

Aluminum Alloys

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).
Revision Date: 09/20/2018 Date of Issue: 10/28/2014 Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Aluminum Alloys

Synonyms: Al

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use Of The Substance/Mixture: No use is specified.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Distributor

ThyssenKrupp Materials NA, Inc.

22355 W. Eleven Mile Road

Southfield, Michigan 48033

TEL: 248-233-5713

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 248-233-5713

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Resp. Sens. 1B H334

Skin Sens. 1 H317

Carc. 1B H350

Lact H362

Repr. 1A H360

STOT RE 1 H372

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see Section 16.

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA) :



GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA) :

Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA) :

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334 - May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H362 - May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) :

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe fumes, dust.
P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

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P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see Section 4 on this SDS).
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

This product is physiologically inert in its massive form. However, user-generated dust and/or fumes may pose a physiological hazard if inhaled or ingested. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. May cause an influenza-like illness. Avoid skin and eye contact with dusts to prevent mechanical irritation. User-generated dust is easily ignited and difficult to extinguish.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Aluminum	(CAS-No.) 7429-90-5	80 - 99.7	Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Water-react. 2, H261 Comb. Dust
Silicon	(CAS-No.) 7440-21-3	10 - 20	Comb. Dust
Copper	(CAS-No.) 7440-50-8	1 - 20	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Comb. Dust
Cobalt	(CAS-No.) 7440-48-4	0.1 - 10	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Resp. Sens. 1B, H334 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 Comb. Dust
Zinc oxide (ZnO)	(CAS-No.) 1314-13-2	1 - 10	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Tin	(CAS-No.) 7440-31-5	1 - 10	Comb. Dust
Manganese	(CAS-No.) 7439-96-5	1 - 10	Comb. Dust
Lead	(CAS-No.) 7439-92-1	1 - 10	Carc. 1B, H350 Lact, H362 Repr. 1A, H360 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Comb. Dust
Nickel	(CAS-No.) 7440-02-0	0 - 2.4	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Comb. Dust
Silver	(CAS-No.) 7440-22-4	0.1 - 1	Aquatic Acute 1, H400

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			Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Comb. Dust
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Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Skin Contact: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

Eye Contact: Removal of solidified molten material from the eyes requires medical assistance. Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period (at least 15 minutes) while holding the eyelids wide open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Skin sensitization. May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. During processing or physical alteration, flakes or powder cause irritation of the respiratory tract, eyes, skin, and are harmful. Molten material may release toxic, and irritating fumes.

Inhalation: Exposure may produce an allergic reaction. During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza; Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Skin Contact: Exposure may produce an allergic reaction. Contact with fumes or metal powder will irritate skin. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible.

Eye Contact: During metal processing, dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Silicon: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways. Copper: Overexposure to fumes may cause metal fume fever (chills, muscle aches, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, weakness, lassitude); metallic or sweet taste; discoloration of skin and hair. Tissue damage of mucous membranes may follow chronic dust exposure. Chronic exposure to cobalt-containing hard metal (dust or fume) can result in a serious lung disease called "hard metal lung disease", which is a type of pneumoconiosis (lung fibrosis). Zinc: Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of zinc fumes may cause "zinc shakes", an involuntary twitching of the muscles. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic. Tin: Has been shown to increase incidence of sarcoma in animal tests. Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fume may result in "stannosis", a mild form of pneumoconiosis. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension. Inhalation of Nickel compounds has been shown in studies to provide an increased incidence of cancer of the nasal cavity, lung and possibly larynx in nickel refinery workers. Silver: Chronic skin contact or ingestion of silver dust, salts or fume can result in a condition known as Argyria, a condition with bluish pigmentation of the skin and eyes.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

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SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Use Class D extinguishing agents on dusts, fines or molten metal. Use coarse water spray on chips and turnings.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water when molten material is involved, may react violently or explosively on contact with water.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Dust, chips, or ribbons can be ignited more easily, by an ignition source, by improper machining, or by spontaneous combustion if finely divided and damp.

Explosion Hazard: Product itself is not explosive but if dust is generated, dust clouds suspended in air can be explosive.

Reactivity: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present.

Firefighting Instructions: Do not breathe fumes from decomposition.

Protection During Firefighting: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion and decomposition products.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Aluminum oxides. Silicon oxides. Copper oxides.

Other Information: Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing (dust, fumes).

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Avoid creating or spreading dust.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Emergency Procedures: Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain and collect as any solid. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. If metal is in molten form allow to cool and collect as a solid. If metal is in solid form collect for re-melting purposes.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Use clean non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for Exposure Controls and Personal Protection and Section 13 for Disposal Considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Product dust is combustible. Use care during processing to minimize generation of dust. Warning! Contains lead.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling. Always wash your hands immediately after handling this product, and once again before leaving the workplace.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in original container. Store in dry protected location to prevent any moisture contact. Keep away from heat and flame.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Alkalis. Corrosive substances in contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas. When molten: water.

