



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

## Aluminum Bronze Alloys

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### 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	<b>Aluminum Bronze Alloys</b>
<b>Other means of identification</b>	
<b>SDS number</b>	1
<b>Product code</b>	C95200, C95210, C95220, C95400, C95420, C95500, C95510, C95520, C95600, C95700, C95800, C95900, AB2, ADV22, ADVANCE20, AMS-4640, AMS-4872, CA-104, CA954-A, CB954, CONCAST-380, CDA954JD, CLASS-1, CON-954, CuAl10Fe, CuAl10Fe2, CuAl10Ni, CuAl10Ni5, CuAl10Ni5F, CuAl10Ni-M, CuAl10NiP, CuAl11Ni, CuAl11Fe4, CuAl11FeNi, CuAl9Ni5Fe, RCB 954, Paper Rolls, Aluminum Bronze Solids
<b>Recommended use</b>	Manufacturing
<b>Recommended restrictions</b>	None known.
<b>Distributor information</b>	
<b>Company name</b>	<b>Southern Copper &amp; Supply Company Inc.</b>
<b>Address</b>	875 Yeager Parkway, Pelham, AL 35124 United States
<b>Telephone</b>	Ph. 800-289-2728
<b>E-mail</b>	info@southerncopper.com
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	Emergency phone number: 911

### 2. Hazard(s) identification

<b>Physical hazards</b>	
<b>Health hazards</b>	Sensitization, respiratory Category 1 Sensitization, skin Category 1 Carcinogenicity Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure Category 1 (Lungs)
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard Category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard Category 2
<b>OSHA defined hazards</b>	Combustible dust
<b>Label elements</b>	



<b>Signal word</b>	Danger
<b>Hazard statement</b>	May form combustible dust concentrations in air. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Suspected of causing cancer. Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>Precautionary statement</b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Prevent dust accumulation to minimize explosion hazard. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. 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. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.



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### Response

If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If inhaled: If breathing is difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish. Collect spillage.

### Storage

Store locked up.

### Disposal

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

### Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

None known.

### Supplemental information

1.5% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Copper	7440-50-8	71 - 90
Aluminium	7429-90-5	7 - 16
Manganese	7439-96-5	0 - 14
Nickel	7440-02-0	0 - 6
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0 - 3
Silicon	7440-21-3	0 - 1.5

### Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless otherwise indicated.

## 4. First-aid measures

### Inhalation

If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center or doctor/physician.

### Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. In case of eczema or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and take 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.

### Eye contact

Do not rub eyes. Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to the eye, mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Narcosis. Behavioral changes. Decrease in motor functions. Difficulty in breathing. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent damage.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

### General information

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Suitable extinguishing media

Special powder against metal fires. Dry sand. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Apply extinguishing media carefully to avoid creating airborne dust. Avoid high pressure media which could cause the formation of a potentially explosible dust-air mixture.

### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water or halogenated extinguishing media. Hot molten material will react violently with water resulting in spattering and fuming.



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### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Explosion hazard: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Contact with acids will release flammable hydrogen gas. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Combustion products may include: metal oxides. In a fire, nickel may form nickel carbonyl, a highly toxic substance and known carcinogen.

### Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

### Fire fighting equipment/instructions

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

### Specific methods

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

### General fire hazards

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Use only non-sparking tools. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Avoid inhalation of fumes from heated product. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). The product is immiscible with water and will sediment in water systems. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Allow molten material to cool and solidify before disposal. Recover and recycle, if practical.

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

Small Spills: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

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

### Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not allow water to get into container because of violent reaction and possible flash fire. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid significant deposits of material, especially on horizontal surfaces, which may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds and may contribute to secondary explosions. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

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

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)	PEL	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total dust.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	PEL	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and fume.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	PEL	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and mist.



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

Components	Type	Value	Form
		0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume.
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)	Ceiling	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	PEL	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	PEL	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total dust.

### US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.
		15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.

### US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and mist.
		0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume.
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)	TWA	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction.
		0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction.

### US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable.
		5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Welding fume or pyrophoric powder.
		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and fume.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and mist.
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)	STEL	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume.
	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	0.015 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable.
		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total

### 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.

### Appropriate engineering controls

Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.



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### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### Eye/face protection

Unvented, tight fitting goggles should be worn in dusty areas. Use of safety glasses or goggles is required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations. When welding, it is recommended that safety glasses, goggles, or face-shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, "Safety in Welding and Cutting") be worn.

#### Skin protection

##### Hand 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.

##### Other

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.

#### Respiratory protection

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Wear NIOSH approved respirator appropriate for airborne exposure at the point of use. Appropriate respirator selection should be made by a qualified professional.

#### Thermal hazards

Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

### General hygiene considerations

Observe any medical surveillance requirements. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

#### Physical state

Solid.

#### Form

Shapes, Solids, Tubes & Turnings.

#### Color

Yellow.

#### Odor

None.

#### Odor threshold

Not available.

#### pH

Not available.

#### Melting point/freezing point

1814 - 1929.2 °F (990 - 1054 °C)

#### Initial boiling point and boiling range

Not available.

#### Flash point

Not available.

#### Evaporation rate

Not available.

#### Flammability (solid, gas)

Fine particles may form explosive mixtures with air.

### Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

#### Flammability limit - lower (%)

Not available.

#### Flammability limit - upper (%)

Not available.

#### Vapor pressure

Not available.

#### Vapor density

Not available.

#### Relative density

7.5 - 9

#### Solubility(ies)

##### Solubility (water)

Insoluble in water.

#### Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)

Not available.

#### Auto-ignition temperature

Not available.

#### Decomposition temperature

Not available.

