

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Date of Issue: 04/08/2020

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: CEMENTED TUNGSTEN CARBIDE CUTTING TOOLS; TIN COATED; SDS GROUP 40

This product covers solid metal blanks for manufacturing cutting tools, this SDS and the hazards and information described below apply to this product if the materials contained within the cutting tool(s) become available during processing conditions, including dusts and particulates.

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Cutting Tools for Manufacturing Industries. When used as intended, this product is physiologically inert. Do not modify or resharpen product; return tools to Harvey Tool Company for alteration.

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

Company

Harvey Tool Company, LLC 428 Newburyport Turnpike Rowley, MA 01969 800-645-5609

Harveysales@harveyperformance.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1-703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, call CHEMTREC - Day or Night

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Eye Irrit. 2A	H319	
Resp. Sens. 1B	H334	
Skin Sens. 1	H317	
Muta. 2	H341	
Carc. 1	H350	
Repr. 2	H361	
STOT RE 1	H372	
Comb Dust		

Comb. Dust

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)



Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)	: Danger
Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)	: May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
	H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
	H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
	H334 - May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
	H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects.
	H350 - May cause cancer.

- H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) :	P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
	P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
	P260 - Do not breathe dust, fumes.
	P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
	P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
	P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
	P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
	P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
	P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for
	breathing.
	P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove
	contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
	P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
	P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
	P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
	P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	P405 - Store locked up.
	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national,
	territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. **Other Hazards**

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contains substances that are combustible dusts. If dried and allowed to accumulate, may form combustible dust concentrations in air that could ignite and cause an explosion. Take appropriate precautions. This product contains components that are environmentally hazardous and small chips, fine turnings, and dust from processing may be toxic to aquatic life.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA) 2.4.

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Iron oxide (Fe2O3)	C.I. 77491 / C.I. Pigment Red 101 / Diiron trioxide / Ferric oxide / Iron sesquioxide / Iron(III) oxide / Red Iron Oxide / Rouge / CI 77491 / Iron trioxide / Sienna / Pigment Red 101 / Red iron oxide / Red iron oxide pigment / Iron Oxide Red / Diiron(III) trioxide / Iron oxide	(CAS-No.) 1309-37-1	84.4	Comb. Dust
Molybdenum	Molybdenum metal / Molybdenum, elemental / Molybdenum, metal / Molybdenum, metallic	(CAS-No.) 7439-98-7	9.8	Comb. Dust
Cobalt	Cobalt metal / Cobalt, elemental / C.I. 77320 / Cobalt metallic	(CAS-No.) 7440-48-4	8.3	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Resp. Sens. 1B, H334 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413
Chromium	Chromium metal / Chromium,	(CAS-No.) 7440-47-3	4.05	Comb. Dust

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Tungsten	elemental / Chromium, metal / Chromium, metallic / Chrome, metal / Chrome Tungsten, elemental /	(CAS-No.) 7440-33-7	1.7	Comb. Dust
Tungsten	Tungsten, metal / Tungsten metal / Tungsten trioxide	(0.5-10.) 7440-55-7	1.7	comb. Bust
Vanadium oxide (V2O5)	Vanadium pentoxide / Divanadium pentoxide / Divanadium pentaoxide / Vanadium pentaoxide / Vanadium(V) oxide / C.I. 77938	(CAS-No.) 1314-62-1	1.2	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Muta. 2, H341 Carc. 2, H351 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Carbon	Carbon, activated / CARBON / Activated carbon / Carbon Black / Graphite	(CAS-No.) 7440-44-0	1.1	Comb. Dust

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of 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).

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.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation/rash develops or persists.

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

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: The health effects listed below are not likely to occur unless dust or fumes are generated by processing. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Inhalation: Exposure may produce cough, mucous secretions, shortness of breath, chest tightness or other symptoms indicative of an allergic/sensitization reaction. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation.

Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible.

Eye Contact: During metal processing, 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. Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. May cause slight irritation.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

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Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms, otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous. Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition.

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.

Cobalt: Chronic exposure to cobalt-containing hard metal (dust or fume) can result in a serious lung disease called "hard metal lung disease", which is a type of pneumoconiosis (lung fibrosis).

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.

Vanadium: May cause gastrointestinal discomfort, renal damage, nervous system depression and irritation of the respiratory passages. May also cause cardiac palpitations and asthma.

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 class D extinguishing media on fines, dust, or molten metal. Use water spray on chips and fines. Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: 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, may react violently or explosively on contact with water.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Metallic dusts may ignite or explode. Combustible Dust.

