1. Product and Company Identification

Material name: Yellow Brass Alloys
Revision date: 06-30-2011
Version #: 03
CAS #: Mixture
Product code: C85200, C85300, C85400, C85500, C85700, C85800, C36000
MSDS Number: 13
Product use: Manufacturing
Manufacturer/Supplier: Concast Metal Products Company
131 Myoma Road (PO Box 816) Mars, PA 16046
dpl@concast.com or adk@concast.com
Telephone 1-800-626-7071
Contact Person: Dominic LeMaire or Andy Krowsoski

Emergency: 1-800-424-9300
Chemtrec (24-hrs)

2. Hazards Identification

Physical state: Solid.
Appearance: Tubes, Solids & Turnings.
Emergency overview: WARNING
Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Possible reproductive hazard - contains material that may cause adverse reproductive effects. Possible cancer hazard - may cause cancer based on animal data. May cause allergic skin reaction. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes.

OSHA regulatory status: This product is considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).

Potential health effects

Routes of exposure: Inhalation. Skin contact. Eye contact. Ingestion.

Eyes: Molten material will produce thermal burns. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to the eyes.

Skin: Dust may irritate skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. Hot or molten material may produce thermal burns. Workers allergic to nickel may develop eczema or rashes.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

Ingestion: Not relevant, due to the form of the product in its manufactured and shipped state. However, harmful if swallowed.

Target organs: Lungs. Reproductive system. Respiratory system.

Chronic effects: Heating above the melting point releases metallic oxides which may cause metal fume fever by inhalation. The symptoms are shivering, fever, malaise and muscular pain. Lead is accumulated in the body and may cause damage to the brain and nervous system after prolonged exposure. May adversely affect the developing fetus based on animal data. Contains nickel, which can cause lung or nasal cancer. Long-term breathing of this material may cause chronic lung disease. Prolonged and repeated overexposure to dust and fumes can lead to benign pneumoconiosis (stannosis). The effects might be delayed.

Signs and symptoms: Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Coughing. Shortness of breath. Wheezing. Sensitization. The principal symptoms of lead poisoning are gastro-intestinal or central nervous system disturbances and anemia.

Potential environmental effects: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>58-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7439-92-1 0.8-1.5 Lead
7440-31-5 0.5-1.5 Tin
7440-02-0 0-1 Nickel

Composition comments
All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. The alloy contains additional alloying elements at concentrations below disclosure requirements. At temperatures above the melting point the alloys may liberate fumes containing oxides of alloying elements.

4. First Aid Measures

First aid procedures

Eye contact
Do not rub eyes. Remove any contact lenses. Flush eyes thoroughly with water, taking care to rinse under eyelids. If irritation persists, continue flushing for 15 minutes, rinsing from time to time under eyelids. If discomfort continues, consult a physician.

Skin contact
Contact with dust: Wash skin with soap and water. In case of allergic reaction or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and bring along these instructions. In case of contact with hot or molten product, cool rapidly with water and seek immediate medical attention. Do not attempt to remove molten product from skin because skin will tear easily. Cuts or abrasions should be treated promptly with thorough cleansing of the affected area.

Inhalation
In case of exposure to fumes or particulates: Get medical attention if discomfort persists.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth thoroughly if dust is ingested. Only induce vomiting at the instruction of medical personnel. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Notes to physician
Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.

General advice
Get medical attention if any discomfort develops. Seek medical attention for all burns, regardless how minor they may seem. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable properties
Solid metal is not flammable; however, finely divided metallic dust or powder may form an explosive mixture with air. In a fire, nickel may form nickel carbonyl, a highly toxic substance and known carcinogen.

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Special powder against metal fires. Dry sand.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Do not use water or halogenated extinguishing media. Do not use water on molten metal: Explosion hazard could result.

Protection of firefighters

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire. Selection of respiratory protection for fire fighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions
Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Hazardous combustion products
Metal oxides. Aluminium oxides.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions
Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

Environmental precautions
Avoid release to the environment. Do not contaminate water.

Methods for containment
Not applicable.

