



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Bronze Flux Coated and Bare Rods

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION:

CROWN 125 CROWN 125FC	CROWN 126	CROWN 120 ROYAL 120FC	ROYAL 130FC-P
RB CuZn-C	RB CuZn-B	RB CuZn-D	N/A

SPECIFICATION: AWS A5.8

RECOMMENDED USE: TB (Torch Brazing)

SUPPLIER: Crown Alloys Company
30105 Stephenson Hwy.
Madison Heights, MI. 48071

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (248) 588-3790

EMERGENCY NUMBER: Call CHEMTREC Day or Night 1-800-424-9300 / +1 703-527-3887

WEBSITE: www.crownalloys.com

Section 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture

This product is placed on the market in solid form

2.1.1 Classification in accordance with GHS-US

Skin Sens. 1	H317	Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Carc. 1B	H350	Aquatic Chronic 2	H411
STOT RE 1	H372		

2.2 Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):



GHS07



GHS08



GHS09

Signal word (GHS-US):

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US):

H317 – May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335 – May cause respiratory irritation
H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H350 – May cause cancer
H372 – Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400 – Very toxic to aquatic life
H411 – Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS-US):

P201 – Obtain special instructions before use
P202 – Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260 – Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264 – Wash thoroughly after handling
P270 – Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P272 – Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P302+P352 – IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

P308+P313 – IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Get medical advice/attention
P304+P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P312 – Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell
P314 – Get medical advice and attention if you feel unwell
P321 – Specific treatment (see label)
P333+P313 – If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P362+P364 – Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P403+P233 – Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 – Store locked up
P501 – Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations

2.3 Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4 Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:

Heat rays (infrared radiation) from flame or hot metal can injure eyes.
Overexposure to brazing fumes and gases can be hazardous.
Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using these alloys. Refer to Section 8.



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Section 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

Full text of H-phrases: See section 16

3.2 Mixture

Reportable Hazardous Ingredients

Chemical Identity	CAS-No.	Weight Percent (%)	GHS-US Classification
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	46.0 – 62.0	Comb. Dust Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	1.20 max.	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	0.05 max.	Carc. 1B, H350
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	0.50 max.	Comb. Dust
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	11.0 max.	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT RE 1, H372
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	0.04 – 0.25	Not classified
Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	1.10 max.	Not classified
Zinc (Zn)	7440-66-6	36.0 – 45.0	Not classified
Other components which may be present: Flux			
Boric Acid (H ₃ BO ₃)	10043-35-3	9.00 max.	Not classified
Methacrylate/Apliphatic & Naphthenic Hydrocarbon Compound	Proprietary	Proprietary	Not classified
Borax Glass	1303-96-4	9.00 max.	Not classified

Composition Comments: The term “Hazardous Ingredients” should be interpreted as a term defined in Hazard Communication standards and does not necessarily imply the existence of a welding hazard. These alloys may contain additional non-hazardous ingredients or may form additional compounds under the condition of use. Refer to Sections 2 & 8 for more information.

Section 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Ingestion:	Unlikely due to the form of the product, except for granular materials (flux). Avoid hand, clothing, food, and drink contact with metal fume or powder which can cause ingestion of particulate during hand to mouth activities such as drinking, eating, smoking, etc. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention at once.
Inhalation:	Move to fresh air if breathing is difficult. If not breathing, perform artificial respiration. Seek medical assistance immediately.
Skin Contact:	Flush with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. For reddened or blistered skin, or thermal burns, obtain medical assistance.
Eye Contact:	Dust or fume from these alloys should be flushed from the eyes with clean, tepid water until transported to a medical facility. Do not rub eyes or keep eyes tightly closed. Obtain immediate medical assistance. Arc rays can injure eyes. If exposed, move victim to a dark room, remove contact lenses and cover eyes with a padded dressing and rest. Obtain medical assistance if symptoms persist.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Special brazing hazards:	Brazing hazards are complex and may include physical and health hazards such as but not limited to infrared radiation from flame or hot metal, physical strains, thermal burns due to hot metal or spatter and potential health effects of overexposure to brazing fume or dust. Refer to Section 11 for more information.
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 (not brazing) 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 nickel compounds in fume (usually associated with welding) can cause metallic taste, nausea, tightness of chest, fever, and allergic reaction. Excessive inhalation or ingestion of manganese can produce 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 can become 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 immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available



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Section 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

General Fire Hazards: As shipped, this product is nonflammable. However, infrared radiation from flame or hot metal can ignite combustibles and flammable products. Read and understand American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" and National Fire Protection Association NFPA 51B, "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work" before using this product.

