



FINGERSTRIP COPPER BERYLLIUM WROUGHT ALLOY

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product Detail : Copper Beryllium Wrought Alloy
 Application of the substance / the preparation: Surface Coating. For professional use only.
 Manufacturer / supplier: Holland Shielding Systems B.V.
 Jacobus Lipsweg 124
 3316 BP Dordrecht
 the Netherlands
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 Fax: +31(0)78- 204 90 08
 www.hollandshielding.com
 info@hollandshielding.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Physical hazards	Not classified	
Health hazards	Sensitization, skin	Category 1
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1
	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 1 (Respiratory system)
Environmental hazards	Not classified	
OSHA defined hazards	Not classified	

LABEL ELEMENTS

	Label elements
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement	May cause cancer by inhalation. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Prevention	Precautionary statement Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Do not breathe dust/fume. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
Response	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center/doctor. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Storage	Store locked up.
Disposal classified (HNOC)	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.
Supplemental information	Exposure to the elements listed in Section 3 by inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact can occur when melting, casting, gross handling, pickling, chemical cleaning, heat treating, abrasive cutting, welding, grinding, sanding, polishing, milling, crushing, or otherwise heating or abrading the surface of this material in a manner which generates particulate.

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS MIXTURES

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	If symptoms develop move victim to fresh air. For breathing difficulties, oxygen may be necessary. Breathing difficulty caused by inhalation of particulate requires immediate removal to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical help.
Skin contact	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Thoroughly wash skin cuts or wounds to remove all particulate debris from the wound. Seek medical attention for wounds that cannot be thoroughly cleansed. Treat skin cuts and wounds with standard first aid practices such as cleansing, disinfecting and covering to prevent wound infection and contamination before continuing work. Obtain medical help for persistent irritation. Material accidentally implanted or lodged under the skin must be removed.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
Ingestion	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treatment of Chronic Beryllium Disease: There is no known treatment which will cure chronic beryllium disease. Prednisone or other corticosteroids are the most specific treatment currently available. They are directed at suppressing the immunological reaction and can be effective in diminishing signs and symptoms of chronic beryllium disease. In cases where steroid therapy has had only partial or minimal effectiveness, other immunosuppressive agents, such as cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, or methotrexate, have been used. In view of the potential side effects of all the immunosuppressive medications, including steroids such as prednisone, they should be used only under the direct care of a physician. Other treatment, such as oxygen, inhaled steroids or bronchodilators, may be prescribed by some physicians and can be effective in selected cases. In general, treatment is reserved for cases with significant symptoms and/or significant loss of lung function. The decision about when and with what medication to treat is a judgment situation for individual physicians. In their 2014 official statement on the Diagnosis and Management of Beryllium Sensitivity and Chronic Beryllium Disease, the American Thoracic Society states that "it seems prudent for workers with BeS to avoid all future occupational exposure to beryllium."
General information	If exposed or concerned: get medical attention/advice. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. As supplied, there is no immediate medical risk with beryllium products in article form. First aid measures provided are related to particulate containing beryllium.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	The product is non-combustible. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water to extinguish fires around operations involving molten metal due to the potential for steam explosions.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Not applicable.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus. Wear suitable protective equipment.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Water runoff can cause environmental damage.
Specific methods	Pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn by firefighters or any other persons potentially exposed to the particulate released during or after a fire.



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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	In solid form this material poses no special clean-up problems. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Do not breathe dust/fume. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wear respiratory protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Keep locked-up. Avoid contact with acids and alkalies. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

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

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)			
Components	Type	Value	
Beryllium	(CAS 7440-41-7) STEL	0.002 mg/m3	
		0.002 mg/m3 (as beryllium)	
	TWA	0.0002 mg/m3	
US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)			
Components	Type	Value	Form
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	PEL	0.1 mg/m3	Dust and fume.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	PEL	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
		0.1 mg/m3	Fume
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	PEL	1 mg/m3	
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values			
Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0.00005 mg/m3 (as beryllium)	Inhalable fraction.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.02 mg/m3	
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
		0.2 mg/m3	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	1.5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7)	STEL	10 mg/m3	
	TWA	5 mg/m3	
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards			
Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	Ceiling	0.0005 mg/m3 (as beryllium)	
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Dust and fume.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
		0.1 mg/m3	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	0.015 mg/m3	
Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7)	STEL	10 mg/m3	
	TWA	5 mg/m3	

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US. California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5155. Airborne Contaminants			
Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)		Ceiling 0.025 mg/m3 (as beryllium)	
	PEL	0.0002 (as beryllium)	
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	PEL	0.02 mg/m3	Dust and fume.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	PEL	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
		0.1 mg/m3	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	PEL	0.5 mg/m3	

