1. Chemical and company identification

Name of chemical (Product name)	**M-25 and M-65 Alloys**

Supplier's company name, address and phone number

Company name	Materion Brush Inc.
Address	6070 Parkland Boulevard Mayfield Heights, OH 44124 United States
Contact person	Theodore Knudson
Telephone	+1.216.383.4019
e-mail address	ehs@materion.com
Emergency telephone number	+1.216.383.4019
Reference number	A01

2. Hazards identification

GHS classification

Physical hazards	The product is not classified according to GHS.	
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
	Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4
	Sensitization, respiratory	Category 1
	Sensitization, skin	Category 1
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1
	Reproductive toxicity (fertility, the unborn child)	Category 1A
	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 1
Environmental hazards	The product is not classified according to GHS.	

GHS label elements

Pictograms

Signal words	Danger
Hazard statement	Toxic if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Fatal if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer by inhalation. Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement

Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
Response	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center/doctor. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage	Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	None known.

Supplemental information

Exposure to the elements listed in Section 3 by inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact can occur when melting, casting, dross handling, pickling, chemical cleaning, heat treating, abrasive cutting, welding, grinding, sanding, polishing, milling, crushing, or otherwise heating or abrading the surface of this material in a manner which generates particulate.

For further information, please contact the Product Stewardship Department at +1.216.383.4019.

Main symptoms and emergency overview

Main symptoms

Jaundice. Liver enlargement. Proteinuria. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Sensitization. May cause respiratory irritation. Coughing. Discomfort in the chest. Shortness of breath. Skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. Edema. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Emergency overview

DANGER

Fatal if inhaled. Very toxic. Toxic if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful in contact with eyes. Causes damage to organs. Cancer hazard. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause irritation to the respiratory system. May cause sensitization by skin contact. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause reproductive effects. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure. Dangerous for the environment if discharged into watercourses.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance or mixture Mixture

Chemical name or generic name	CAS Number	Gazette notification ENCS no.	Gazette notification ISHL no.	Concentration (%)
Copper	7440-50-8			97.1 - 98.6
Beryllium	7440-41-7			0.2 - 2
Nickel	7440-02-0			0 - 1.4
Lead	7439-92-1		(1)-527	0.2 - 0.6
Cobalt	7440-48-4			0 - 0.35

Synonym(s) C17300 (M-25), C17465 (M-65), Copper Beryllium Alloy, Beryllium Copper Alloy, Copper Alloy

Chemical formula Cu (7440-50-8), Be (7440-41-7), Ni (7440-02-0), Pb (7439-92-1), Co (7440-48-4)

4. First aid measures

If inhaled

If symptoms develop move victim to fresh air. For breathing difficulties, oxygen may be necessary. Breathing difficulty caused by inhalation of particulate requires immediate removal to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical help.

If on skin

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Thoroughly wash skin cuts or wounds to remove all particulate debris from the wound. Seek medical attention for wounds that cannot be thoroughly cleansed. Treat skin cuts and wounds with standard first aid practices such as cleansing, disinfecting and covering to prevent wound infection and contamination before continuing work. Obtain medical help for persistent irritation. Material accidentally implanted or lodged under the skin must be removed.

If in eyes

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

If swallowed

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Protection of first-aid responders

If exposed or concerned: get medical attention/advice. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. As supplied, there is no immediate medical risk with beryllium products in article form. First aid measures provided are related to particulate containing beryllium.

Notes to physician	Treatment of Chronic Beryllium Disease: There is no known treatment which will cure chronic beryllium disease. Prednisone or other corticosteroids are the most specific treatment currently available. They are directed at suppressing the immunological reaction and can be effective in diminishing signs and symptoms of chronic beryllium disease. In cases where steroid therapy has had only partial or minimal effectiveness, other immunosuppressive agents, such as cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, or methotrexate, have been used. In view of the potential side effects of all the immunosuppressive medications, including steroids such as prednisone, they should be used only under the direct care of a physician. Other treatment, such as oxygen, inhaled steroids or bronchodilators, may be prescribed by some physicians and can be effective in selected cases. In general, treatment is reserved for cases with significant symptoms and/or significant loss of lung function. The decision about when and with what medication to treat is a judgment situation for individual physicians. In their 2014 official statement on the Diagnosis and Management of Beryllium Sensitivity and Chronic Beryllium Disease, the American Thoracic Society states that “it seems prudent for workers with BeS to avoid all future occupational exposure to beryllium.”