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance

Fire hazard: Not flammable.

Explosion hazard: None known.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

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

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Firefighters should wear full protective gear.

Section 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If airborne dust and/or fume is present, use adequate engineering controls and, if needed, personal protection to prevent overexposure. Refer to recommendations in Section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the personal protective equipment in Section 8. Avoid generating dust. Prevent product from entering any drains, sewers or water sources. Refer to Section 13 for proper disposal. Attempt to reclaim the product if possible.

Section 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid inhaling brazing fumes. Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Read and understand the manufacturer's instruction and the precautionary label on the product. See American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" published by the American Welding Society, <http://pubs.aws.org> and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, www.gpo.gov.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in closed original container in a dry place. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

For welding/brazing consumables and related products

Section 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Chemical Identity (CAS-No.)	ACGIH TLV (TWA)	OSHA PEL (TWA)	NIOSH REL	NIOSH STEL
Copper (7440-50-8)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume, as Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (dust and mists, as Cu)	0.1 mg/m ³ (fume, as Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (dust and mist, as Cu)	1 mg/m ³	N/A
Iron (7439-89-6)	5.0 mg/m ³ (as Fe ₂ O ₃) respirable fraction	10.0 mg/m ³ (fume, as Fe ₂ O ₃)	N/A	N/A
Lead (7439-92-1)	0.05 mg/m ³	50 µg/m ³	N/A	N/A
Manganese (7439-96-5)	0.02 mg/m ³ (elemental and inorganic compounds, as Mn – respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m ³ (elemental and inorganic compounds, as Mn – inhalable fraction)	5.0 mg/m ³ (fume, as Mn) Ceiling	1 mg/m ³	3 mg/m ³
Nickel (7440-02-0)	1.5 mg/m ³ as metal (inhalable fraction)	1.0 mg/m ³ (metal and insoluble compounds as Ni)	0.015 mg/m ³	N/A
Silicon (7440-21-3)	Withdrawn	15.0 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)	5.0 mg/m ³ (respirable) 10.0 mg/m ³ (total)	N/A
Tin (7440-31-5)	2.0 mg/m ³	2.0 mg/m ³	2.0 mg/m ³	N/A
Zinc (as oxide limits) (7440-66-6)	2.0 mg/m ³ (fume)	15.0 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (fume)	N/A	N/A



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8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Use enough ventilation, local exhaust, or both to keep the fumes and gases from the worker's breathing zone & the general area. Maintain exposures below acceptable exposure levels (see Section 8.1). Use industrial hygiene air monitoring to ensure that your use of these products does not create exposures that exceed the recommended exposure limits. Always use exhaust ventilation in user operations such as high temperature cutting, grinding, welding and brazing. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fume plume. Confined spaces require adequate ventilation and/or air supplied respirators. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. See American National Standard Z49.1, Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, published by the American Welding Society, 8669 Doral Blvd. Suite 130, Doral, FL 33166 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for more details on many of the following.

General information:

Exposure Guidelines: Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are values published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). ACGIH Statement of Positions Regarding the TLVs® and BEIs® states that the TLV-TWA should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and should not be used to indicate a fine line between safe and dangerous exposures. See Section 10 for information on potential fume constituents of health interest. Threshold Limit Values are figures published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists.

Eye/face protection:

Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number. Shield others by providing screens and flash goggles.

