

Material Safety Data Sheet
Beryllium Containing Alloys
Hamilton Precision Metals, Inc.
AMETEK Specialty Metal Products

Prepared 8/00
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Page 1 of 6

Section 1 --- Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Identification: Beryllium Containing Alloys
Cu Be 3, Cu Be 25, Ni Be
See Technical Data Sheet for composition of specific alloys.

Manufacturer: Hamilton Precision Metals Inc.
1780 Rohrerstown Road
Lancaster, PA 17601
Emergency Telephone No.: Chemtrec (800) 424-9300

Section 2 --- Composition/Information on Ingredients

Each alloy contains one or more of the following ingredients. Consult the Technical Data Sheet for the composition of specific alloys.

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.0002 mg/m ³	0.002 mg/m ³	
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.1 mg/m ³	0.02 mg/m ³	
Copper	7440-50-8	1 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³	(Copper fume PEL, 0.1; TLV, 0.2 mg/m ³)
Nickel	7440-02-0	1 mg/m ³	1.5 mg/m ³	
Titanium	7440-32-6	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	(Titanium dioxide)

Section 3 --- Hazard Identification

Appearance and Odor: BeNi – Odorless, silver/gray
BeCu – Odorless, orange

HMIS Rating: None Reported

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation of dust or fume if cut or welded; ingredients of the beryllium alloy may cause direct effects to the skin or eyes and could be harmful if swallowed.

Target Organs: Respiratory tract, eyes, if cut or welded.

Section 3 --- Hazard Identification (Continued)

Acute (Immediate) Effects

Inhalation: Exposure to material in current state should not cause any ill health effects. However, if cutting or welding the inhalation of metal particulates may cause chills, fever, sweating, nausea, and cough (symptoms of metal fume fever). Metal fume fever symptoms typically begin within 4 to 12 hours after the initial exposure and lasts for approximately 24 hours without causing permanent damage. Other effects may include nose and throat irritation, metallic taste, difficulty breathing, wheezing, coughing, weight loss, excessive urination, diarrhea, pulmonary damage, nasopharyngitis, laryngitis and chest pain. Rare cases of asthma have been reported in individuals exposed to some forms of particulates containing nickel.

Eye: Cutting or welding of product may cause eye irritation; damage the cornea, and/or conjunctivitis.

Skin: If cut or welded, dust or powder may cause skin irritation and dermatitis especially in creases of the skin where metal may accumulate and rub against skin.

Ingestion: If cut or welded, hand, clothing, food and drink contact with metal dust, fume or powder can cause ingestion of particulate during hand to mouth activities such as eating, drinking, smoking, etc. may occur. However, ingestion of small amounts is unlikely to cause significant health effects.

Chronic (Long Term Effects)

NA in current state. Effects of long term or repeated exposure when cutting or welding product may include respiratory disease, human systemic effects, pneumoconiosis, bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, and obstructive airway syndrome depending on the alloy components. Chronic inhalation of beryllium particulates may cause berylliosis (also called chronic beryllium disease), a serious chronic lung disease with symptoms including: cough, chest pain, shortness of breath, weight loss, weakness and fatigue. Berylliosis is a hypersensitivity or allergic condition in which the tissues of the lungs become inflamed. This inflammation, sometime accompanying fibrosis (scarring), may restrict the exchange of oxygen between the lungs and the bloodstream. Respiratory disease with symptoms ranging from shortness of breath and cough to permanent difficulty due to loss of lung function, fibrosis or subsequent effects on the heart may be caused by excessive exposure to dust or fumes containing cobalt, nickel and titanium. Nickel compounds have been linked to nasal, bronchial and lung cancers.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure

Individuals who may have had allergic reaction or sensitivity to metals such as cobalt and nickel may encounter skin rash or dermatitis if skin contact with this product occurs. Persons with impaired pulmonary function, airway diseases and conditions such as asthma, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, etc. may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of dust or fume are inhaled. If prior damage to disease to the Neurologic (nervous), Circulatory, Hematologic (blood) or Renal (kidney) systems has occurred, proper screening or examinations should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of this material causes excessive exposure. The effects of chronic beryllium disease on the lungs and the heart are additive to the effects of other health conditions.