#### Viscosity

Not available.

### Other information

#### Bulk density

0.27 - 0.32 lb/in<sup>3</sup> (68 °F (20 °C))

#### Explosive properties

Not explosive.

#### Oxidizing properties

Not oxidizing.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.



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<b>Chemical stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Contact with strong acids will release highly flammable hydrogen gas.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials. Minimize dust generation and accumulation.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents. Acids.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. 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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction. Hot or molten material may produce thermal burns.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to the eyes. Molten material will produce thermal burns.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause discomfort if swallowed.

**Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**  
Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to the eye, mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Narcosis. Behavioral changes. Decrease in motor functions. Difficulty in breathing. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent damage.

### Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity** Not expected to be acutely toxic.

Components	Species	Test Results
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)		
<b>Acute Inhalation</b>		
NOAEC	Rat	10200 mg/l, 1 hours
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	> 9000 mg/kg
Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)		
<b>Acute Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	3160 mg/kg

**Skin corrosion/irritation** May cause irritation through mechanical abrasion. Hot or molten material may produce thermal burns.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** May cause irritation through mechanical abrasion.

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### ACGIH 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** No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

**Carcinogenicity** Suspected of causing cancer.

#### IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

#### NTP Report on Carcinogens

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4) Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0) Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.



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OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Not regulated.

**Reproductive toxicity** This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure** Not classified.

**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure** Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration hazard** Not an aspiration hazard.

**Chronic effects** Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Chronic exposure to breathing low levels of manganese dust or fume over a long period of time can result in "manganism," a disease of the central nervous system similar to Parkinson's Disease, gait impairment, muscle spasms and behavioral changes.

**Further information** Welding or plasma arc cutting of metal and alloys can generate ozone, nitric oxides and ultraviolet radiation. Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Ozone overexposure may result in mucous membrane irritation or pulmonary discomfort. UV radiation can cause skin erythema and welders flash.

## 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** Very toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Alloys in massive forms present a limited hazard for the environment.

Components	Species	Test Results	
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)			
<b>Aquatic</b>			
<i>Chronic</i>			
Other	NOEC	Juga plicifera	6 µg/l
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)			
<b>Aquatic</b>			
<i>Chronic</i>			
Crustacea	NOEC	Ceriodaphnia dubia	2.8 µg/l
Fish	NOEC	Zebra danio (Danio rerio)	40 µg/l

**Persistence and degradability** Not relevant for inorganic substances.

**Bioaccumulative potential** The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.

**Mobility in soil** Alloys in massive forms are not mobile in the environment.

**Other adverse effects** This product contains one or more substances identified as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) per the US Federal Clean Air Act (see section 15).

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal instructions** Consult authorities before disposal. Incinerate the material under controlled conditions in an approved incinerator. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

**Local disposal regulations** Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

**Hazardous waste code** The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

**Waste from residues / unused products** Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

**Contaminated packaging** Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

## 14. Transport information

DOT



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### IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

### IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code** Not applicable.

## 15. Regulatory information

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

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

Not regulated.

### CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

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 1910.1001-1053)

Not regulated.

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

#### SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

**SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical** Yes

**Classified hazard categories** Combustible dust  
Respiratory or skin sensitization  
Carcinogenicity  
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

#### SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Aluminium	7429-90-5	7 - 16
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0 - 3
Copper	7440-50-8	71 - 90
Manganese	7439-96-5	0 - 14
Nickel	7440-02-0	0 - 6

### Other federal regulations

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

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

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

Not regulated.

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

### US state regulations

#### US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)

#### US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)





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Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)

### US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)

### US. Rhode Island RTK

Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

Silicon (CAS 7440-21-3)

### California Proposition 65



**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Nickel, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

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))

Aluminium (CAS 7429-90-5)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

### International Inventories

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

\*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).

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

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

**Issue date** Monday, March 26, 2019

**Revision date**

**Version #** 1.0

**Further information** Refer to NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, for safe handling.



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### HMIS® ratings

Health: 3\*  
Flammability: 2  
Physical hazard: 0

### NFPA ratings



### Disclaimer

Southern Copper & Supply Company cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.

### Employer Responsibilities

Employers must ensure that the SDSs are readily accessible to employees for all hazardous chemicals in their workplace. This may be done in many ways. For example, employers may keep the SDSs in a binder or on computers as long as the employees have immediate access to the information without leaving their work area when needed and a back-up is available for rapid access to the SDS in the case of a power outage or other emergency. Furthermore, employers may want to designate a person(s) responsible for obtaining and maintaining the SDSs. If the employer does not have an SDS, the employer or designated person(s) should contact the manufacturer to obtain one.

### References

OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D. United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), third revised edition, United Nations, 2009. These references and other information related to the revised Hazard Communication Standard can be found on OSHA's Hazard Communication Safety and Health Topics page, located at: <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html>.

Disclaimer: This brief provides a general overview of the safety data sheet requirements in the Hazard Communication Standard (see 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200). It does not alter or determine compliance responsibilities in the standard or the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Since interpretations and enforcement policy may change over time, the reader should consult current OSHA interpretations and decisions by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission and the courts for additional guidance on OSHA compliance requirements. Please note that states with OSHA-approved state plans may have additional requirements for chemical safety data sheets, outside of those outlined above. For more information on those standards, please visit: <http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/statestandards.html>.

This is one in a series of informational briefs highlighting OSHA programs, policies or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693-1999; teletypewriter (TTY) number: (877) 889-5627.

This is a true copy of the information supplied to Southern Copper from the manufacturing companies for which we distribute their material and the regulations set forth by the United States Department of Labor from which this SDS template was created from: <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3514.html#footnote1>.