Biological limit values					
ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices					
Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling	Time
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	15 µg/l	Cobalt	Urine	-	

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

Exposure guidelines	<p>Based on joint research conducted with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), it is adopted an 8 element Beryllium Worker Protection Model (BWPM) which includes the use of a recommended exposure guideline (REG) for airborne beryllium of 0.2 µg/m3 as a time-weighted average (TWA) limit for an 8-hour work day. Subsequent NIOSH studies have shown that the BWPM has reduced but not eliminated the risk of beryllium sensitization and chronic beryllium disease (CBD) in workers. In January 2017, OSHA issued a comprehensive occupational health standard for beryllium which includes a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 0.2 µg/m3 as an 8-hour TWA. In its evaluation, OSHA concluded that “despite the reduction in risk expected with the new PEL, the risks of CBD and cancer to workers with average exposure levels of 0.2 µg/m3 are still clearly significant.” (Preamble to Final Rule, Occupational Exposure to Beryllium, Docket #OSHA-H005C-2006-0870, at 316.) It recommends that beryllium users not only comply with the OSHA Beryllium Standard and carefully apply all elements of the BWPM, but reduce airborne exposures to the lowest feasible level. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH®) is a scientific body that has developed guidelines for all listed substances. In its development documents, the ACGIH® states that “Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices represent conditions under which ACGIH® believes that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse health effects. They are not fine lines between safe and dangerous exposures, nor are they a relative index of toxicology.” Specific genetic factors have been identified and shown to increase an individual’s susceptibility to CBD. Medical testing is available to detect those genetic factors in individuals.</p>
Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Whenever possible, the use of local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls is the preferred method of controlling exposure to airborne particulate. Where utilized, exhaust inlets to the ventilation system must be positioned as close as possible to the source of airborne generation. Avoid disruption of the airflow in the area of a local exhaust inlet by equipment such as a man-cooling fan. Check ventilation equipment regularly to ensure it is functioning properly. Provide training on the use and operation of ventilation to all users. Use qualified professionals to design and install ventilation systems.</p>

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye/face protection	<p>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.</p>
Skin protection	
Hand protection	<p>Wear gloves to prevent contact with particulate or solutions. Wear gloves to prevent metal cuts and skin abrasions during handling.</p>
Other	<p>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.</p>
Respiratory protection	<p>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.</p>



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Thermal hazards	Not applicable.
General hygiene considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Various shapes.
Color	Copper.
Odor	None.
Odor threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	1600- 1960 °F (871.11- 1071.11 °C) / Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	None known.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Explosive limit- lower (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit- upper (%)	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Relative density	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Insoluble
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Other information	
Density	8.80 g/cm3 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	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid dust formation. Contact with acids. Contact with alkalis.
Incompatible materials	Strong acids, alkalies and oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	Information on likely routes of exposure
Inhalation	May cause sensitization by inhalation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin contact	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Not likely, due to the form of the product.
Ingestion	Not likely, due to the form of the product.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Respiratory disorder.
	Information on toxicological effects
Acute toxicity	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause allergic skin reaction.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not likely, due to the form of the product.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Harmful in contact with eyes.
	Respiratory or skin sensitization
ACGIH sensitization	
BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS, SOLUBLE AND INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS, AS BE, INHALABLE FRACTION (CAS 7440-41-7)	Respiratory sensitization
HARD METALS CONTAINING COBALT AND TUNGSTEN CARBIDE, THORACIC FRACTION, AS CO (CAS 7440-48-4)	Respiratory sensitization
Respiratory sensitization	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin sensitization	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Carcinogenicity	Cancer hazard.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

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

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1052)

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	Cancer
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US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Aspiration hazard	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Chronic effects	Hazardous by OSHA criteria. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Further information	Symptoms may be delayed.



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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	No ecotoxicity data noted for the ingredient(s).
Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the degradability of this product.
Bioaccumulative potential	Not available.
Mobility in soil	Not available.
Other adverse effects	Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US federal regulations

All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

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

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7) Listed.

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4) Listed.

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) Listed.

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Listed.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1052)

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7) Cancer

Lung effects (CBD and acute beryllium disease)

Beryllium sensitization

Respiratory tract irritation

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous No (Exempt)

Chemical

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SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

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

Other federal regulations

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

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

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

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water (SDWA)

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

US state regulations



WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. California Proposition 65

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

California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7) Listed: October 1, 1987

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4) Listed: July 1, 1992

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Listed: October 1, 1989

US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3, subd. (a))

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Issue date 12-01-2015

Revision date 12-27-2018

Version # 05

Further information

Transportation Emergency

Call Chemtrec at:

Domestic: 800.424.9300

International: 703.527.3887

Disclaimer

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Other information

Revised information in Section 9.

Revised information in Section 15.