Skin/Hand Protection:

Wear protective gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Protective Clothing:

Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, flame and electrical shock. See Z49.1. At a minimum this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Wear dry gloves free of holes or split seams. Train the welder not to permit electrically live parts or electrodes to contact skin . . . or clothing or gloves if they are wet. Insulate yourself from the work piece and ground using dry plywood, rubber mats or other dry insulation.

Respiratory Protection:

Keep your head out of fumes. Use enough ventilation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. An approved respirator should be used unless exposure assessments are below applicable exposure limits. Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV's (see Section 8.1). Use only NIOSH approved respirators in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

Hygiene measures:

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Cosmetics should not be applied in areas where exposures exist! Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits. See ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.2, F1.3 and F1.5, available from the American Welding Society, www.aws.org.

Section 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solid brazing rod
Physical state	Solid
Form	Solid
Color	Rod is metallic yellow (brassy). Flux coating is white, blue or pink
Odor	None
Odor threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Flash Point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available

Flammability limit - upper (%)	No data available
Flammability limit - lower (%)	No data available
Explosive limit - upper (%)	No data available
Explosive limit - lower (%)	No data available
Vapor pressure	Not applicable
Vapor density	Not applicable
Relative density	No data available
Solubility in water	None
Solubility (other)	No data available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	Not applicable

Section 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

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

10.2 Chemical stability

This product is stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Uncontrolled exposure to extreme temperatures and/or contamination.



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10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong acids, strong oxidizers, mineral acids, some halogenated compounds, phosphorus and mercury.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Welding/brazing fumes and gases can't be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded/brazed and the rods used. Coatings on the metal being welded/brazed (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders, the volume of the work area, the quality and the amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the gas plume, the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities), the process and procedures, as well as the welding/brazing consumables.

When these bronze brazing alloys are consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. 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 base metal, coatings, etc., as noted above. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Reasonably expected fume constituents of these bronze brazing alloys would include: Complex oxides of iron, manganese, nickel, silicon, copper, lead, tin, zinc, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone and nitrogen oxides. The fume limit for copper, nickel, lead, tin, zinc and/or manganese may be reached before the general welding/brazing fume limit of 5 mg/m³ is reached. One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes" and "Characterization of Arc Welding Fume" available from the American Welding Society, 8669 Doral Blvd. Suite 130, Doral, FL 33166.

Section 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion:	Health injuries from ingestion are not known or expected under normal use.
Inhalation:	Potential chronic health hazards related to the use of welding/brazing consumables are most applicable to the inhalation route of exposure. Refer to Inhalation statements in this section.
Skin Contact:	Dusts or fumes of these products may be irritating to contaminated skin.
Eye contact:	Dusts or fumes of these products may be irritating to contaminated eye.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation:	Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding/brazing 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). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding/brazing fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects.
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Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure): Harmful if swallowed

Specified substance: COPPER and compounds (as Cu) LD50 (oral, rat) = 481 mg/kg TDLo (oral, human) = 1200 mg/kg; gastrointestinal tract effects	Specified substance: IRON LD50 (oral, rat) = 98.6 g/kg ATE (oral) = 984.00 mg/kg TDLo (oral, child) = 77 mg/kg; brain, gastrointestinal tract, blood effects	Specified substance: TIN LD50 (oral, rat) = 700 mg/kg
Specified substance: MANGANESE LD50 (oral, rat) = 9000 mg/kg ATE (oral) = 9000000.0 mg/kg TCLo (inhalation, man) = 2300 mg/m ³ ; brain, central nervous system effects	Specified substance: SILICON ATE (oral) = 3160.0 mg/kg LD50 (oral, rat) = 3160 mg/kg	Specified substance: NICKEL LD50 (oral, rat) > 9000 mg/kg

Repeated dose toxicity (product):	Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation (product):	Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation (product):	Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitization (product):	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Germ cell mutagenicity (product):	Not classified
Carcinogenicity (product):	May cause cancer

Lead (7439-92-1)	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	2A (Probably carcinogenic to humans)
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	3 (Reasonably anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen)
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	3 (Reasonably anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen)

Reproductive toxicity (product):	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (product):	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (product):	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Aspiration hazard (product):	Not classified

Other Effects: Organic polymers may be used in the manufacture of various welding consumables. Overexposure to their decomposition byproducts may result in a condition known as polymer fume fever. Polymer fume fever usually occurs within 4 to 8 hours of exposure with the presentation of flu like symptoms, including mild pulmonary irritation with or without an increase in body temperature. Signs of exposure can include an increase in white blood cell count. Resolution of symptoms typically occurs quickly, usually not lasting longer than 48 hours.