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	The product is non-combustible. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Extinguishing media to avoid	Do not use water to extinguish fires around operations involving molten metal due to the potential for steam explosions.
Special fire fighting procedures	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Water runoff can cause environmental damage.
Protection of fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus. Wear suitable protective equipment.
Specific methods	Pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn by firefighters or any other persons potentially exposed to the particulate released during or after a fire.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	In solid form this material poses no special clean-up problems. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Technical measures (e.g. Local and general ventilation)	Not available.
Safe handling advice	Not available.
Hygiene measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Storage

Safe storage conditions	Not available.
Safe packaging materials	Keep in original container.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

WORK PRACTICES: Develop work practices and procedures that prevent particulate from coming in contact with worker skin, hair, or personal clothing. If work practices and/or procedures are ineffective in controlling airborne exposure or visual particulate from deposition on skin, hair, or clothing, provide appropriate cleaning/washing facilities. Procedures should be written that clearly communicate the facility's requirements for protective clothing and personal hygiene. These clothing and personal hygiene requirements help keep particulate from being spread to non-production areas or from being taken home by the worker. Never use compressed air to clean work clothing or other surfaces.

Fabrication processes may leave a residue of particulate on the surface of parts, products or equipment that could result in employee exposure during subsequent material handling activities. As necessary, clean loose particulate from parts between processing steps. As a standard hygiene practice, wash hands before eating or smoking.

WET METHODS: Machining operations are usually performed under a liquid lubricant/coolant flood which assists in reducing airborne particulate. However, the cycling through of machine coolant containing finely divided particulate in suspension can result in the concentration building to a point where the particulate may become airborne during use. Certain processes such as sanding and grinding may require complete hooded containment and local exhaust ventilation. Prevent coolant from splashing onto floor areas, external structures or operators' clothing. Utilize a coolant filtering system to remove particulate from the coolant.

HOUSEKEEPING: Use vacuum and wet cleaning methods for particulate removal from surfaces. Be certain to de-energize electrical systems, as necessary, before beginning wet cleaning. Use vacuum cleaners with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA). Do not use compressed air, brooms, or conventional vacuum cleaners to remove particulate from surfaces as this activity can result in elevated exposures to airborne particulate. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when performing maintenance on HEPA filtered vacuums used to clean hazardous materials.

Occupational exposure limits

Japan. OELs - ISHL. (Workplace Environment Assessment Standards)

Components	Type	Value
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TLV	0.001 mg/m3
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TLV	0.02 mg/m3
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	TLV	0.05 mg/m3
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TLV	0.1 mg/m3

Japan. OELs - JSOH (Japan Society of Occupational Health: Recommendation of Occupational Exposure Limits)

Components	Type	Value
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0.002 mg/m3
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	TWA	0.03 mg/m3
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	1 mg/m3

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0.00005 mg/m3 (as beryllium)	Inhalable fraction.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.02 mg/m3	
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
		0.2 mg/m3	Fume.
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	1.5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.

Biological limit values

Japan. BELs - JSOH (Japan Society of Occupational Health: Recommendation of Occupational Exposure Limits Based on Biological Monitoring)

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	35 µg/l	Cobalt	Urine	*
	3 µg/l	Cobalt	Blood	*
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	800 µg/l	Protoporphyrin	Blood	*
	2000 µg/l	Protoporphyrin	Reduction from individual baseline activity in red blood cells	*
	150 µg/l	Lead	Blood	*
	5 mg/l	δ-Aminolevulinic acid	Urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	15 µg/l	Cobalt	Urine	*
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	200 µg/l	Lead	Blood	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Engineering measures

VENTILATION: Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Whenever possible, the use of local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls is the preferred method of controlling exposure to airborne particulate. Where utilized, exhaust inlets to the ventilation system must be positioned as close as possible to the source of airborne generation. Avoid disruption of the airflow in the area of a local exhaust inlet by equipment such as a man-cooling fan. Check ventilation equipment regularly to ensure it is functioning properly. Provide training on the use and operation of ventilation to all users. Use qualified professionals to design and install ventilation systems.

WET METHODS: Machining operations are usually performed under a liquid lubricant/coolant flood which assists in reducing airborne particulate. However, the cycling through of machine coolant containing finely divided particulate in suspension can result in the concentration building to a point where the particulate may become airborne during use. Certain processes such as sanding and grinding may require complete hooded containment and local exhaust ventilation. Prevent coolant from splashing onto floor areas, external structures or operators' clothing. Utilize a coolant filtering system to remove particulate from the coolant.

WORK PRACTICES: Develop work practices and procedures that prevent particulate from coming in contact with worker skin, hair, or personal clothing. If work practices and/or procedures are ineffective in controlling airborne exposure or visual particulate from deposition on skin, hair, or clothing, provide appropriate cleaning/washing facilities. Procedures should be written that clearly communicate the facility's requirements for protective clothing and personal hygiene. These clothing and personal hygiene requirements help keep particulate from being spread to non-production areas or from being taken home by the worker. Never use compressed air to clean work clothing or other surfaces.

