

Aluminides

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).
Date of Issue: 01/09/2018 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Aluminides

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Alloy

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

Manufacturer

Ametek Specialty Metal

1085 Rte 519

Eighty Four, PA 15330

1-724-225-8400 (Non-Emergency)

1-703-527-3887 (Emergency)

www.ametek.com

SDS@CHEMTREC.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC US / 001-703-527-3887 CHEMTREC Intl.

For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, call CHEMTREC – Day or Night

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Not classified

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

No labeling applicable

2.3. Other Hazards

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. Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

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
Iron	(CAS-No.) 7439-89-6	81.5	Comb. Dust
Aluminum	(CAS-No.) 7429-90-5	16.9	Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Water-react. 2, H261 Comb. Dust
Chromium	(CAS-No.) 7440-47-3	2.3	Comb. Dust
Zirconium	(CAS-No.) 7440-67-7	0.19	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Pyr. Sol. 1, H250 Self-heat. 2, H252 Comb. Dust
Nickel	(CAS-No.) 7440-02-0	0.08	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351

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			STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Comb. Dust
Carbon	(CAS-No.) 7440-44-0	0.05	Comb. Dust

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

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. Drench affected area with water for at least 5 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

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. Rinse cautiously with water for at least 5 minutes.

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

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Molten material may produce fumes that are irritating or toxic. Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.

Inhalation: 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. . Prolonged exposure may cause irritation.

Skin Contact: Causes severe skin burns. 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. Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

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. May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Chromium: Certain hexavalent chromium compounds have been demonstrated to be carcinogenic on the basis of epidemiological investigations on workers and experimental studies in animals. Increased incidences of respiratory cancer have been found in chromium (VI) workers. There is an increased incidence of lung cancer in industrial workers exposed to chromium (VI) compounds. Please refer to IARC volume 23 for a more detailed discussion. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Nickel metal powder, when respirable, is a suspected human carcinogen, and is known to cause damage to the lungs through inhalation. 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. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms, otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous. . Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition.

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

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If

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medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use Class D Extinguisher or dry table salt on metal powder fire. Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water when molten material is involved, may react violently or explosively on contact with water. Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use. Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

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 fires or vapours from decomposition. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

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. . Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Metal oxides.

Reference to Other Sections

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 (vapors, dust, fumes). Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

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

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

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: Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. 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.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. 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: Molten metal and water can be an explosive combination.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

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.

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7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in original container. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place.

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

Special Rules on Packaging: Steel drums with or without plastic liners.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Alloy

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)
Chromium (7440-47-3)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	250 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (metal)

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Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³
Zirconium (7440-67-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Québec	VECD (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
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
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)

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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
Carbon (7440-44-0)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (dust)

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. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

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



Materials for Protective Clothing: With molten material wear thermally protective clothing. Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

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

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical goggles or face shield. Chemical safety goggles.

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. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

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.

Consumer Exposure Controls: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use

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	: Silver, gray powder
Odor	: None
Odor Threshold	: Not applicable
pH	: Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: Not applicable
Flash Point	: Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available

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Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Not available
Relative Density	: 6.5 - 7.9
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Water: Insoluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not applicable
Viscosity	: Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use. Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7). 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:** Protect from moisture. Incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Alkalis. Corrosive substances in contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas. Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not available

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

pH: Not applicable

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

pH: Not applicable

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: 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. . Prolonged exposure may cause irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes severe skin burns. 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. Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

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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. May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Chromium: Certain hexavalent chromium compounds have been demonstrated to be carcinogenic on the basis of epidemiological investigations on workers and experimental studies in animals. Increased incidences of respiratory cancer have been found in chromium (VI) workers. There is an increased incidence of lung cancer in industrial workers exposed to chromium (VI) compounds. Please refer to IARC volume 23 for a more detailed discussion. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Nickel metal powder, when respirable, is a suspected human carcinogen, and is known to cause damage to the lungs through inhalation. 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. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms, otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous. . Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Chromium (7440-47-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.41 mg/l/4h
Iron (7439-89-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	98.6 g/kg
ATE US/CA (oral)	98,600.00 mg/kg body weight
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 9000 mg/kg
Carbon (7440-44-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg
Chromium (7440-47-3)	
IARC Group	3
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

Ecology - General: Not classified.

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])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Aluminides	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Aluminides	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

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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

Sewage Disposal Recommendations: Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, 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 (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)
Chromium (7440-47-3)	
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 %
Iron (7439-89-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Zirconium (7440-67-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
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 %
Carbon (7440-44-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2. US State Regulations

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	

Aluminides

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).

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Chromium (7440-47-3)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Zirconium (7440-67-7)

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

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

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Aluminum (7429-90-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Chromium (7440-47-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Iron (7439-89-6)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Zirconium (7440-67-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Nickel (7440-02-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Carbon (7440-44-0)

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 : 01/09/2018

Revision

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 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Flam. Sol. 1	Flammable solids Category 1
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Pyr. Sol. 1	Pyrophoric solids Category 1
Self-heat. 2	Self-heating substances and mixtures Category 2
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

Aluminides

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H250	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air
H252	Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire
H261	In contact with water releases flammable gas
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

The above information is believed to be accurate based on the most current data available. Ametek makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, with respect to such information, and assumes no liability resulting from its use. Users are advised to conduct their own test to determine the safety and suitability of each product or product combination for their own purposes. Ametek shall not be liable for claims, losses or damages of any third party or for lost profits or incidental or consequential damages.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US, Mex)