Methods for cleaning up
Avoid dust formation. Allow spilled material to solidify and scrape up with shovels into a suitable container for recycle or disposal. Collect dust using a vacuum cleaner equipped with HEPA filter. If not possible, gently moisten dust before it is collected with shovel, broom or the like. The vacuum cleaner should be explosion-proofed. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Other information
Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling
Follow special national provisions related to work with lead and its compounds. Pregnant women should not work with the product, if there is the least risk of lead exposure. Welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations may generate fumes and dusts of metal oxides. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with sharp edges and hot surfaces. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eyes. Avoid generation and spreading of dust and fumes. Avoid contact with hot or molten material. Dust clouds may be explosive under certain conditions. Take precautionary measures against static discharges when there is a risk of dust explosion. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment if airborne dust levels are high. To prevent and minimize fire or explosion risk from static accumulation and discharge, effectively bond and/or ground product transfer system. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not use water on molten metal. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Keep the workplace clean. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Storage
Keep dry. Store away from incompatible materials.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (7440-50-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2 mg/m3</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (7439-92-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (7440-02-0)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1.5 mg/m3</td>
<td>Inhalable fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (7440-31-5)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (7440-50-8)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (7439-92-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (7440-02-0)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (7440-31-5)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (7440-50-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2 mg/m3</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (7439-92-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (7440-02-0)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1.5 mg/m3</td>
<td>Inhalable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (7440-31-5)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (7440-50-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2 mg/m3</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (7439-92-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (7440-02-0)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (7440-31-5)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada. Ontario OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (7440-50-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2 mg/m3</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (7439-92-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (7440-02-0)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Inhalable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (7440-31-5)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canada. Quebec OELS. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (7440-50-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2 mg/m³</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (7439-92-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (7440-02-0)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (7440-31-5)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (7440-50-8)</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (7439-92-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.15 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust and fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (7440-02-0)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (7440-31-5)</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Engineering controls
Provide adequate ventilation. Observe Occupational Exposure Limits and minimize the risk of inhalation of dust. Ventilate as needed to control airborne dust. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment if airborne dust levels are high. Special ventilation should be used to convey finely divided metallic dust generated by grinding, sawing etc., in order to eliminate explosion hazards. Follow the schedule for workplace measurements when working with lead and its compounds.

Personal protective equipment

**Eye / face protection**
Wear dust-resistant safety goggles where there is danger of eye contact. In addition to safety glasses or goggles, a welding helmet with appropriate shaded shield is required during welding, burning, or brazing. A face shield is recommended, in addition to safety glasses or goggles, during sawing, grinding, or machining.

**Skin protection**
Wear suitable protective gloves to prevent cuts and abrasions. When material is heated, wear gloves to protect against thermal burns. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier. Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory protection**
When engineering controls are not sufficient to lower exposure levels below the applicable exposure limit, use a NIOSH approved respirator for dusts. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Seek advice from local supervisor. In case of inadequate ventilation or risk of inhalation of dust, use suitable respiratory equipment with particle filter.

**General hygiene considerations**
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 uniforms should be laundered separately from other clothing to prevent potential cross-contamination. If possible, an industrial laundry service should be used to eliminate the possibility of contaminating the home environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

**Appearance**
Tubes, Solids & Turnings.

**Color**
Yellow.

**Odor**
None.

**Odor threshold**
Not available.

**Physical state**
Solid.

**Form**
Solid. Tubes, Solids & Turnings.

**pH**
Not available.

**Melting point**
1725.8 °F (941 °C)

**Freezing point**
Not available.

**Boiling point**
Not available.

**Flash point**
Not available.

**Evaporation rate**
Not available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability limits in air, upper, % by volume</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability limits in air, lower, % by volume</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility (water)</td>
<td>Insoluble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk density</td>
<td>0.304 lb/in³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

**Chemical stability**

Massive metal is stable and non reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

**Conditions to avoid**

Contact with incompatible materials. Contact with acids will release flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid dust formation. Dust clouds may be explosive under certain conditions.

**Incompatible materials**


**Hazardous decomposition products**

Welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations may generate dusts and fumes of metal oxides. Lead oxide fumes may be formed at elevated temperatures. Aluminium oxides.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Hazardous polymerization does not occur. Hot molten material will react violently with water resulting in spattering and fuming.

11. Toxicological Information

**Acute effects**

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. High concentrations of freshly formed fumes/dusts of metal oxides can produce symptoms of metal fume fever.

**Local effects**

May cause irritation through mechanical abrasion.

**Sensitization**

May cause allergic skin reaction.

**Chronic effects**

May adversely affect the developing fetus based on animal data. Prolonged and repeated overexposure to dust and fumes can lead to benign pneumoconiosis (stannosis). Chronic inhalation of metallic oxide dust/fume may cause metal fume fever. Lead may produce maternal toxicity, toxicity to the fetus, and adverse effects to blood, bone marrow, central/peripheral nervous systems, kidney, liver, and reproductive system.

**Carcinogenicity**

Possible cancer hazard - may cause cancer based on animal data.