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Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics under the condition of use:

Specified substance: MANGANESE Inhalation: Overexposure to manganese fumes may affect the brain and central nervous system, resulting in poor coordination, difficulty speaking, and arm or leg tremors. This condition can be irreversible.	Specified substance: NICKEL Inhalation: Nickel and its compounds are on the IARC and NTP lists as posing respiratory cancer risk, and are skin sensitizers with symptoms ranging from slight itch to severe dermatitis.
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Additional toxicological information under the conditions of use:

Acute toxicity

Specified substance: CARBON DIOXIDE LC ₅₀ (inhalation, human) = 90000 ppm/5 min.	Specified substance: CARBON MONOXIDE LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat) = 1300 mg/l /4h	Specified substance: NITROGEN DIOXIDE LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat) = 88 ppm/4h Specified substance: OZONE LC ₅₀ (inhalation, human) = 50 ppm/30 min.
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Carcinogenicity:

Lead (7439-92-1)	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	2A (Probably carcinogenic to humans)
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	3 (Reasonably anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen)
Specified substance: Nickel	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	3 (Reasonably anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen)

Section 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish

Specified substance: LEAD LC ₅₀ (Cyprinus carpio) [semi-static], 96 h: 0.44 mg/l LC ₅₀ (Oncorhynchus mykiss) [flow-through], 96 h: 1.17 mg/l	Specified substance: COPPER LC ₅₀ (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), 96 h): 0.0068 – 0.0156 mg/l LC ₅₀ (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) [static], 96 h): <0.3 mg/l
Specified substance: IRON and/or iron alloys (as Fe) LC ₅₀ (Cyprinus carpio) [semi-static], 96 h: 0.56 mg/l	Specified substance: MANGANESE NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 h: 3.6 mg/l
Specified substance: NICKEL LC ₅₀ (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), 96 h): 2.916 mg/l LC ₅₀ (Brachydanio rerio), 96 h: >100 mg/l LC ₅₀ (Cyprinus carpio) [semi-static], 96 h: 1.3 mg/l	Specified substance: BORIC ACID LC ₅₀ (trout eggs) = 100 ppm/soft; LC ₅₀ (trout eggs) = 79 ppm/hard LC ₅₀ (catfish eggs) = 155 ppm/soft; LC ₅₀ (catfish eggs) = 22 ppm/hard LC ₅₀ (goldfish eggs) = 46 ppm/soft; LC ₅₀ (goldfish eggs) = 75 ppm/hard

Aquatic Invertebrates

Specified substance: NICKEL EC ₅₀ (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h): 1 mg/l EC ₅₀ (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 72 h: 0.18 mg/l EC ₅₀ (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) [static], 96 h: 0.174 – 0.311 mg/l EC ₅₀ (Daphnia magna), 48 h: >100 mg/l	Specified substance: COPPER EC ₅₀ (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h): 0.102 mg/l EC ₅₀ (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) [static], 72 h: 0.0426 – 0.0535 mg/l EC ₅₀ (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) [static], 96 h: 0.031 – 0.054 mg/l EC ₅₀ (Daphnia magna) [Static], 48 h: 0.03 mg/l
Specified substance: MANGANESE EC ₅₀ (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h): 40 mg/l	Specified substance: LEAD EC ₅₀ (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h): 600 µg/l
Specified substance: BORIC ACID LC ₅₀ (Daphnia magna), 48 h: = 133 mg/l	

Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish (product): Not classified

Aquatic Invertebrates (product): Not classified

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

Specified substance: COPPER and/or copper alloys and compounds (as Cu) - LC₅₀ (Green algae (Scenedesmus dimorphus), 3 d): 0.0623 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation (product): No data available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) (product): No data available

Specified substance: COPPER and/or copper alloys and compounds (as Cu) Blue-green algae (Anacystis nidulans), Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 36.01 (Static)	Specified substance: NICKEL Zebra mussel (Dreissena polymorpha), Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 5,000 – 10,000 (Lotic) Bioconcentration factor calculated using dry weight tissue conc.
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Mobility in Soil: No data available



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Section 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal recommendations: Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with international/federal/state/local regulations. However, alloy wastes are normally collected to recover metal values.

