Zetex ® with Stainless Steel Wire Products

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Revision Date: 07/23/2018 Date of Issue: 03/07/2012 Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Zetex ® with Stainless Steel Wire Products

Synonyms: Wire reinforced fiberglass fabric.

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: High vibration or abrasive environments.

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

Company

NEWTEX INDUSTRIES, INC.
8050 Victor-Mendon Road
Victor, New York 14564
(585) 924-9135

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-800-836-1001 (USA)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Not classified

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

No labeling applicable

2.3. Other Hazards

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

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Glass, oxide, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-17-3	69 - 95	Not classified
Iron oxide (Fe2O3)*	(CAS-No.) 1309-37-1	< 27.9	Comb. Dust
Nickel*	(CAS-No.) 7440-02-0	< 11.78	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Comb. Dust
Chromium*	(CAS-No.) 7440-47-3	0.5 - 9.3	Comb. Dust
Manganese*	(CAS-No.) 7439-96-5	< 4.65	Comb. Dust
Molybdenum*	(CAS-No.) 7439-98-7	< 2.48	Comb. Dust
Silicon*	(CAS-No.) 7440-21-3	< 1.55	Comb. Dust

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

* Component is bound within the fiberglass and not available for exposure under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: Using proper respiratory protection, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Immediately call a poison center, physician, or emergency medical service.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Dust may be harmful or cause irritation.

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

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use. As manufactured, ZETEX® WITH STAINLESS STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS are non-respirable. Non-respirable fibers cannot reach the deep lung, because they have a diameter of greater than 3.5 microns. Fibers of this diameter cannot penetrate the narrow, bending passages of the human respiratory tract to reach the lower regions of the lung and thus, have no possibility of causing serious pulmonary damage. Instead they are deposited on the surface of the upper respiratory tract, nose, or pharynx. Theses fibers are then cleared through normal physiological mechanisms. Chopped, crushed or severely mechanically processed fiberglass may contain a very small amount of respirable fibers that could reach the deep lung. The measured airborne concentration of these respirable fibers in areas where severe processing of fiberglass occurred has been shown to be extremely low and well below the TLV. The form supplied does not contain respirable fibers. In the event of dust exposure: Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition. 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. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Silicon: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways. Molybdenum: Chronic exposure to molybdenum compounds is suspected of causing cancer. Compounds are also known to cause irritation to the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract.

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

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: 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 flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Product itself is not explosive but if dust is generated, dust clouds suspended in air can be explosive.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO_2). Organic compounds. Nitrogen oxides. Metal oxides. Iron oxides. Chromium oxides. Oxides of nickel. Manganese. Silicon oxides. Molybdenum oxides.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

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.

Emergency Procedures: 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.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Vacuum clean-up is preferred. If sweeping is required use a dust suppressant. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

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: Chopped, crushed or severely mechanically processed fiberglass may contain a very small amount of respirable fibers that could reach the deep lung. The measured airborne concentration of these respirable fibers in areas where severe processing of fiberglass occurred has been shown to be extremely low and well below the TLV.

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. Avoid breathing dust.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Hydrofluoric acid.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

High vibration or abrasive environments.

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), or OSHA (PEL).

Glass, oxide, chemicals (65997-17-3)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	3 fibers/cm³ (fibers ≤3.5 µm in diameter & ≥10µm in length), TWA 5mg/m3 (total)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ total dust, 5 mg/m3, respirable fraction 8 hr

Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	2500 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (fume) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

Chromium (7440-47-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	250 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³

Nickel (7440-02-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.015 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³

Manganese (7439-96-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	500 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (fume)

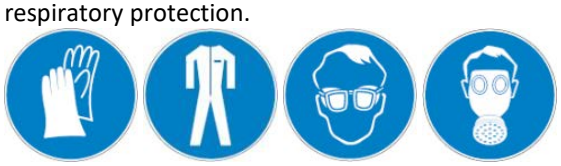
Silicon (7440-21-3)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)		
	Internal TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter) 3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	5000 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds) 15 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Insoluble Compounds (Total 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. Maintain sufficient mechanical or natural ventilation to assure fiber concentrations remain below PEL/TLV. Use local exhaust if necessary. Power equipment should be equipped with properly designed dust collection devices. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

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



Materials for Protective Clothing : Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection : Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection : Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection : Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection : 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.

