

To better serve our customers, Belmont Metals Inc. has designed a generic format to meet the latest requirements of the new *Safety Data Sheets* for individual alloys that fall within a specific group.

This information complies with SDS's for the United States as well as some internationally accepted GHS formats.

Some regulatory information contained within this document may not be applicable to a customer's specific usage or for their individual state or country requirements. When determining the applicable Data, please refer to the supplied Assay that match the Alloy Numbers. This Assay will list the percentage or range of each Base Metal found in the alloy by weight.

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name

BELMONT 46317 ART CASTERS BRASS

Other means of identification

: Copper alloy that may also contain any of the following :

Manganese (Mn), Tin (Sn), Iron (Fe), Silicon (Si), Lead (Pb), Zinc (Zn), Nickel (Ni)

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture

: For casting or consumables and related

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Belmont Metals Inc.

330 Belmont Avenue Brooklyn, New York 11207 USA

info@belmontmetals.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number

+1.718.342.4900

Call a POISON CENTER or Doctor/Physician for Medical Emergency

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Carc. 1B

May Cause Cancer (Lead)

H350

2.2. Label elements

**GHS-US labelling** 

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US)

(CHS LIS)

Hazard statements (GHS-US)

Precautionary statements (GHS-US)

: Warning

: H350 - May cause cancer (Lead)

: P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P273 - Avoid release to the environment

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face

protection

P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P314 - Get medical advice and attention if you feel unwell

P391 - Collect spillage

P501-D is pose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international

regulations.

### 2.3. Other hazards



### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Items listed **may** be present in the 46316 and above the safe PEL level and must be included in the Safety Data Sheet.

### 3.2. Mixture

Canada (Cu)	(CAS No) 7440-50-8		
Copper (Cu)	(6/16/11/0 00 0	> 64	Not classified
Manganese (Mn)	(CAS No) 7439-96-5	< 1	Not classified
Tin (Sn)	(CAS No) 7440-31-5	< 1	Not classified
Iron (Fe)	(CAS No) 7439-89-6	< 1	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302
Nickel (Ni)	(CAS No) 7440-02-0	< 1	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT RE 1, H372
Silicon (Si)	(CAS No) 7440-21-3	< 1	Not classified
Lead (Pb)	(CAS No) 7439-92-1	< 1	Carc. 1B, H350
Zinc (Zn)	(CAS No) 7440-66-6	>29	Not classified

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation

 $: \ \ Remove\ to\ fresh\ air.\ If\ not\ breathing,\ give\ artificial\ respiration.\ If\ breathing\ is\ difficult,\ give$ 

oxygen. Get medical attention.

First-aid measures after skin contact

: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid measures after eye contact

: Immediately flush eyes with water and continue washing for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if discomfort persists.

First-aid measures afteringestion

: Do NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

### 1.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation

Short-term (acute) overexposure to the gases, fumes, and dusts may include irritation of the eyes, lungs, nose, and throat. Some toxic gases associated with welding may cause pulmonary edema, asphyxiation, and death.

Acute overexposure may include signs and symptoms such as watery eyes, nose and throat irritation, headache, dizziness, difficulty in breathing, frequent coughing, or chest pain. The presence of chromium/chromate in fume can cause irritation of nasal membranes and skin. The presence of nickel compounds in fume can cause metallic taste, nausea, tightness of chest, fever, and allergic reaction. Excessive inhalation or ingestion of manganese canproduce manganese poisoning. Overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system, symptoms of which are languor, sleepiness, muscular weakness, emotional disturbances, and spastic gait resembling Parkinsonism. These symptoms canbecome progressive and permanent if not treated. Excessive inhalation of fumes may cause "Metal Fume Fever" with Flu-like symptoms such as chills, fever, body aches, vomiting, sweating, etc.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact

: Dusts may cause irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact

: Causes eye irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Not an anticipated route of exposure during normal product handling. May be harmful if ingested.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available



### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

5.2. Special hazards arisin <sup>g</sup> from the substance or mixture

: Not flammable

Explosion hazard

: None known.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting

: Firefighters should wear full protective gear.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures 6.1.

For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment

: No special measures required.

8 Methods for oleaning uprois

: Attempt to reclaim the product, if this is possible.

Reference to other sections

No additional information available

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

: Avoid generating dust and inhalingfumes

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions

: No special storage necessary.

Specific end use(s)

For Casting and welding consumables and related products

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Nickel (7440-02-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³

Tin (7440-31-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³



Lead (7439-92-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 μg/m³
Copper (7440-50-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
Manganese (7439-96-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
Silicon (7440-21-3)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
Zinc (7440-66-6)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	See Oxide Fume
Zinc Oxide Fume (1314-13-2)	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) (Inhalation, if material has been heated above the boiling point, driving off zinc fume.)	5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction. 5 mg/m3 Fume. 15 mg/m3 Total dust.

Appropriate engineering controls

Hand protection

Eye protection

Skin and body protection

: Local exhaust and general ventilation must be adequate to meet exposure standards.

: Wear insulated gloves when Casting.

