MATERION

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites
Offshore industries
Manufacture of basic metals, including alloys
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 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

Recommended restrictions Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
Casting, grinding or polishing of beryllium-containing alloys by artists;
Casting, grinding or polishing of beryllium-containing alloys for dental crowns, appliances or prosthetics;
Casting, grinding or polishing of beryllium-containing alloys for jewelry.
Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer

Company name Materion Brush Inc.
Address 6070 Parkland Boulevard
Mayfield Heights, OH 44124
United States
Telephone +1.216.383.4019
Website www.materion.com
E-mail ehs@materion.com
Contact person Theodore Knudson

Emergency phone number See Section 16.

2. Hazards identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards

Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
Sensitization, respiratory	Category 1
Sensitization, skin	Category 1A
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 1 (Respiratory system)

Environmental hazards

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 1

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement Toxic if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs (Respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. 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. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wear respiratory protection.

Response IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse mouth. 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 experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor. If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center/doctor. Specific treatment is urgent (see this label). If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Collect spillage.

Storage Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification None known.

Supplemental information Contains Cobalt, Nickel, Beryllium. May produce an allergic reaction.
Exposure to the elements listed in Section 3 by inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact can occur when melting, casting, dross handling, pickling, chemical cleaning, heat treating, abrasive cutting, welding, grinding, sanding, polishing, milling, crushing, or otherwise heating or abrading the surface of this material in a manner which generates particulate.

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

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture

Hazardous components

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

Non-hazardous components

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Zirconium		7440-67-7	0 - 0.3

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center or doctor/physician. 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	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. In case of eczema or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and take along these instructions. 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	Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. 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. Rinse mouth. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. 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. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Difficulty in breathing. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed. 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. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. 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	Powder. Dry sand. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. The product is non-combustible.
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	During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.
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

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe dust. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS. In solid form this material poses no special clean-up problems.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). This product is miscible in water. Prevent product from entering drains. Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.

Large Spills: Wet down with water and dike for later disposal. Shovel the material into waste container. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. 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

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe dust. Do not taste or swallow. 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. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Handle and open container with care. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

CAUTION Store locked up. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination. Store in tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

India. OELs. The Factories Act, The Second Schedule: Permissible Levels of Certain Chemical Substances in the Work Environment

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0.002 mg/m3	
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	0.2 mg/m3	Fume.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0.00005 mg/m3 (as beryllium)	Inhalable fraction.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
		0.2 mg/m3	Fume.
Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7)	TWA	5 mg/m3	

Biological limit values

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

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.
Good general ventilation 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.
Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
General ventilation normally adequate. Provide eyewash station.
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 safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). 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 appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Wear gloves to prevent contact with particulate or solutions. Wear gloves to prevent metal cuts and skin abrasions during handling.

Other

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended. 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	Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.
General hygiene considerations	Observe any medical surveillance requirements. Keep away from food and drink. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Solid. Various shapes.
Color	Copper.
Odor	Not applicable.
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)	Not flammable
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.
Vapor pressure	0.77 hPa Not applicable estimated
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Relative density	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Not applicable.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Other information	
Density	8.80 g/cm3 estimated
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Flammability	Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing.
Specific gravity	8.8 estimated

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	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Avoid temperatures exceeding the decomposition temperature. Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents. Do not mix with other chemicals.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Fatal if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin contact	Irritating to skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. May cause respiratory irritation. Difficulty in breathing. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Fatal if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Harmful if swallowed.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not likely, due to the form of the product.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

ACGIH sensitization

Cobalt and inorganic compounds, 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	Irritating to skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.
Carcinogenicity	Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Hazardous by WHMIS criteria. Cancer hazard.

ACGIH Carcinogens

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	A2 Suspected human carcinogen.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	Carcinogenic to humans. 1
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	Possibly carcinogenic to humans. 2B
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	Possibly carcinogenic to humans. 2B

India OELs: Carcinogen category

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	Suspected carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity	This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.
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	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible. May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	Not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Hazardous by WHMIS criteria. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated absorption may cause disorder of central nervous system, liver, kidneys and blood. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung injury.

Further information Symptoms may be delayed.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous.

Product		Species	Test Results
Copper Beryllium Wrought Alloy			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia	0.1746 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Fish	2.5673 mg/l, 96 hours
Acute			
Fish	LC50	Fish	0.0326 mg/l, 96 hours estimated
Components		**Species**	**Test Results**
Copper (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 (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.