Carcinogenicity

OSHA, IARC, or NTP lists components of some alloys as carcinogens. Elemental cobalt is listed as carcinogenic in animal experimentation by the IARC (Class 2B). Nickel is classified as IARC 2B - possibly carcinogenic to humans, and as NTP-2, reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. Beryllium is classified as IARC 1- carcinogenic in humans.

The IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list the following metals as carcinogens – copper, titanium

Section 4 --- First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Move the person to fresh air and support breathing as required. Consult a physician if victim has continued difficulty breathing.

Eye Contact: Lift eyelids and flush immediately with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not allow the victim to rub his/her eyes or keep them shut. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist if all material cannot be removed or if there is continuing irritation.

Skin Contact: Skin cuts and abrasions can be treated by standard first aid. Remove clothing around affected area. Rinse away loose material and wash affected area with soap and water. If there is a severe skin reaction or reddened or blistered skin, consult a physician.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Contact a poison control center with information from this MSDS and the Technical Data Sheet on the composition of the material ingested. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, give the person one or two glasses of water, then induce vomiting. After first aid have the person see a physician for follow up care.

Section 5 --- Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: None reported.

Autoignition Temperature: None reported

Lower Explosive Limit: None reported

Upper Explosive Limit: None reported.

Extinguishing Media: This metal is noncombustible. Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire. If metal is reduced to a powder form, use dry sand, dry graphite or other Class “D” fire extinguishing powder. Do not spray water on burning zirconium. Carbon dioxide is not effective in extinguishing burning zirconium.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Titanium is ignitable and may explode if in a finely divided form (i.e. cutting and/or grinding). The minimum ignition temperature 300 °C (layer). If a fire starts in a mass of wet metal fines, the initial fire may be followed by an explosion. Therefore, when in doubt, personnel should retire and not attempt to extinguish the fire. The explosive characteristics of such material is caused by the steam and hydrogen generated within the burning mass.

Fire Fighting: Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or positive pressure mode. Do not allow runoff from fire fighting to enter roadways or sewers. Material may dry out and present additional fire/explosion hazards.

Section 6 --- Accidental Release Measures

In solid form this material poses no special clean-up problems. If this material is in powder or dust form, wear appropriate protective clothing and respiratory protection for the situation. Collect spilled material utilizing a vacuum system equipped with a high efficiency particulate air filtration system and place in sealed containers for reclamation or disposal. Use clean up measures that minimize dust. Avoid inhalation of dust. Remove sources of heat or ignition as dust clouds can burn or explode. Recycle or dispose of material according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 7 --- Handling and Storage

Handling: Use local exhaust ventilation if cutting or welding. If workers are exposed to dust provide appropriate respiratory, eye, and skin protection. An eyewash station should be readily available to areas of use.

Storage: Protect containers from physical damage. Keep cool, dry and isolated from acids, caustics, halogenated compounds, and oxidizers. Fine metal powder should be kept away from open flames and sources of ignition.

Section 8 --- Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Engineering Control and Ventilation: If welding, melting or casting, dry grinding, dry sanding, polishing or otherwise abrading the surface of beryllium alloys in a manner which generates finely divided particles, an exposure to airborne beryllium in excess of the occupational standard may occur. Under these conditions, local exhaust ventilation at the point of generation is the preferred method of control. The normal machining of beryllium alloys does not pose a problem of exposure to airborne beryllium; however, cast beryllium alloys must have the scale, containing beryllium oxide, cleaned from the surface before machining to prevent potential exposure. Grinding or sanding operations under a liquid coolant do not pose an exposure potential; unless by recycling the liquid coolants, the concentration of finely divided beryllium alloy reaches a point where particulate becomes airborne during its use. This source can be controlled by an in-line coolant centrifuge. Operations generating airborne beryllium must be air sampled to determine exposure levels. Where exposure data indicates, medical surveillance should be conducted.