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 : White woven fabric with stainless steel wire inserted

Odor : Odorless

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Evaporation Rate : No data available

Melting Point : > 1400 °F (> 760 °C)

Freezing Point : No data available

Boiling Point : No data available

Flash Point : No data available

Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative Density	: 4 (water=1)
Solubility	: No data available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

9.2. Other Information No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

10.2. Chemical Stability: 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: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Hydrofluoric acid.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg

Chromium (7440-47-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.41 mg/l/4h

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 9000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 10.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 1 h)

Manganese (7439-96-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.14 mg/l/4h

Silicon (7440-21-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	3160 mg/kg

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 3.92 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified. (In 2002 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) categorized fiber glass continuous filament as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human as well as animal studies was evaluated by IARC as insufficient to classify fiberglass continuous filament as a possible, probable, or confirmed cancer causing material. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) A4 classification, not classifiable as a human carcinogen, for respirable continuous filament glass fiber is based on inadequate data in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans and/or animals. For respirable continuous filament glass fiber, a TLV-TWA of 1 fiber/cc was adopted to protect workers against mechanical irritation. The TLV-TWA of 5 mg/m3 was adopted for non-respirable glass filament fiber, measured as inhalable dust, to prevent mechanical irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Products that are chopped, crushed or severely mechanically processed during manufacture or use may contain a very small amount of respirable glass fiber-like fragments. NIOSH defines “respirable fibers” as greater that 5 microns in length and less than 3 microns in diameter with an aspect ratio of ≥ 5:1 (length-to –width ratio). There are no known chronic health effects connected with long-term use or contact with ZETEX® WITH STAINLESS STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS. EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES: Two major studies, one in the US performed by the University of Pittsburgh and one in Europe performed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer showed no increase in lung cancer or respiratory disease among people working in fiber glass production facilities. An additional smaller study performed in Canada also did not show an association between exposure of workers to fiber glass and respiratory cancer.)

Glass, oxide, chemicals (65997-17-3)	
IARC group	2B (Special-purpose glass fibers such as E-glass, ‘475’ glass fibers, and refractory ceramic fibers) 3 (Insulation glass wool, continuous glass filament, rock (stone) wool and slag wool)
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.

Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)	
IARC group	3

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.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Dust may be harmful or cause irritation.

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

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use. As manufactured, ZETEX® WITH STAINLESS STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS are non-respirable. Non-respirable fibers cannot reach the deep lung, because they have a diameter of greater than 3.5 microns. Fibers of this diameter cannot penetrate the narrow, bending passages of the human respiratory tract to reach the lower regions of the lung and thus, have no possibility of causing serious pulmonary damage. Instead they are deposited on the surface of the upper respiratory tract, nose, or pharynx. Theses fibers are then cleared through normal physiological mechanisms. Chopped, crushed or severely mechanically processed fiberglass may contain a very small amount of respirable fibers that could reach the deep lung. The measured airborne concentration of these respirable fibers in areas where severe processing of fiberglass occurred has been shown to be extremely low and well below the TLV. The form supplied does not contain respirable fibers. In the event of dust exposure: Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition. 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. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Silicon: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways. Molybdenum: Chronic exposure to molybdenum compounds is suspected of causing cancer. Compounds are also known to cause irritation to the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract.

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	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	15.3 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

Manganese (7439-96-5)	
NOEC Chronic Fish	3.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96h; Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Zetex ® with Stainless Steel Wire Products	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Zetex ® with Stainless Steel Wire Products	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

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

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Glass, oxide, chemicals (65997-17-3)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

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 %

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 %

Manganese (7439-96-5)	
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 %

Silicon (7440-21-3)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)
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.

Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)
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

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

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

Manganese (7439-96-5)
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
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Silicon (7440-21-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)
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

15.2 International Regulations

Contains no substances listed on Annex II of Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2)

The following restrictions are applicable according to Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

27. Nickel	Nickel

Contains no substance on the REACH candidate list

Contains no REACH Annex XIV substances

Glass, oxide, chemicals (65997-17-3)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Chromium (7440-47-3)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Nickel (7440-02-0)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Manganese (7439-96-5)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Silicon (7440-21-3)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 07/23/2018

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
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

The information herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, expressed or implied is made and we assume no liability from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)