Fabrication processes may leave a residue of particulate on the surface of parts, products or equipment that could result in employee exposure during subsequent material handling activities. As necessary, clean loose particulate from parts between processing steps. As a standard hygiene practice, wash hands before eating or smoking.

HOUSEKEEPING: Use vacuum and wet cleaning methods for particulate removal from surfaces. Be certain to de-energize electrical systems, as necessary, before beginning wet cleaning. Use vacuum cleaners with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA). Do not use compressed air, brooms, or conventional vacuum cleaners to remove particulate from surfaces as this activity can result in elevated exposures to airborne particulate. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when performing maintenance on HEPA filtered vacuums used to clean hazardous materials.

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Whenever possible, the use of local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls is the preferred method of controlling exposure to airborne particulate. Where utilized, exhaust inlets to the ventilation system must be positioned as close as possible to the source of airborne g

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

When airborne exposures exceed or have the potential to exceed the occupational exposure limits, approved respirators must be used as specified by an Industrial Hygienist or other qualified professional. Respirator users must be medically evaluated to determine if they are physically capable of wearing a respirator. Quantitative and/or qualitative fit testing and respirator training must be satisfactorily completed by all personnel prior to respirator use. Users of tight fitting respirators must be clean shaven on those areas of the face where the respirator seal contacts the face. Use pressure-demand airline respirators when performing jobs with high potential exposures such as changing filters in a baghouse air cleaning device.

Hand protection	Wear gloves to prevent contact with particulate or solutions. Wear gloves to prevent metal cuts and skin abrasions during handling.
Eye protection	Wear approved safety glasses, goggles, face shield and/or welder's helmet when risk of eye injury is present, particularly during operations that generate dust, mist or fume.
Skin and body protection	Personal protection equipment should be chosen according to the CEN standards and in discussion with the supplier of the personal protective equipment. Protective overgarments or work clothing must be worn by persons who may become contaminated with particulate during activities. Skin contact with this material may cause, in some sensitive individuals, an allergic dermal response. Particulate that becomes lodged under the skin has the potential to induce sensitization and skin lesions.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid.
Form	Various shapes.
Color	Copper.
Odor	Not applicable.
Odor threshold	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	1981.4 °F (1083 °C) estimated
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	4474.4 °F (2468 °C) estimated
Combustibility	Not available.
Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Kinematic viscosity	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Not applicable.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) (log value)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	0.79 hPa estimated
Density and/or relative density	
Density	8.82 g/cm3 estimated
Relative density	Not applicable.
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Particle characteristics	Not available.
Other information	
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability	Not applicable.
Specific gravity	8.82 estimated
Viscosity (Coefficient of viscosity)	Not applicable.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not available.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid dust formation. Contact with acids. Contact with alkalis.
Incompatible materials	Do not mix with other chemicals. None known.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause allergic skin reaction.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not likely, due to the form of the product.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Harmful in contact with eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

ACGIH sensitization

Cobalt and inorganic compounds, as Co (CAS 7440-48-4)	Dermal sensitization
	Respiratory sensitization

Japan Society for Occupational Health: Respiratory sensitizer

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	1 Known respiratory sensitizer.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	1 Known respiratory sensitizer.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	2 Probable respiratory sensitizer.

Japan Society for Occupational Health: Skin sensitizer

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	2 Probable skin sensitizer.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	1 Known skin sensitizer.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	2 Probable skin sensitizer.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	1 Known skin sensitizer.

Respiratory sensitization	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin sensitization	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Carcinogenicity	Cancer hazard.

ACGIH Carcinogens

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	A2 Suspected human carcinogen.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Japan Society for Occupational Health: Carcinogen

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Aspiration hazard	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Other information	Symptoms may be delayed.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicological data

Product		Species	Test Results
M-25 and M-65 Alloys			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Fish	LC50	Fish	0.0329 mg/l, 96 hours estimated

Components		Species	Test Results
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Blue crab (Callinectes sapidus)	0.0031 mg/l
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	0.0219 - 0.0446 mg/l, 96 hours
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	0.06 mg/l, 4 days

Ecotoxicity Not available.

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulation Not available.

Mobility in soil Not available.

Hazardous to the ozone layer Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Residual waste Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

Local disposal regulations Material should be recycled if possible. Disposal recommendations are based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

14. Transport information

IATA

UN number 3178

UN proper shipping name Flammable solid, inorganic, n.o.s.

Transport hazard class(es)

Class 4.1

Subsidiary risk -

Packing group III

Environmental hazards No.

ERG Code 3L

Special precautions for user Not available.

Other information

Passenger and cargo aircraft Allowed with restrictions.

Cargo aircraft only Allowed with restrictions.

IMDG

UN number 3178

UN proper shipping name FLAMMABLE SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)

Class 4.1

Subsidiary risk -

Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No.
EmS	F-A, S-G
Special precautions for user	Not available.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not available.