Respiratory Protection: Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators if there is a potential for exposure to dust above exposure limits for individual components of the powder and the additive effects of the components. Use NIOSH respiratory protection guidelines to select proper respiratory protection.

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields and /or goggles as necessary to prevent dust from entering eyes.

Skin Protection: Use appropriate gloves when handling. Cut-resistant gloves should be worn to prevent metal cuts and skin abrasions particularly during the handling of strip.

Section 9 --- Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance/Odor: BeNi – Odorless, Silver/gray solid.
BeCu – Odorless, Orange solid.

Solubility: Insoluble in water.

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): Approx 8

Melting Point: BeNi – 2500 °F
BeCu - 1600 °F

Evaporation Rate: N/A

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N/A

Boiling Point: N/A

Section 10 --- Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Product is stable.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Reacts with mineral acids and oxidizing agents to form flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. Contact with halogenated compounds and corrosives may produce violent reactions and fires.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat may cause production of metal fumes.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Toxic metal oxides and carbon and nitrogen oxides may be produced during a fire involving metal alloys.

Section 11 --- Toxicological Information

Toxicological data is not available for most pure metals and metal powders. Information may be available for metal oxides, metal salts, and other metal compounds. Refer to toxicological reference sources such as NIOSH RTECS for information if client use of this alloy creates metal compounds. Select information on metals and metal powders is listed below:

Beryllium – Acute intravenous, rat - LD_{Lo} = 496 ug/kg

Cobalt – Acute oral, human - LD_{Lo} = 0.28 mg/kg.

Copper – Acute oral, human - TD_{Lo} = 0.1 mg/kg.

Nickel – Acute oral, guinea pig - LD_{Lo} = 5 mg/kg.

Nickel – Acute inhalation, guinea pig - TC_{Lo} = 15 mg/m³.

Section 12 --- Ecological Information

Data not available for metal.

Section 13 --- Disposal Considerations

Collect spilled material and place in sealed containers for reclamation or disposal. Recycle or dispose of material according to local, state, and federal regulations.

If product is in powder or dust form, use clean up measures that minimize dust. Avoid inhalation of dust and use respiratory protection as necessary. Remove sources of heat or ignition as dust clouds can burn or explode.

Section 14 --- Transport Information

No special requirements.

Section 15 --- Regulatory Information

Component	CERCLA Hazardous Substance (Section 102)	CERCLA Reportable Quantity (Lbs.)	CWA NPDES Discharge (Section 307(a))	CAA Section 112	SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372)	SARA Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355)
Beryllium	X	10	X	X	X	---
Cobalt	---	---	---	X	X	---
Copper	X	5,000**	X	---	X	---
Nickel	X	100**	X	X	X	---
Titanium	---	---	---	---	---	---

** following the RQ indicates that no release reporting is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is 100 micrometers (0.004 inches) or more.

The listed components by themselves are not classified as RCRA hazardous wastes. However, certain compounds containing some components, or certain processing of some components, may produce hazardous wastes. Consult 40 CFR 261 for classification and lists of hazardous wastes.

TSCA: The chemical substances in this product are on the TSCA Section 8 Inventory

Components listed as OSHA air contaminants are found in Section 2 of this MSDS.

International Regulations as Follows:

Canadian WHMIS: This MSDS has been prepared in compliance with Controlled Product Regulations except for the use of the 16 headings.

Canadian DSL: The chemical substances in this product are listed on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

Section 16 --- Other Information

Beryllium, cobalt, copper, and nickel are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE ACURATE 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 ANY CLAIMS, LOSSES OR DAMAGES OF ANY THIRD PARTY OR FOR LOST PROFITS OR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

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