**ACGIH Carcinogens**

- Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
- Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) A5 Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

**IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity**

- Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

**US NTP Report on Carcinogens: Anticipated carcinogen**

- Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Anticipated carcinogen.
- Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Anticipated carcinogen.

**US NTP Report on Carcinogens: Known carcinogen**

- Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Known carcinogen.

**Epidemiology**

Based on epidemiological studies, pre-existing pulmonary disorders may be aggravated by prolonged exposure to high concentrations of metal dust or fumes. Pre-existing skin conditions including dermatitis might be aggravated by exposure to this product.

**Mutagenicity**

No data available.

**Neurological effects**

No data available.

**Reproductive effects**

Possible reproductive hazard that may cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal data.

**Teratogenicity**

Nickel: Has shown teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
Further information

Lead is accumulated in the body and may cause damage to the brain and nervous system after prolonged exposure. Welding or plasma arc cutting of metal and alloys can generate ozone, nitric oxides and ultraviolet radiation. Ozone overexposure may result in mucous membrane irritation or pulmonary discomfort. UV radiation can cause skin erythema and welders flash.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Test Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (7439-92-1)</td>
<td>LC50 Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (Oncorhynhus mykiss):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.17 mg/l 96 Hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

The product is not biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation / Accumulation

The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)

Not available.

Mobility in environmental media

Alloys in massive forms are not mobile in the environment.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste codes

Not regulated.

Disposal instructions

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Waste from residues / unused products

Recover and recycle, if practical. Solid metal and alloys in the form of particles may be reactive. Its hazardous characteristics, including fire and explosion, should be determined prior to disposal.

Contaminated packaging

Not applicable.

14. Transport Information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

TDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

15. Regulatory Information

US federal regulations

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

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

Not regulated.

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: De minimis concentration

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) 1.0 %
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) 0.1 % Substance is not eligible for the de minimis exemption except for the purposes of supplier notification requirements.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) 0.1 %

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Reportable threshold

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) 100 LBS

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) Listed.
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Listed.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Listed.
CERCLA (Superfund) reportable quantity (lbs) (40 CFR 302.4)
- Copper: 5000
- Lead: 10
- Nickel: 100

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)
- Hazard categories
  - Immediate Hazard - Yes
  - Delayed Hazard - Yes
  - Fire Hazard - No
  - Pressure Hazard - No
  - Reactivity Hazard - No
- Section 302 extremely hazardous substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) - No
- Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) - Yes
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) (21 CFR 1308.11-15)
  - Not controlled

Canadian regulations
- This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

WHMIS status
- Controlled

WHMIS classification
- D2A - Other Toxic Effects-VERY TOXIC
- D2B - Other Toxic Effects-TOXIC

WHMIS labeling

Inventory status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country(s) or region</th>
<th>Inventory name</th>
<th>On inventory (yes/no)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Domestic Substances List (DSL)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Existing Chemicals List (ECL)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>New Zealand Inventory</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States &amp; Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

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

US - California Hazardous Substances (Director's): Listed substance
- Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) Listed.
- Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Listed.
- Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Listed.
- Tin (CAS 7440-31-5) Listed.

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance
- Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Listed.
- Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Listed.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance
- Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Listed: October 1, 1989 Carcinogenic.
US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Developmental toxin
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Listed: February 27, 1987 Developmental toxin.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Female reproductive toxin
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Listed: February 27, 1987 Female reproductive toxin.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Male reproductive toxin
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Listed: February 27, 1987 Male reproductive toxin.

US - Massachusetts RTK - Substance: Listed substance
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) Listed.
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Listed.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Listed.
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5) Listed.

US - New Jersey Community RTK (EHS Survey): Reportable threshold
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) 500 LBS
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) 500 LBS
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) 500 LBS

US - New Jersey RTK - Substances: Listed substance
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) Listed.
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Listed.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Listed.
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5) Listed.

US - Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances: All compounds of this substance are considered environmental hazards
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) LISTED
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) LISTED
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) LISTED

US - Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances: Listed substance
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) Listed.
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1) Listed.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Listed.
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5) Listed.

US - Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances: Special hazard
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Special hazard.

16. Other Information

Recommended use
Manufacturing

Recommended restrictions
Not assigned.

Further information
HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA. X - Specialized Handling

Other information
None known.

HMIS® ratings
Health: 2*
Flammability: 0
Physical hazard: 0
Personal protection: X

NFPA ratings
Health: 2
Flammability: 0
Instability: 0

Disclaimer
The information in this MSDS was obtained from industry sources that we believe to be reliable. However, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied regarding the accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use, and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use, or disposal of the product.

Issue date
06-30-2011