



1. Identification

Product identifier Copper Beryllium Wrought Alloy

Other means of identification

SDS number A10

Synonyms Beryllium Copper, Copper Beryllium, BeCu, CuBe, Alloy 10, Alloy 10X (C17500); Alloy 165 (17000); Alloy 170; Alloy 171 (C17450), Alloy C717 (C71700), Brush 60®, BrushForm® 47, BrushForm® 65 (C17460); Alloy 174 (C17400), (C17410), (C17420); Alloy 25, Alloy 190, BrushForm® 290 (C17200); Alloy 3 (C17510); Alloy 310; Alloy 390®; Alloy 390E, MoldMAX®, PROtherm®, WeldPak®, EtchMet™, Alloy 172

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer

Company name Materion Brush Inc.

Address 6070 Parkland Boulevard
Mayfield Heights, OH 44124
United States

Telephone .216.383.4019

Website www.materion.com

E-mail Materion-PS@materion.com

Contact person Product Stewardship Director

Emergency phone number .216.383.4019

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards

Sensitization, skin	Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 1
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 May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation. May cause cancer.

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. Do not breathe dust/fume. 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 on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center/doctor. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

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

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Copper		7440-50-8	96.3 - 99.5
Cobalt		7440-48-4	0 - 2.7
Nickel		7440-02-0	0 - 2.2
Beryllium		7440-41-7	0.15 - 2
Zirconium		7440-67-7	0 - 0.5

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."

The effects of continued low exposure to beryllium are unknown for individuals who are sensitized 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.

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

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

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.

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.

General fire hazards

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

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. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

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

The following constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Components	Type	Value
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	STEL	0.002 mg/m ³
	TWA	0.0002 mg/m ³

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	PEL	0.1 mg/m ³	Dust and fume.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	PEL	1 mg/m ³	Dust and mist.
		0.1 mg/m ³	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	PEL	1 mg/m ³	

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0.00005 mg/m ³ (as Inhalable fraction. beryllium)	
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.02 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m ³	Dust and mist.
		0.2 mg/m ³	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	1.5 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction.
Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7)	STEL	10 mg/m ³	
	TWA	5 mg/m ³	

NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values, as amended

Components	Type	Value
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	IDLH	4 mg/m ³
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	IDLH	20 mg/m ³
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	IDLH	100 mg/m ³
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	IDLH	10 mg/m ³
Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7)	IDLH	25 mg/m ³

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards Recommended Exposure Limits (REL)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.05 mg/m ³	Dust and fume.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m ³	Dust and mist.
		0.1 mg/m ³	Fume.

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards Recommended Exposure Limits (REL)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	0.015 mg/m3	
Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7)	STEL	10 mg/m3	
	TWA	5 mg/m3	

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

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	Ceiling	0.025 mg/m3 (as beryllium)	
	PEL	0.0002 (as beryllium)	
	STEL	0.002 mg/m3	
	TWA	0.0001 mg/m3	
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	PEL	0.02 mg/m3	Dust and fume.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	PEL	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
		0.1 mg/m3	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	PEL	0.5 mg/m3	

Biological limit values**ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)**

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	15 µg/l	Cobalt	Urine	*
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	5 µg/l	Nickel	Urine	*

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

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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Solid.
Form	Various shapes.
Color	Copper.
Odor	None.
Odor threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	> 1600 - < 1960 °F (> 871.11 - < 1071.11 °C) / Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	None known.
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)	Insoluble
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Other information	
Density	8.80 g/cm ³ estimated
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	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.

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 7440-41-7) Respiratory sensitization

Cobalt and inorganic compounds, inhalable fraction, as Co (CAS 7440-48-4) Dermal sensitization

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 (CAS 7440-41-7) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7) Cancer

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7) Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4) Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

Reasonably Anticipated to be a 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 The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Product		Species	Test Results
Copper Beryllium Wrought Alloy			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Fish	LC50	Fish	0.0326 mg/l, 96 hours estimated
Components		Species	Test Results
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Crustacea	EC50	Blue crab (<i>Callinectes sapidus</i>)	0.0031 mg/l
Fish	LC50	Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)	0.02 mg/l, 96 hours
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	0.06 mg/l, 4 days

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

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.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

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

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
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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)

Not listed.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	Cancer lung effects (CBD and acute beryllium disease) beryllium sensitization respiratory tract irritation
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Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 No (Exempt)

Hazardous chemical

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.15 - 2
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0 - 2.7
Copper	7440-50-8	96.3 - 99.5
Nickel	7440-02-0	0 - 2.2

Other federal regulations

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

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

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

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Contains component(s) regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Cobalt, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	Listed: October 1, 1987
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	Listed: July 1, 1992
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	Listed: October 1, 1989

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

Issue date 12-01-2015
Revision date 03-05-2025
Version # 08

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

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Revision information

First-aid measures: Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Toxicological Information: Toxicological Property Data