Silver Copper Alloy

Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Silver Copper Alloy (009)

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the substance/mixture: Products are solid metals that are supplied in various shapes.

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

Company

LeachGarner
49 Pearl Street
Attleboro, MA 02703
Phone: 508-222-7400
www.leachgarner.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 508-222-7400 LeachGarner

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Comb. Dust

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Signal Word (GHS-US) : Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US) : May form combustible dust concentrations in air when processed.

2.3. Other Hazards

Inhalation of dusts and fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Exposure may aggravate those with 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	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Silver	(CAS No) 7440-22-4	35 - 95	Comb. Dust
Copper	(CAS No) 7440-50-8	5 - 65	Comb. Dust

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: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

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. Removal of solidified molten material from the eyes requires medical assistance.

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: Under normal conditions of use not expected to present a significant hazard. Under milling, or physical alteration, metal dusts may be produced that cause irritation of the respiratory tract, skin, and may be harmful. Molten material may release toxic, and irritating fumes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza. Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Dust from physical alteration of this product may cause skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

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

Chronic Symptoms: Prolonged and excessive exposure to silver through multiple routes of exposure may cause argyria, a condition that causes bluish-gray discoloration of the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Repeated exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction.

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: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use halogenated compounds. Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire. Do not use water when molten material is involved, contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam causing explosion with massive force.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Small chips, turnings, dust and fines from processing may be readily ignitable.

Explosion Hazard: Dust explosion hazard in air. Accumulation and dispersion of dust with an ignition source can cause a combustible dust explosion. Keep dust levels to a minimum and follow applicable regulations.

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.

Other Information: Risk of dust explosion when processed.

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. Avoid generating dust. Remove ignition sources.

6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: 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 Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. If metal is in molten form allow to cool and collect as a solid. If metal is in solid form collect for remelting purposes. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Use explosion proof vacuum during cleanup, with appropriate filter when cleaning up dust. Do not mix dust with other materials. Vacuum clean-up of dust is preferred. If sweeping is required use a dust suppressant. Use only non-sparking tools in the presence of dust.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Accumulation and dispersion of dust with an ignition source can cause a combustible dust explosion. Keep dust levels to a minimum and follow applicable regulations.

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. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. – No smoking.

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. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment when dust is generated. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed when cleaning up dust.

Storage Conditions: Store away from incompatible materials.

Incompatible Products: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers. Acetylene. Ammonia. Nitric acid. Hydrogen peroxide. Ethylene oxide. Azides.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Products are solid metals that are supplied in various shapes.

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), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Silver (7440-22-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.01 mg/m³ (dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.01 mg/m³

Copper (7440-50-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (dust and mist) 0.1 mg/m³ (fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³ (dust, fume and mist)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls : When dust is generated, emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. When melting, cutting, grinding, crushing, or drilling, provide general or local ventilation systems, as needed, to maintain airborne dust and fume concentrations below the regulatory limits. Local vacuum collection is preferred since it prevents release of contaminants into the work area by controlling it at the source. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment when dust is generated. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. If dust is generated, proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

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

Materials for Protective Clothing : Wear suitable protective clothing.

Hand Protection : Wear protective gloves.

Eye Protection : Safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

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.
Thermal Hazard Protection	: When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Varies from yellowish to white metallic in various shapes
Odor	: No data available
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: Varies
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: No data available
Flash Point	: Solid metal is non-flammable
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
Specific Gravity	: Varies
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: Incompatible materials. Avoid creating or spreading dust.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers. Hydrogen peroxide. Nitric acid. Ammonia. Acetylene. Ethylene oxide. Azides.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition generates: Metal oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Silver (7440-22-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg

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

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: During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza. Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

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

Chronic Symptoms: Prolonged and excessive exposure to silver through multiple routes of exposure may cause argyria, a condition that causes bluish-gray discoloration of the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Repeated exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Not classified.

Silver (7440-22-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.00155 (0.00155 - 0.00293) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.00024 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC 50 Fish 2	0.0062 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])

Copper (7440-50-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	<= 0.0068 (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 (0.0426 - 0.0535) mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])
LC 50 Fish 2	0.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 2	0.031 (0.031 - 0.054) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Copper (7440-50-8)	
Persistence and Degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential No additional information available.

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

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

Silver Copper Alloy	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Silver (7440-22-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	1000 lb < 100 um CERCLA/SARA RQ CHANGE TITLE
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %

Copper (7440-50-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %

15.2 US State Regulations

Silver (7440-22-4)
U.S. - California - Priority Toxic Pollutants - Freshwater Criteria
U.S. - California - Priority Toxic Pollutants - Saltwater Criteria
U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants With Proposed Risk Values
U.S. - California - Toxic Air Contaminant List (AB 1807, AB 2728)
U.S. - Colorado - Hazardous Wastes - Maximum Concentration for the Toxicity Characteristics
U.S. - Colorado - Primary Drinking Water Regulations - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Connecticut - Drinking Water Quality Standards - Groundwater Sources
U.S. - Connecticut - Drinking Water Quality Standards - Maximum Contaminant Levels
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (30 min)
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (8 hr)
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Consumption of Organisms Only
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Consumption of Water and Organisms
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Health Designations
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities
U.S. - Florida - Drinking Water Standards - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Georgia - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs)
U.S. - Idaho - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Louisiana - Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Massachusetts - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
RTK - U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Toxics Use Reduction Act
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Michigan - Polluting Materials List
U.S. - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern
U.S. - Minnesota - Groundwater Health Risk Limits
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Missouri - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Nebraska - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic
U.S. - Nevada - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - New Hampshire - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - 24-Hour
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - Annual

