6 231-142-3	-	-	
Classification: -					
Beryllium	2 - 4,5	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					

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. 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.

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."

The effects of continued low exposure to beryllium are unknown for individuals who are sensitizec to beryllium or who have a diagnosis of chronic beryllium disease. It is generally recommended that persons who are sensitized to beryllium or who have CBD terminate their occupational exposure to beryllium.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

General fire hazards Not available.

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water to extinguish fires around operations involving molten metal due to the potential for steam explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture Not available.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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

Special firefighting procedures Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Water runoff can cause environmental damage.

Specific methods Pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn by firefighters or any other persons potentially exposed to the particulate released during or after a fire.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel In solid form this material poses no special clean-up problems. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up.

For emergency responders Not available.

6.2. Environmental precautions Avoid release to the environment. In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

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

6.4. Reference to other sections For personal protection, see section 8 of the PIS. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the PIS.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Keep locked-up. Avoid contact with acids and alkalies. Avoid contact with oxidising agents.

7.3. Specific end use(s) Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

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

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0,005 mg/m3	
COPPER FLAKES (COATED WITH ALIPHATIC ACID) (CAS 7440-50-8)	STEL	2 mg/m3	Dust.
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust.
		0,2 mg/m3	Fume.
NICKEL POWDER; [PARTICLE DIAMETER < 1MM] (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	1 mg/m3	
ZIRCONIUM POWDER, DRY (NON PYROPHORIC) (CAS 7440-67-7)	STEL	10 mg/m3	
	TWA	5 mg/m3	

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/m3	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. Whenever possible, the use of local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls is the preferred method of controlling exposure to airborne particulate. Where utilized, exhaust inlets to the ventilation system must be positioned as close as possible to the source of airborne generation. Avoid disruption of the airflow in the area of a local exhaust inlet by equipment such as a man-cooling fan. Check ventilation equipment regularly to ensure it is functioning properly. Provide training on the use and operation of ventilation to all users. Use qualified professionals to design and install ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Various shapes.
Colour	Metallic.
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 applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.

Explosive limit – upper (%)	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	0,39 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 available.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising.
9.2. Other information	
Density	7,00 g/cm3 estimated
Specific gravity	7 estimated

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

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

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

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

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
NICKEL POWDER; [PARTICLE DIAMETER < 1MM] (CAS 7440-02-0)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Aspiration hazard	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Mixture versus substance information	Not available.
Other information	Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Product		Species	Test Results
Vit1b			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Fish	LC50	Fish	0,2163 mg/l, 96 hours estimated
Components		**Species**	**Test Results**
COPPER FLAKES (COATED WITH ALIPHATIC ACID) (CAS 7440-50-8)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Blue crab (Callinectes sapidus)	0,0031 mg/l
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	0,0219 - 0,0446 mg/l, 96 hours
NICKEL POWDER; [PARTICLE DIAMETER < 1MM] (CAS 7440-02-0)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
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.

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR

14.1. - 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 FLAKES (COATED WITH ALIPHATIC ACID) (CAS 7440-50-8)
NICKEL POWDER; [PARTICLE DIAMETER < 1MM] (CAS 7440-02-0)

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

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)
NICKEL POWDER; [PARTICLE DIAMETER < 1MM] (CAS 7440-02-0)
ZIRCONIUM POWDER, DRY (NON PYROPHORIC) (CAS 7440-67-7)

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 FLAKES (COATED WITH ALIPHATIC ACID) (CAS 7440-50-8)
ZIRCONIUM POWDER, DRY (NON PYROPHORIC) (CAS 7440-67-7)

National regulations	Follow national regulation for work with chemical agents.
15.2. Chemical safety assessment	Not available.

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 calculatior methods and test data, if available.
Full text of any H-statements not written out in full under Sections 2 to 15	H228 Flammable solid. H250 Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

H251 Self-heating: may catch fire.
H261 In contact with water releases flammable gases.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H350i May cause cancer by inhalation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H372 Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H372 Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Revision information

SECTION 2: Hazards identification: Prevention
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection: Appropriate engineering controls

Training information

Follow training instructions when handling this material.

Disclaimer

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

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