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 transport regulations

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3 Additional information

Other information: No supplementary information available

Overland transport:

No additional information available

Transport by sea:

No additional information available

Air transport:

No additional information available

Section 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal regulations

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: 1.0 %
Iron (7439-89-6) Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	Tin (7440-31-5) Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Silicon (7440-21-3) Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	Zinc (7440-66-6) Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)
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: 0.1%	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%

15.2 US State regulations

Nickel (7440-02-0)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List YES	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)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List		U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List		
Lead (7439-92-1)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List YES	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity YES	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity – Female YES	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity – Male YES	No significance risk level (NSRL)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List		U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List		
Tin (7440-31-5)		Manganese (7439-96-5)		
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List		U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List 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)		Silicon (7440-21-3)		
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List		U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List		



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

SUPERSEDES LAST REVISION: 03/14/2018 (SDS)

HMIS RATING (Hazardous Materials Information System)			
Health (blue) - 2	Flammability (red) - 0	Reactivity (yellow) - 0	Protective Equipment - X (See Sections 4, 8 & 10)

Health Hazard: 0 (minimal acute/chronic exposure hazard); 1 (slight acute/chronic exposure hazard); 2 (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); 3 (severe acute exposure hazard; one time overexposure can result in permanent injury & may be fatal); 4 (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal).

Flammability Hazard: 0 (minimal hazard); 1 (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); 2 (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); 3 (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); 4 (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]).

Reactivity Hazard: 0 (normally stable); 1 (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); 2 (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); 3 (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); 4 (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDS's under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used only in conjunction with a fully implemented HMIS® program by workers who have received appropriate HMIS® training. HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION:

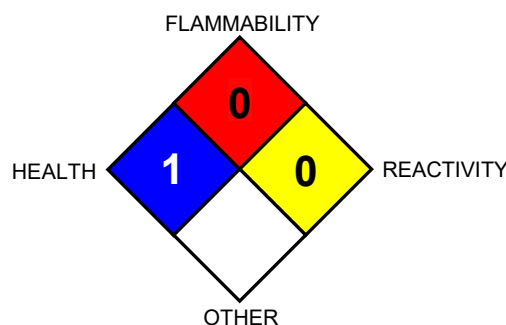
Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials);

1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure causes death or major residual injury).

Flammability Hazard: Refer to definitions for "HMIS RATING (Hazardous Materials Information System)"

Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "HMIS RATING (Hazardous Materials Information System)"

NFPA RATING



DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS No. - Chemical Abstracts Service Number

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

GHS - Globally Harmonized System

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50 - Lethal Concentration (50 percent kill)

LCLO - Lowest published lethal concentration

LD50 - Lethal dose (50 percent kill)

LDLO - Lowest published lethal dose

NIOSH - National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NTP - National Toxicology Program

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit

TCLo - the lowest concentration to cause a symptom

TDLo - the lowest dose to cause a symptom

TLV - Threshold Limit Value

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA - Time Weighted Average

Full text of H-phrases (from Section 2)

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Skin Sens. 1	Sensitisation — Skin, category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
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
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES: Crown Alloys Company urges each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist or other expert to understand this information and safeguard the environment and protect workers from the potential hazards associated with the handling or use of this product. The information in this document is believed to be correct as of the date issued. However, this information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability of loss, damage, or expense arising from it or any way connected with the handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition of the SDS. Compliance with all applicable Federal, State, Provincial and local laws and regulations remain the responsibility of the user.