

CEMENTED TUNGSTEN CARBIDE CUTTING TOOLS; TIN COATED; SDS GROUP 6



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: 06/24/2019

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: CEMENTED TUNGSTEN CARBIDE CUTTING TOOLS; TIN COATED; SDS GROUP 6

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
Carc. 1	H350
Repr. 2	H361
Aquatic Acute 3	H402
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)

:



GHS08

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.
H350 - May cause cancer ((inhalation)).
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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P261 - Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or spray.
 P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
 P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
 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.
 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.

Supplemental Information

: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Prevent dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard). Avoid generating dust.

2.3. Other Hazards

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

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

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Tungsten carbide	Tungsten carbide (WC) / Tungsten(IV) carbide	(CAS-No.) 12070-12-1	59.94 - 97.902	Comb. Dust
Cobalt	Cobalt metal / Cobalt, elemental / C.I. 77320 / Cobalt metallic	(CAS-No.) 7440-48-4	1.998 - 24.975	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Resp. Sens. 1B, H334 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 Comb. Dust
Tantalum carbide (TaC)	Tantalum carbide	(CAS-No.) 12070-06-3	<= 24.975	Not classified
Titanium carbide (TiC)	Titanium carbide	(CAS-No.) 12070-08-5	<= 24.975	Comb. Dust
Nickel	Nickel metal / Nickel, elemental / Nickel, metallic / Nickel, metal / C.I. 77775	(CAS-No.) 7440-02-0	<= 9.99	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Comb. Dust
Niobium carbide (NbC)	Niobium carbide	(CAS-No.) 12069-94-2	<= 9.99	Flam. Sol. 1, H228
Chromium carbide (Cr3C2)	Trichromium dicarbide / Chromium carbide	(CAS-No.) 12012-35-0	<= 0.999	Not classified

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Molybdenum carbide (Mo ₂ C)	Dimolybdenum carbide / Molybdenum carbide	(CAS-No.) 12069-89-5	<= 0.4995	Not classified
Vanadium carbide (VC)	Vanadium carbide	(CAS-No.) 12070-10-9	<= 0.4995	Not classified
Titanium nitride	Titanium nitride (TiN) / BALINIT A	(CAS-No.) 25583-20-4	0.1	Not classified

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. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Obtain medical attention if irritation/rash develops or persists.

Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. 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 cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Skin sensitization. Causes serious eye irritation. Final product may have sharp edges.

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. May cause cancer by inhalation. Inhalation of dust may cause pulmonary fibrosis.

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. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia.

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.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer (inhalation). Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. 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.

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.

Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia.

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: Dry sand; Class D Extinguishing Agent (for metal powder fires).

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

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5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Metallic dusts may ignite or explode.

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: Metal oxides.

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

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.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. 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. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: 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: Avoid creating or spreading dust. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking. Do not breathe dust, particulates, or fumes. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Obtain special instructions before use. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

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.

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

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/m ³)	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/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
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/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	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
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Nickel (7440-02-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.015 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)

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Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Nickel compounds		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.015 mg/m ³ (except Nickel carbonyl)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (except Nickel carbonyl)
Vanadium carbide (VC) (12070-10-9)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (Ferrovanadium dust)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (Ferrovanadium dust)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. 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. 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.

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	: Grey w/ Gold Coat
Odor	: Odorless
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: Not available
Flash Point	: Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available

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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	: 15.7 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:** 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: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

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. May cause cancer by inhalation. Inhalation of dust may cause pulmonary fibrosis.

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. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia.

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.

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

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer (inhalation). Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. 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.

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

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.

Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	6171 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 10 mg/l (Exposure time: 1 h)
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 9000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 10.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 1 h)
Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity, Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Nickel compounds	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
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.

Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	100 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	15.3 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

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Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

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Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

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12.4. Mobility in Soil Not 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, 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

CEMENTED TUNGSTEN CARBIDE CUTTING TOOLS; TIN COATED; SDS GROUP 6	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Physical hazard - Combustible dust
Tungsten carbide (12070-12-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Cobalt (7440-48-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Tantalum carbide (TaC) (12070-06-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Titanium carbide (TiC) (12070-08-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb (only applicable if particles are < 100 µm)
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Chromium carbide (Cr3C2) (12012-35-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Molybdenum carbide (Mo2C) (12069-89-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Nickel compounds	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Niobium carbide (NbC) (12069-94-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Vanadium carbide (VC) (12070-10-9)	

CEMENTED TUNGSTEN CARBIDE CUTTING TOOLS; TIN COATED; SDS GROUP 6

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

Titanium nitride (25583-20-4)

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

15.2. US State Regulations

California Proposition 65



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)	X			
Nickel (7440-02-0)	X			
Nickel compounds	X			

Tungsten carbide (12070-12-1)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Cobalt (7440-48-4)

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

Nickel (7440-02-0)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Nickel 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

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

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Tungsten carbide (12070-12-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Cobalt (7440-48-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Tantalum carbide (TaC) (12070-06-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Titanium carbide (TiC) (12070-08-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Nickel (7440-02-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Chromium carbide (Cr3C2) (12012-35-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Molybdenum carbide (Mo2C) (12069-89-5)

Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

CEMENTED TUNGSTEN CARBIDE CUTTING TOOLS; TIN COATED; SDS GROUP 6

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).

Niobium carbide (NbC) (12069-94-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Vanadium carbide (VC) (12070-10-9)

Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

Titanium nitride (25583-20-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

Date of Preparation or Latest : 06/24/2019

Revision

Other Information : 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:

Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
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 Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Sol. 1	Flammable solids Category 1
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids 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
H228	Flammable solid
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
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
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful 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.