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

Bioaccumulative potential No data available.

Mobility in soil No data available.

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.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Material should be recycled if possible. Disposal recommendations are based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Waste from residues / unused products 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 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

ADR

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

RID

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Controlled Narcotic & Psychotropic Precursors List

Not regulated

CWC (Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2000, Schedules 1-3)

Not regulated

Hazardous Chemicals, Schedule 2: Threshold Quantities at an Isolated Storage (Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules 1989, as amended).

Not regulated

Hazardous Chemicals, Schedule 3: Threshold Quantities in an Industrial Installation (Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules 1989, as amended).

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

List of Hazardous Chemicals (Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, Schedule I (Part II)).

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)
Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7)

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) (Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000, Schedule 1).

Not regulated

International regulations

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.

Stockholm Convention

Not applicable.

Rotterdam Convention

Not applicable.

Montreal Protocol

Not applicable.

Kyoto protocol

Not applicable.

Basel Convention

Not applicable.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
Taiwan	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

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

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

Issue date	06-14-2023
Revision date	08-28-2023
Version #	03
Further information	HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.

References

GOST 19433-88. Dangerous goods. Classification and marking.
GOST 12.1.004-91. Occupational safety standards system. Fire safety. General requirements.
GOST 12.1.044-89. Occupational safety standards system. Fire and explosion hazard of substances and materials. Nomenclature of substances and materials. Nomenclature of indices and methods of their determination.
GOST 31340-2013 Labeling of chemicals. General requirements.
GOST 32419-2013 Classification of chemical products. General requirements.
GOST 30333-2007 Chemical production safety passport. General requirements.
GOST 32424-2013 Classification of chemicals for environmental hazards. General principles.
GOST 12.1.007-76 Occupational safety standard system. Noxious substances. Classification and general safety requirements.
HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity
Japan Chemical Industry Association (JCIA) GHS Guideline, June 2012
Japan Society for Occupational Health, Recommendation of Occupational Exposure Limits
Korea. Non-Toxic Chemicals List (National Institute of Environment Research (NIER) Public Notice No. 1997-10, as amended)
Korea. Observational Chemicals (Ministerial Decree of TCCL Article 6)
JIS Z 7252:2014 Classification of chemicals based on “Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)”
Korea. Accidental Release Prevention Substances (Presidential Decree of Toxic Chemical Control Law, Executive Order No. 19203)
Korea. Dangerous Substances Threshold Quantity (Presidential Decree of Dangerous Substances Safety Management Act No. 18406, Schedule 1)
JIS Z 7253:2012 Hazard communication of chemicals based on GHS – Labelling and Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
Korea. Harmful Substances Prohibited from Manufacturing (Presidential Decree on the Industrial Safety and Health Act (No. 13053), Article 29)
Korea. Harmful Substances Requiring Permission for Manufacture or Use (Presidential Decree on the Industrial Safety and Health Act (No. 13053), Article 30)
Korea. OELs. Regulation for Permitted Concentration of Hazardous Substances (Ministry of Labor (MOL) Public Notice No. 1986-45, as amended)
Taiwan. Dangerous Materials (Rules on Hazard Communication of Dangerous Materials and Toxic Materials)
Korea. Regulated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (MOE Notice No. 2001-36, March 8, 2001, as amended)
Taiwan. OELs. (Standards on Workplace Atmosphere of Dangerous and Hazardous Materials)
Korea. Prohibited Chemical Substances (TCCL Article 11)
Taiwan. Toxic Materials (Rules on Hazard Communication of Dangerous Materials and Toxic Materials)
Korea. Restricted Chemical Substances (TCCL Article 11)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL), pre-1997 List
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL), Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)
NLM: Hazardous Substances Data Base
Korea. Toxic Chemicals (TCCL Article 10)
Korea. Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Chemicals (TCCL Article 14)
Taiwan. Industrial Precursor Chemicals (Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals, MOEA Decree No. 87, as amended)
Taiwan. Toxic Chemical Substances (TCS) (List of Toxic Chemical Substances announced by the Environmental Protection Administration)
US. IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents

Disclaimer

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Revision information

Product and Company Identification: Synonyms
Physical & Chemical Properties: Multiple Properties