## ThyssenKrupp Materials Inc. Copper and Brass Sales

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Nickel Base Alloys

SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

	SEC	TION I. MATERIAL IDENTII	FICATION	
COMPANY		RE-ISSUE DATE	IDENTIFICATION	NUMBER
ThyssenKrupp Materials Inc. A ThyssenKrupp Materials NA company		2-Jan-06	N/A	
22355 West Eleven Mile Road			**	
Southfield, Michigan 48034 TRADE NAME				
		EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER PREPARED BY:		T(CT) (CT)
Nickel Base Alloy CHEMICAL NAME		(248) 233-5680 L. J. Switaj FORMULA DOT IDENTIFICATION NO.		
Nickel		N/A	N/A	on no.
	SEC	TION II HAZARDOUS INGR		
MATERIAL OR COMPONENT		% COMPOSITION		OSHA-mg/m3
DASE METAL	04040000			
BASE METAL NICKEL	7440-02-0	BY WEIGHT 30-99	OSHA-PEL	8-HR TWA
			NICKEL FUME	1.0
NOT ALL OF THE ELEMENTS LISTED BEL	OW ARE PRESENT IN ALL	ALLOYS OF NICKEL		
ALLOYING		% COMPOSITION		OSHA-mg/m3
ELEMENTS	CAS NUMBER	BY WEIGHT (1)	OSHA-PEL	8-HR TWA
CARBON	7440-44-0	.01-2.0	AS CARBON	15.0
MANGANESE	7439-96-5	.01-5.0	AS MANGANESE	5.0
IRON	7439-89-6	.01-44	IRON OXIDE FUME	10.0
BORON	7440-42-8	.001004	AS DUST/FUME	1,575
SILICON	10.18.775(0.0800,000)			10,0
	7440-21-3	.01-2.0	AS SILICON DUST/FUME	5.0
TITANIUM	7440-32-6	.01-5.0	AS DUST/FUME	15.0
COBALT	7440-48-4	.01-13	AS DUST/FUME	0.1
TANTALUM	7440-25-7	.01-5.0	AS TANTALUM	5.0
NIOBIUM	7440-03-1	.01-5.0	AS NIOBIUM DUST	15.0
CHROMIUM	7440-47-3	.01-48	SOLUBLE CHROMIC/SALTS	0.5
YITTRIUM	7440-65-5	.00-1 .0	AS YITTRIUM DUST	15.0
TUNGSTEN	7440-33-7	.00-5.0	AS TUNGSTEN DUST	15.0
MOLYBDENUM	7439-98-7	.01-16	SOLUBLE MOLY, COMPOUNDS	15.0
COPPER	7440-50-8	.01-45	AS COPPER DUST	1.0
			AS COPPER FUME	0.1
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	.00-5.0	AS ALUMINUM	15.0
PEL=Permissible Exposure Limit		(1) % of Alloying Material Vanes with	Grade of Material. Other trace elements of <	1% May be in Present.
		SECTION III. PHYSICAL DA	TA	
MATERIAL (At Normal Conditions)		G. S. C. S.	APPEARANCE AND ODOR	
SOLID			Silver to grayish black color. No Odor	
MELTING POINT			SPECIFIC GRAVITY	
>2300 Deg. F (1260 Deg. C)			About 7.6-7.8	
	SE	CTION IV. FIRE AND EXPL		
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Damp nickel alloy dust wi	th hydrogen may form explosive air m	ixtures. Small chips, fine turnings and dust m	nay ignite readily.
Explosion potential may exist when dust and	fines are dispensed in the ai	r. Avoid contact with metal oxides, r	nolten aluminum and moisture.	NOTE 1 TO 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Nickel Alloy Products in their solid state preser				
		SECTION V. REACTIVITY D	ΔΤΑ	
ATABU ITV			A18	
STABILITY		CONDITIONS TO AVOID		
Stable		Reacts with strong acid to form hydro	ogen gas.	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT Metallic Dust Or Furnes May Be Produced Dus	7	ng And Possibly Machining Defea To	ANSI 749 1	
Metallic Dust Or Furnes May Be Produced Dur	my welding, burning, Grindi			
		SECTION VI. Environmen	tai	
SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES		N/A		
WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS		Disposal must comply with applicable	e Federal, State and Local disposal and disch	narge laws.