Explosion Hazard: Dust explosion hazard in air. If excessive dust is generated from processing, it may present a dust explosion hazard when dispersed in air at sufficient quantities in the presence of an ignition source.

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**: Not available

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Risk of dust explosion.

5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Remove ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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: 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. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

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. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills.

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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. Do not mix with other materials. Vacuum clean-up is preferred. If sweeping is required use a dust suppressant. Use only non-sparking tools.

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: This product is physiologically inert in its massive form. However, user-generated dust and/or fumes may pose a physiological hazard if inhaled or ingested. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. May cause an influenza-like illness. Avoid skin and eye contact with dusts to prevent mechanical irritation. User-generated dust is easily ignited and difficult to extinguish. 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. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and 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. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

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. Store locked up/in a secure area.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Cutting Tools for Manufacturing Industries.

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), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Cobalt (7440-48-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	dermal sensitizer, Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with
		Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	15 μg/l Parameter: Cobalt - Medium: urine - Sampling
		time: end of shift at end of workweek (nonspecific)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (total)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.06 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.06 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
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Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.06 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Chromium (7440-47-3)		-
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	250 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (total)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m ³
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37	-1)	
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
		15 mg/m ³ (total dust (Rouge)
		5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction (Rouge)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	2500 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m³ (fume)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge-total particulate
		(Rouge)
		3 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge: particulate matter
		containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-
		respirable particulate (Rouge)
		5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
		<1% Crystalline silica, dust and fume)
		10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge-particulate matter
		containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
		20 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)

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		10 mg/m ³ /rogulated under Dougo)
Newslaw and The State		10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
		20 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
		10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
		10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
		silica, regulated under Rouge-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
		20 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
		10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m³ (fume)
		20 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
		30 mppcf (regulated under Rouge)
		10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Molybdenum (7439-98-7)	·	
	Internal OEL Value(s)	5 mg/m ³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
		3 mg/m^3 (respirable particulate matter)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds)
		15 mg/m ³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Insoluble Compounds
		(Total dust)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	5000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total)
Alberta		3 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia		10 mg/m ³ (inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Manitoba		3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
		3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotla		3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Numericat	O[1] C[1] C[1] (ma/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (metal-inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	6 mg/m ³ (metal-innalable fraction)
Nupovut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (metal-inhalable fraction)
Nunavut		3 mg/m ³ (metal-innalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	
Northwest Territories		20 mg/m ³ (metal-inhalable fraction)
Nouthannat Tourite at a		6 mg/m ³ (metal-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (metal-inhalable fraction)
Ontonio		3 mg/m ³ (metal-respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (metal-inhalable)
D · D · · · · ·		3 mg/m ³ (metal-respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
		3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
		6 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)

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		3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Vanadium oxide (V2O5) (13	14-62-1)	
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to
		Humans
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	35 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (fume or respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust or fume)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (fume and respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³ (dust and fume, respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (dust and fume, respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL Ceiling (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (fume)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (dust)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (dust)
Tungsten (7440-33-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Molybdenum insoluble com		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m^3 (inhalable particulate matter)
		3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust)

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According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015). 5000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total)
Alberta		3 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia		10 mg/m ³ (inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Mantoba		3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
		3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
		3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
		6 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
		3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
		6 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
		3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable)
		3 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
		3 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m^3 (inhalable fraction)
Contractoria and a second	O[1, T] A (A (a = 1/a - 3))	6 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m^3 (inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) 20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
		10 mg/m
Cobalt inorganic compound		$0.02 m s/m^3/is hele his neutrinulate metter)$
USA ACGIH USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³) ACGIH chemical category	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter) dermal sensitizer,Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with
USA ACGIH	ACGIN Chemical Category	Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	15 μg/l Parameter: Cobalt - Medium: urine - Sampling
		time: end of shift at end of workweek (nonspecific)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (total)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.06 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.06 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.06 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³

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Tungsten, insoluble compou	nds	
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Québec	VECD (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
Tungsten compounds		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (in the absence of cobalt-respirable particulate matter)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m ³ (in the absence of Cobalt-respirable particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m ³ (in the absence of Cobalt-respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m ³ (in the absence of Cobalt-respirable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m ³ (in the absence of Cobalt-respirable particulate matter)
Vanadium compounds	·	· · · ·
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (except Vanadium metal and Vanadium carbide-dust and fume)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices. Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. 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.