: When Casting wear a face shield.

: Wear head and body protection, which helps to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, flame. As a minimum, wear protective gloves and a protective face shield. Protective clothing may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection. Train the employee not to touch

recently cast product. Casters should not wear short sleeve shirts or short pants.

Respiratory protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties 9.1.

Physical state

: Solid form (cube)

Appearance

: Pig, Ingot, Bar, Rod, Cube, Wire, Grain, Others

Color

: Silver, Yellow Metallic

Odor

: Metallic

Odor threshold

: No data available

: No data available

Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)

: No data available

Melting point

: 1122 F (550 C) to 2597 F (1425 C), depending on % of Cu.

Freezing point Boiling point

: No data available

Flash point

: No data available

Self-ignition temperature

: No data available

Decomposition temperature

: No data available : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas)

: No data available



Vapor pressure

: No data available : No data available

Relative vapor density at 20 °C

: 0.28 lb./ cu. in. to 0.32 lb./cu. in., depending on % of Cu

Relative density

Solubility

: No data available

Log Pow

: No data available

Log Kow

: No data available

Viscosity, kinematic

: No data available

Viscosity, dynamic

: No data available

Explosive properties

: No data available

Oxidizing properties

: No data available

Explosive limits

: No data available

#### 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

10.1. Reactivity

No additional information available

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable at normal handling and storage conditions

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None.

10.5. Incompatible materials

None.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Casting fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the mold being used, the process, procedure and other consumables used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: release agents, the number of casters, the volume of the work area, the quality and the amount of ventilation, the position of the workers head with respect to the fume plume, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from the cleaning and degreasing activities).

When a Brass or bronze alloy is melted, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Fume and gas decomposition, and not the ingredients in the alloys, are important. The concentration of a given fume or gas component may decrease or increase by many times the original concentration. Also, new compounds not in the electrodes may form.

Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the balance of the casting material, as noted above. Reasonable expected fume constituents of this product would include: Complex oxides of silicon, copper, lead, nickel and manganese.

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the workers mask if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits.



### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

: Not classified

Iron (7439-89-6)	
LD50 oral rat	984 mg/kg
ATE (oral)	984.000 mg/kg

Nickel (7440-02-0)

LD50 oral rat > 9000 mg/kg

Tin (7440-31-5)

LD50 oral rat 700 mg/kg

Manganese (7439-96-5)

ATE (oral) 9000000.000 mg/kg

Nickel (7440-02-0)		
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	3 - Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen	

Lead (7439-92-1)	
IARC group	2A - Probably carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	3 - Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitization : May cause an allergic skin reaction

reaction.
: Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classifie

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

: Not classified

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LC50 fish 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	0.18 mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriellasubcapitata)
LC50 fish 2	1.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio[semi-static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
EC50 other aquatic organisms 2	0.174 - 0.311 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])

Lead (7439-92-1)	
LC50 fish 1	0.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio[semi-static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	600 μg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: waterflea)
LC50 fish 2	1.17 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])



Copper (7440-50-8)	
LC50 fish 1	0.0068 - 0.0156 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.03 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	0.0426 - 0.0535 mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static]
LC50 fish 2	< 0.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 other aquatic organisms 2	0.031 - 0.054 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])

Zinc 7440-66-6	
Aquatic Acute Category 1 (H400)	231-175-3 N R50/53
Aquatic Chronic Category 1 (H410)	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

12.3. Bio-accumulative potential

No additional information available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations

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

### SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT / ADR / RID / ADNR / IMDG / ICAO / IATA

14.1. UN number

Not a dangerous good in sense of transportregulations

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

### Iron (7439-89-6)

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

Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)

SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting 0



### Tin (7440-31-5)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

### Lead (7439-92-1)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)

SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting

0.1 %

### Copper (7440-50-8)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)

SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting

1.0 %

### Manganese (7439-96-5)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)

SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting

10%

#### Silicon (7440-21-3)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

### 15.2. US State regulations

U.S California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk leve (NSRL)
Yes				

Lead (7439-92-1)				
U.S California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

### Nickel (7440-02-0)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To KnowList
- U.S. Minnesota Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous SubstanceList
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List

### Lead (7439-92-1)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To KnowList
- U.S. Minnesota Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List

### Copper (7440-50-8)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To KnowList
- U.S. Minnesota Hazardous SubstanceList
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous SubstanceList
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List



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Rev 001

Full text of H-phrases:

α of H-phrases:		
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4  Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 1	
Aquatic Acute 1		
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category	
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2	
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, Category 1B	
Skin Sens. 1	Sensitization — Skin, category 1	
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1	
302 Harmful if swallowed		
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction	
H350	May cause cancer	
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life	
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects		
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	

NFPA health hazard

: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minorresidual

injury even if no treatment is given.

NFPA fire hazard

: 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions,

and are not reactive with water.



HMIS III Rating

Health : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur

Flammability

: 0 Minimal Hazard

Physical

: 0 Minimal Hazard



· HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)

· Classification system:

· NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)



· Other hazards

· Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

· PBT: Not applicable.

· vPvB: Not applicable.