U.S. - New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List
RTK - U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Recommended Upper Limits (RULs)
U.S. - New Jersey - Special Health Hazards Substances List
U.S. - New Jersey - Water Quality - Ground Water Quality Criteria
U.S. - New Jersey - Water Quality - Practical Quantitation Levels (PQLs)
U.S. - New Mexico - Water Quality - Standards for Ground Water of 10,000 mg/L TDS Concentration or Less
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - North Dakota - Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations - 8-Hour
U.S. - North Dakota - Hazardous Wastes - Maximum Concentration for the Toxicity Characteristic
U.S. - North Dakota - Water Quality Standards - Aquatic Life Acute Value for Classes I, IA, II, III
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Pennsylvania - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - South Carolina - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Texas - Drinking Water Standards - Secondary Constituent Levels (SCLs)
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Utah - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Vermont - Hazardous Waste - Hazardous Constituents
U.S. - Vermont - Hazardous Waste - Maximum Contaminant Concentration for Toxicity
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Washington - Dangerous Waste - Dangerous Waste Constituents List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Acute Aquatic Life Criteria for Fresh Water
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Acute Aquatic Life Criteria for Marine Water
U.S. - Arkansas - Surface Water Quality Standards - Acute Aquatic Life Criteria

Copper (7440-50-8)

U.S. - California - Priority Toxic Pollutants - Freshwater Criteria
U.S. - California - Priority Toxic Pollutants - Human Health Criteria
U.S. - California - Priority Toxic Pollutants - Saltwater Criteria
U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants - Non-Cancer Acute
U.S. - California - Toxic Air Contaminant List (AB 1807, AB 2728)
U.S. - Colorado - Primary Drinking Water Regulations - Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs)
U.S. - Colorado - Primary Drinking Water Regulations - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Connecticut - Drinking Water Quality Standards - Groundwater Sources
U.S. - Connecticut - Drinking Water Quality Standards - Maximum Contaminant Levels
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (30 min)
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (8 hr)
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Consumption of Water and Organisms
U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Health Designations
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities
U.S. - Florida - Drinking Water Standards - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Georgia - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)

U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs)
U.S. - Idaho - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants
U.S. - Louisiana - Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Chronic Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Chronic Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Consumption of Water and Organisms
U.S. - Massachusetts - Allowable Ambient Limits (AALs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Allowable Threshold Concentrations (ATCs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
RTK - U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Threshold Effects Exposure Limits (TELs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Toxics Use Reduction Act
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Michigan - Polluting Materials List
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Missouri - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Missouri - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Nevada - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - New Hampshire - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - 24-Hour
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - Annual
U.S. - New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List
U.S. - New Jersey - Primary Drinking Water Standards - Action Levels - ALs
RTK - U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Water Quality - Ground Water Quality Criteria
U.S. - New Jersey - Water Quality - Practical Quantitation Levels (PQLs)
U.S. - New Mexico - Water Quality - Standards for Ground Water of 10,000 mg/L TDS Concentration or Less
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - North Dakota - Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations - 8-Hour
U.S. - North Dakota - Water Quality Standards - Aquatic Life Acute Value for Classes I, IA, II, III
U.S. - North Dakota - Water Quality Standards - Aquatic Life Chronic Value for Classes I, IA, II, III
U.S. - North Dakota - Water Quality Standards - Human Health Value for Classes I, IA, II
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Pennsylvania - Beneficial Use of Sewage Sludge by Land Application - Pollutant Ceiling Limits
U.S. - Pennsylvania - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - 1-Hour
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - Annual
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Human Health Criteria for Consumption of Water and Aquatic Organisms

U.S. - South Carolina - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Texas - Drinking Water Standards - Secondary Constituent Levels (SCLs)
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Utah - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Saltwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Public Water Supply Effluent Limits
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - West Virginia - Water Quality - Groundwater Standards - Ceiling Concentrations
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 25 Feet to Less Than 40 Feet
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 40 Feet to Less Than 75 Feet
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 75 Feet or Greater
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights Less Than 25 Feet
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Acute Aquatic Life Criteria for Fresh Water
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria for Fresh Water
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Acute Aquatic Life Criteria for Marine Water
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria for Marine Water
U.S. - Arkansas - Surface Water Quality Standards - Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Arkansas - Surface Water Quality Standards - Acute Aquatic Life Criteria

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

Revision Date : 07/27/2015

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:

Comb. Dust	May form combustible dust concentrations in air when processed

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.