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#### SECTION VII. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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NOTE:	NICKEL PRODUCTS IN THEIR NATURAL STATE DO NOT PRESENT AN ,INHALATION OR CONTACT HAZARD, HOWEVER OPERATIONS SUCH AS BURNING,	
	WELDING, SAWING. BRAZING AND GRINDING MAY RELEASE FUMES AND/OR DUST WHICH MAY PRESENT HEALTH HAZARDS	
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOS	SURE:	
Acute -	Dust or fume may cause imitation to the eyes, nose, or throat and may leave a metallic taste in the mouth. Inhalation of oxides of Manganese and	
	Copper may be manifested as flu-like symptoms commonly known as "metal fume fever".	
Chronic -	Tantalum dust and fume can be toxic when Inhaled.	
Aluminum:	Inhalation of Aluminum Oxide fume or an accumulation of Silicon in the lungs may result in benign pneumoconiosis.	
Cobalt:	Lung inflammation and damage, and diffuse pulmonary fibrosis from inhalation. Classified as a carcinogen by IARC.	
Chromium:	May enter and affect the body through Inhalation, Ingestion, or skin contact with kidney & liver damage. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the Internal Agency	
	for Research on Cancer (IARC) report they possess sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship for human cancer from Hexavalent Chromium.	
Copper:	Inhalation may cause nose and throat irritation and metal fume fever and prolonged contact may cause dermatitis, discoloration of skin, hair and teeth.	
Iron:	inhalation of Iron Oxide fume or dust may result in a condition known as siderosis.	
Titanium:	Inhalation may cause Fibrosis of the Lungs. Has caused lung cancer in animals	
Tungsten:	Inhalation or contact may cause irritation of eyes skin and respiratory system, and cause changes in the blood	
Manganese:	Inhalation may result in symptoms such as headache, rastlessness, neurological dysfunction, or muscular weakness.	
	scarring of the lungs and reproductive harm in males.	
lickel:	Inhalation may result m inflammation of the respiratory tract and fever. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research	
	on Cancer (IARC) report they possess limited evidence for human cancer from Nickel and Nickel compounds	
Sulfur:	Inhalation of Sulfur Dioxide gas can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, causing bronchial irritation, difficulty breathing and pulmonary edema	
Molybdenum:	Slight irritation of senses Animal studies suggest digestive disturbances and development of pneumoconiosis anemia, and gout I	
Welding Fume	Is listed as a possible carcinogen to humans.	
Coatings	If coated with oil, contact may cause skin irritation/dermatitis	
	SECTION VIII. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES	
nhalation	In the event of excessive exposure to dust or fume, remove the employee to fresh air. If breathing is difficult administer artificial respiration	
	or oxygen. Obtain immediate modical assistance.	
Skin:	Abrasions and cuts should be washed and closed by a clean compress and be immediately medically treated. Should skin irritation occur, wash	
	affected area with mild soap and rinse with clean warm water. Obtain medical assistance.	
lyes:	Depending on the type and nature of exposure, relief may be obtained by fresh air or rinsing the eyes with clean water. Obtain medical assistance.	
Medical Conditions Aggrav	rated by Exposure:	
	Persons with a predisposition to respiratory disorders may be adversely affected by particulates or respiratory inflants generated during the mfg. process.	
	SECTION IX. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION & CONTROL MEASURES	
Note:	Consult your regional codes or Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910. Subpart G-Occupational Health and Environmental Control, Subpart 1	
	Personal Protective Equipment, Subpart P-Welding, Cutting, and Brazing, and Subpart Z-Toxic and Hazardous Substances. Certain welding type activities	
	may produce hazardous substances such as carbon monoxide, ozone, phosgene in the presence of certain chemicals, or produce Inert suffocating	
	atmospheres in addition to the production of ultraviolet radiation and/or noise.	
Ventilation:	Additional air make up systems may be required if, local exhaust or ventilation systems are not sufficient to maintain exposure levels to contaminates below prescribed li	

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	may produce hazardous substances such as carbon monoxide, ozone, phosgene in the presence of certain chemicals, or produce Inert suffocating
	atmospheres in addition to the production of ultraviolet radiation and/or noise.
Ventilation:	Additional air make up systems may be required if, local exhaust or ventilation systems are not sufficient to maintain exposure levels to contaminates below prescribed limits
	When inhalation controls are not sufficient to reduce the exposure below the applicable exposure limit then use OSHA/NIOSH approved respiratory
	protection within the use limitations of the respirator.
Personal Protection:	To avoid contact use appropriate protective gloves or clothing to protect against cutting edges Appropriate heat shielding garments should be
C. HOLTON O COMMODICANIA CONTRACTOR	used for activities using or generating heat. Eyes should be protected by using safety glasses, goggles, helmet, face shield as appropriate to the operation
Precautions to be taken in har	ndling and storage:
- TE 0.71.80: 100	Be alert to sharp edges and unsecured Lifts.

### SECTION X. OTHER INFORMATION

SARA Section 313 Toxic	Chemical List, de minimis Concentrations		
188409	> 1.0% Copper, Aluminum, and Manganese		
	> 0.1%: Chromium and Nickel		
California Proposition 65			
	The state of California lists cadmium and cadmium compounds, cobalt, nickel, and chromium (Hexavalent compounds), as chemicals known to cause cancer and		
	reproductive toxicity. Cadmium, cadmium compounds, and lead may be present as impurities of the manufacturing process		
	Chromium (Hexavalent compounds) may be generated during certain manufacturing processes		
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