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Special Rules on Packaging: Store in a closed container.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in Section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Aluminum (7429-90-5)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (metal dust)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (metal-dust)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (metal-dust)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (metal-dust)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (metal-dust)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust)
Silicon (7440-21-3)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³

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Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Copper (7440-50-8)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume) 2 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist) 0.1 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	100 mg/m ³ (dust, fume and mist)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist) 0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (dust and mist) 0.6 mg/m ³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (dust and mist) 0.6 mg/m ³ (fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³ (fume) 3 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 2 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Cobalt (7440-48-4)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	15 µg/l Parameter: Cobalt - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (nonspecific)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)

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USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.06 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.06 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.06 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume) 10 mg/m ³ (dust)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume) 15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	500 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, dust) 5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)

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Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VECD (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume, respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (dust and fume, respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume) 30 mppcf (dust) 10 mg/m ³ (dust)
Tin (7440-31-5)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	4 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	100 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	4 mg/m ³ (metal)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	4 mg/m ³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	4 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Manganese (7439-96-5)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ 1 mg/m ³ (fume)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	500 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)

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Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (total dust and fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL Ceiling (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Lead (7439-92-1)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	200 µg/l Parameter: Lead - Medium: blood - Sampling time: not critical (Note: Persons applying this BEI are encouraged to counsel female workers of child-bearing age about the risk of delivering a child with a PbB (lead in blood level) over the current CDC reference value.)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	50 µg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	100 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (designated substances regulation) 0.05 mg/m ³ (applies to workplaces to which the designated substances regulation does not apply)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.45 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Nickel (7440-02-0)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.015 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³

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Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Silver (7440-22-4)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.01 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.01 mg/m ³ (dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.03 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.01 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.3 mg/m ³ (metal)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.3 mg/m ³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.3 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.03 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.01 mg/m ³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Avoid dust production. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment).

Personal Protective Equipment: Safety glasses. Gloves. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Protective clothing.



Materials for Protective Clothing: With molten material wear thermally protective clothing.

Hand Protection: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves. If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

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Eye and Face Protection: Chemical goggles or face shield.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH-approved respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits. Wear approved mask.

Thermal Hazard Protection: If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Metallic
Odor	: Odorless
Odor Threshold	: Not applicable
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: 440 - 1215 °F (226.67 - 657.22 °C)
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: Not available
Flash Point	: Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: 2.5 - 2.9 (Water = 1)
Solubility	: Insoluble in Water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see Section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Alkalis. Corrosive substances in contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas. When molten: water.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Reproductive Toxicity: May cause harm to breast-fed children. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Exposure may produce an allergic reaction. During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza; Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Exposure may produce an allergic reaction. Contact with fumes or metal powder will irritate skin. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: During metal processing, dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Silicon: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways. Copper: Overexposure to fumes may cause metal fume fever (chills, muscle aches, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, weakness, lassitude); metallic or sweet taste; discoloration of skin and hair. Tissue damage of mucous membranes may follow chronic dust exposure. Chronic exposure to cobalt-containing hard metal (dust or fume) can result in a serious lung disease called "hard metal lung disease", which is a type of pneumoconiosis (lung fibrosis). Zinc: Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of zinc fumes may cause "zinc shakes", an involuntary twitching of the muscles. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic. Tin: Has been shown to increase incidence of sarcoma in animal tests. Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fume may result in "stannosis", a mild form of pneumoconiosis. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension. Inhalation of Nickel compounds has been shown in studies to provide an increased incidence of cancer of the nasal cavity, lung and possibly larynx in nickel refinery workers. Silver: Chronic skin contact or ingestion of silver dust, salts or fume can result in a condition known as Argyria, a condition with bluish pigmentation of the skin and eyes.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Silicon (7440-21-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	3160 mg/kg
Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	6171 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 10 mg/l (Exposure time: 1 h)
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
Manganese (7439-96-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.14 mg/l/4h
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 9000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 10.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 1 h)
Silver (7440-22-4)	

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LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity, Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Lead (7439-92-1)	
IARC Group	2A
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Copper (7440-50-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.0068 - 0.0156 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.03 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 1	0.0426 (0.0426 - 0.0535) mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])
LC50 Fish 2	< 0.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 2	0.031 (0.031 - 0.054) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])
Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)	
LC50 Fish 1	780 µg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.098 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.026 mg/l (Species: Jordanella floridae)
NOEC Chronic Algae	0.0299 mg/l
Manganese (7439-96-5)	
NOEC Chronic Fish	3.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96h; Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Lead (7439-92-1)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio [semi-static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	600 µg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: water flea)
LC50 Fish 2	1.17 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	121.6 µg/l (Exposure time: 48h - Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia [static])
LC50 Fish 2	15.3 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 2	0.174 (0.174 - 0.311) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])
Silver (7440-22-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.00155 (0.00155 - 0.00293) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.00024 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	0.0062 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])

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12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Copper (7440-50-8)	
Persistence and Degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Treatment Methods: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Additional Information: Recycle the material as far as possible.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

14.4. In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Aluminum Alloys	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization
Aluminum (7429-90-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 % (dust or fume only)
Silicon (7440-21-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Copper (7440-50-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %
Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)	

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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Tin (7440-31-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Manganese (7439-96-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %
Lead (7439-92-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	10 lb no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb (only applicable if particles are < 100 µm)
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Silver (7440-22-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb < 100 um CERCLA/SARA RQ CHANGE TITLE
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Lead (7439-92-1)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Female) reproductive harm.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Male) reproductive harm.
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Aluminum (7429-90-5)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Silicon (7440-21-3)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Copper (7440-50-8)	

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U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Cobalt (7440-48-4)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Tin (7440-31-5)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Manganese (7439-96-5)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Lead (7439-92-1)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Nickel (7440-02-0)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Silver (7440-22-4)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Aluminum (7429-90-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Silicon (7440-21-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Copper (7440-50-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Cobalt (7440-48-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Aluminum Alloys

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According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Tin (7440-31-5)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Manganese (7439-96-5)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Lead (7439-92-1)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Nickel (7440-02-0)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Silver (7440-22-4)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 09/20/2018

Other Information

: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 4	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 4
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Sol. 1	Flammable solids Category 1
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Lact	Reproductive toxicity (Lact.)
Repr. 1A	Reproductive toxicity Category 1A
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Resp. Sens. 1B	Respiratory sensitization, Category 1B
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
Water-react. 2	Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases Category 2
H228	Flammable solid
H261	In contact with water releases flammable gas
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H334	May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US, Mex)