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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	: Light grey			
Odor	: Odorless			
Odor Threshold	: Not available			
рН	: Not available			
Evaporation Rate	: Not available			
Melting Point	: Not available			
Freezing Point	: Not available			
Boiling Point	: 2760 °C (5000 °F)			
Flash Point	: Not available			
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available			
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available			
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available			
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available			
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available			
Vapor Pressure	: Not available			
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Not available			
Relative Density	: Not available			
Density	: 7.8 g/cm ³			
Specific Gravity	: Not available			
Solubility	: Water: Insoluble			
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available			
Viscosity	: Not 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. Sparks, heat, open flame and other sources of ignition. Dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard).

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not expected to decompose under ambient conditions. Thermal decomposition generates : Metal oxides. Toxic fumes.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

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According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Exposure may produce cough, mucous secretions, shortness of breath, chest tightness or other symptoms indicative of an allergic/sensitization reaction. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: During metal processing, 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. . Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. . May cause slight irritation.

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

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms, otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous.

Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition.

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.

Cobalt: Chronic exposure to cobalt-containing hard metal (dust or fume) can result in a serious lung disease called "hard metal lung disease", which is a type of pneumoconiosis (lung fibrosis).

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.

Vanadium: May cause gastrointestinal discomfort, renal damage, nervous system depression and irritation of the respiratory passages. May also cause cardiac palpitations and asthma.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Carbon (7440-44-0)		
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg	
Cobalt (7440-48-4)		
LD50 Oral Rat	215.9 - 1140 mg/kg	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 10 mg/l (Exposure time: 1 h)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	< 0.05 mg/l/4h	
Chromium (7440-47-3)		
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.41 mg/l/4h	
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)		
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 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	
Vanadium oxide (V2O5) (1314-62-1)		
LD50 Oral Rat	200 - 2000 mg/kg (Species: Sprague-Dawley)	
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2500 mg/kg body weight	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	4.29 mg/l/4h	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	4.29 mg/l/4h	
Cobalt (7440-48-4)		
IARC Group	2B	

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National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity, Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.	
	6	
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.	
Chromium (7440-47-3)		
IARC Group	3	
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)		
IARC Group	3	
Vanadium oxide (V2O5) (1314-62-1)		
IARC Group	2B	
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity.	
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.	
Cobalt compounds		
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.	

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

00 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
0000 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Danio rerio [static])
l6 mg/l
173 mg/l
ļ

12.2. Persistence and Degradability Not available

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Cobalt (7440-48-4)

BCF Fish 1

(no bioaccumulation)

12.4. Mobility in Soil Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects Not available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

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

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

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
- 14.4. In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Carbon (7440-44-0)

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

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Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act	t) inventory
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Secti	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Chromium (7440-47-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act	t) inventory
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Secti	on 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%
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act	t) inventory
Molybdenum (7439-98-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act	t) inventory
Vanadium oxide (V2O5) (1314-62-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act	t) inventory
Listed on the United States SARA Section 302	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	100 - 10000 lb
Tungsten (7440-33-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act	t) inventory
Cobalt inorganic compounds	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Secti	on 313
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Vanadium compounds	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Secti	on 313
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1%
15.2. US State Regulations	
California Pronosition 65	

California Proposition 65

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WARNING: This product can expose you to Cobalt, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Cobalt (7440-48-4)	Х			
Vanadium oxide (V2O5) (1314-	Х			
62-1)				
Cobalt (7440-48-4)				
U.S Massachusetts - Right To Kr	now List			
U.S New Jersey - Right to Know	Hazardous Substance I	list		
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to	o Know) - Environmenta	al Hazard List		
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to	o Know) List			
Chromium (7440-47-3)				
U.S Massachusetts - Right To Kr	now List			
U.S New Jersey - Right to Know	Hazardous Substance I	list		
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to	o Know) - Environmenta	al Hazard List		
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to	Know) - Special Hazar	dous Substances		
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to	o Know) List			
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)				
U.S Massachusetts - Right To Kr	now List			
U.S New Jersey - Right to Know	Hazardous Substance I	ist		
04/08/2020	EN (English U	JS)		14/16

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According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

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
Vanadium oxide (V2O5) (1314-62-1)
U.S Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Tungsten (7440-33-7)
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
Cobalt compounds
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
Chromium compounds
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
Vanadium compounds
U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
15.3. Canadian Regulations

Carbon (7440-44-0) Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Cobalt (7440-48-4) Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Chromium (7440-47-3) Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1) Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Molybdenum (7439-98-7) Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Vanadium oxide (V2O5) (1314-62-1) Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Tungsten (7440-33-7) Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest	: 04/08/2020
Revision	
Other Information	: This docume

: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
(Inhalation:dust,mist)	

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 4	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 4
Carc. 1	Carcinogenicity, Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Resp. Sens. 1B	Respiratory sensitization, Category 1B
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H334	May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

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.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)