IATA; IMDG

National regulations	Follow regulation in section 15 for domestic transportation.
Emergency Response Guide Number	133

15. Regulatory information

Industrial Safety and Health Act

Specified substances regulation

Class 1 designated chemical substances

BERYLLIUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS

Class 2 designated chemical substances

COBALT

Cobalt and its inorganic compounds

NICKEL COMPOUNDS (POWDER, EXCLUDING NICKEL CARBONYL (ITEM NO. 24))

Rules for the Prevention of Lead Poisoning

LEAD	7439-92-1

Notifiable substances

BERYLLIUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS	Table 9 Ordinance No. VI	0.20 - 2.0 %
COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS	Table 9 Ordinance No. 172	0 - 0.35 %
COPPER AND COPPER COMPOUNDS	Table 9 Ordinance No. 379	97 - 99 %
LEAD AND LEAD COMPOUNDS, INORGANIC	Table 9 Ordinance No. 411	0.20 - 0.60 %
NICKEL	Table 9 Ordinance No. 418	0 - 1.4 %

Labeling substances

BERYLLIUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS	0.20 - 2.0 %
COBALT (POWDER)	0 - 0.35 %
COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS	0 - 0.35 %
COPPER (POWDER)	97 - 99 %
COPPER AND COPPER COMPOUNDS	97 - 99 %
LEAD (POWDER)	0.20 - 0.60 %
LEAD AND LEAD COMPOUNDS, INORGANIC	0.20 - 0.60 %

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act

Specified poisonous substances

Not regulated.

Poisonous substances

Not regulated.

Deleterious substances

Not regulated.

Act on the Regulation of Manufacture and Evaluation of Chemical Substances

Class I specified chemical substances

Not regulated.

Class II specified chemical substances

Not regulated.

Monitoring chemical substances

Not regulated.

Priority Assessment Chemical Substances (PACs)

Not regulated.

Reporting Exempted Substances

Not regulated.

Law concerning Pollutant Release and Transfer Register

Specified class 1 substances (substance name, ordinance number and content)

BERYLLIUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS (AS BE)	Ordinance No. 394	2.0 %	(Beryllium)
NICKEL COMPOUNDS (AS NI)	Ordinance No. 309	1.4 %	(Nickel)

Class 1 substances (substance name, ordinance number and content)

Cobalt and its compounds (as Co)	Ordinance No. 132	0.35 %	(Cobalt)
LEAD	Ordinance No. 304	0.60 %	(Lead)
NICKEL	Ordinance No. 308	1.4 %	(Nickel)

Class 2 substances (substance name, ordinance number and content)

Not regulated.

Ship Safety Law, Dangerous Goods Marine Transport and Storage Rule Flammable solid materials

Air Law, Enforcement Rule Flammable solid materials

Explosives Control Act

Not regulated.

Soil Pollution Control Law

Class 2 Specified harmful substance

LEAD & ITS COMPOUNDS

Cutoff for 2nd elution standard	0.3 MG/L Total Pb
Cutoff for ground water standard	0.01 MG/L Total Pb
Cutoff for soil content standard	150 MG/KG Total Pb
Cutoff for soil elution standard	0.01 MG/L Total Pb

Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act

DUST CONTAINING LEAD AND ITS COMPOUNDS

SLUDGE, SPENT ACID, AND WASTE ALKALI CONTAINING LEAD AND ITS COMPOUNDS

Water Pollution Control Act

COPPER

LEAD AND ITS COMPOUNDS (TOTAL PB)

Air Pollution Control Act

LEAD AND ITS COMPOUNDS-BAKING FURNACE AND SMELTING FURNACE FOR MANUFACTURING GLASS USING LEAD OXIDES AS RAW MATERIALS

LEAD AND ITS COMPOUNDS-CALCINATION FURNACE, CONVERTER, SMELTING FURNACE AND DRYING FURNACE FOR REFINING COPPER, LEAD OR ZINC

LEAD AND ITS COMPOUNDS-SINTERING FURNACE AND BLAST FURNACE FOR REFINING COPPER, LEAD OR ZINC

LEAD AND ITS COMPOUNDS-SMELTING FURNACE, ETC., FOR SECONDARY REFINING OF LEAD FOR MANUFACTURING LEAD PIPE, SHEET, WIRE, LEAD STORAGE BATTERY OR LEAD PIGMENT

Sewage Act

COPPER AND ITS COMPOUNDS (AS CU)	3 MG/L
LEAD AND ITS COMPOUNDS (AS PB)	0.1 MG/L

16. Other information

Further information

Transportation Emergency
Call Chemtrec at:
US: 800.424.9300
International: 703.741.5970
Spain: 900.868.538
Switzerland: 0800.564.402
Chemtrec's toll free, mobile-enabled number in Germany – 0800 1817059
South Korea Toll-free Number – 080-880-0468

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Other information

Date change.