



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## MATERION

### 1. Chemical product and company identification

**A. Product name** BrushCAST® Copper Beryllium Casting Alloys

**Other means of identification**

**SDS number** A19

**Synonym(s)** 10C (C82000), 165C, 165CT (C82400), 165CH, 165CL, 201C, 20C, 20CT (C82500), 21C (C82510), 235C (C82860), 275C, 275CT (C82800), 3C (C82200), 45C

### B. Recommended use and Limitations on use

**Recommended use** Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites  
 Offshore industries  
 Manufacture of basic metals, including alloys  
 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment  
 General manufacturing, e.g. machinery, equipment, vehicles, other transport equipment  
 Electricity, steam, gas water supply and sewage treatment  
 Scientific research and development  
 Other: Manufacture of medical and defense equipment  
 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

### C. Supplier information

**Company name** Materion Brush Inc.

**Address** 6070 Parkland Boulevard  
 Mayfield Heights OH 44124  
 United States

**Email** Materion-PS@materion.com

**Contact person** Product Stewardship Director

**Emergency telephone number** +1.216.383.4019

### 2. Hazards identification

#### A. Hazard category/Classification

**Physical hazards** Not classified.

**Health hazards** Sensitization, respiratory Category 1  
 Sensitization, skin Category 1  
 Carcinogenicity Category 1B  
 Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure Category 1 (Respiratory system)

**Environmental hazards** Not classified.

#### B. Warning label items including precautionary statement

• Pictogram



• Signal word Danger

• Hazard statement

H350i May cause cancer by inhalation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H372 Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

• Precautionary statement

**Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
 P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Response**

P302 + P350 If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.  
 P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor.  
 P308 + P311 If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center/doctor.  
 P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

**Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container according to waste-related laws.

**C. Other hazards not included in the hazard category criteria (e.g. dust explosion hazard)**

None known.

**Supplemental information**

Exposure to the elements listed in Section 3 by inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact can occur when melting, casting, gross 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.

**3. Composition/information on ingredients**

Chemical identity	Common and alternative names	CAS number	ID number	Content in percent (%)
Copper		7440-50-8	KE-08896	95.3 - 98.7
Beryllium		7440-41-7	KE-02829	0.35 - 2.85
Cobalt		7440-48-4	KE-06060	0 - 2.7
Nickel		7440-02-0	KE-25818	0 - 2

**4. First aid measures**

**A. In case of eye contact**

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

**B. In case of skin contact**

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.

**C. In case of inhalation**

Breathing difficulty caused by inhalation of particulate requires immediate removal to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical help.

**D. In case of swallowing**

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.

## E. Note 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."

The effects of continued low exposure to beryllium are unknown for individuals who are sensitized to beryllium or who have a diagnosis of chronic beryllium disease. It is generally recommended that persons who are sensitized to beryllium or who have CBD terminate their occupational exposure to beryllium.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

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

### General advice

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

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### A. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. The product is non-combustible.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water to extinguish fires around operations involving molten metal due to the potential for steam explosions.

### B. Specific hazards arising from the chemical (example: hazardous combustion products)

During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

### C. Specific methods of fire-fighting

#### Special protective equipment for firefighters

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus. Wear suitable protective equipment.

#### Special fire fighting procedures

Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Water runoff can cause environmental damage.

### General fire hazards

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

### 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

### A. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency measures

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. For personal protection, see section 8 of the MSDS. In solid form this material poses no special clean-up problems.

### B. Environmental precautions

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

### C. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

## 7. Handling and storage

### A. Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Do not breathe dust/fume. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wear respiratory protection. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash thoroughly after handling.

### B. Conditions for safe storage (including any incompatibilities)

Keep locked-up. Store in tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the MSDS). Avoid contact with acids and alkalies. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### A. Exposure limit values, biological limit values, etc

#### Korea. Exposure Limits for Chemicals and Physical Agents, Occupational Safety and Health Act "K-OSHA" Article 106

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	STEL	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	TWA	0.002 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	STEL	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and mist.
	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and mist.
		0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

#### US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0.00005 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as beryllium)	Inhalable fraction.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction.
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and mist.
		0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction.

### Biological limit values

#### ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	15 µg/l	Cobalt	Urine	*
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	5 µg/l	Nickel	Urine	*

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

### Exposure guidelines

#### Korea OELs: Skin designation

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Substance can be absorbed through membrane, eye and skin and can cause whole body effects (It does not mean skin irritant).

## **B. Appropriate engineering controls**

**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.

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

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.

## **C. 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.

### **• 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.

### **• Hand protection**

Wear gloves to prevent contact with particulate or solutions. Wear gloves to prevent metal cuts and skin abrasions during handling.

- **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

### A. Appearance

Physical state	Solid.
Form	Solid. Various shapes.
Color	Copper.

B. Odor Not applicable.

C. Odor threshold Not applicable.

D. pH Not applicable.

### E. Melting point/freezing point

Melting point > 1600 - < 1960 °F (> 871.11 - < 1071.11 °C)

Freezing point Not applicable.

F. Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range 4474.4 °F (2468 °C) estimated

Not applicable.

G. Flash point Not applicable.

H. Evaporation rate Not applicable.

I. Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable.

### J. Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits

Explosive limit - lower (%) Not applicable.

Explosive limit - upper (%) Not applicable.

K. Vapor pressure 0.81 hPa estimated

### L. Solubility

Solubility (water) Not applicable.

M. Vapor density Not applicable.

N. Specific gravity 8.74 estimated

P. Auto-ignition temperature Not applicable.

Q. Decomposition temperature Not applicable.

R. Viscosity Not applicable.

S. Molecular weight Not available.

### Other data

Density 8.74 g/cm<sup>3</sup> estimated

Explosive properties Not explosive.

Flammability Not applicable.

Oxidizing properties Not oxidizing.

Relative density Not applicable.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

### A. Stability and hazardous reaction potential

Stability Material is stable under normal conditions.

Hazardous reaction potential Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

B. Conditions to avoid (e.g. static discharge, shock or vibration, etc) Avoid dust formation. Contact with acids. Contact with alkalis.

C. Incompatible materials Strong acids, alkalies and oxidizing agents.

**D. Hazardous decomposition products** No hazardous decomposition products are known.

## 11. Toxicological information

### A. Information on likely routes of exposure

- **Respiratory organs** May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- **Skin** May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **Eyes** Not likely, due to the form of the product.
- **Mouth** Not likely, due to the form of the product.

### B. Information on health hazards

- **Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure)** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **Corrosivity or irritation to the skin** Not likely, due to the form of the product.
- **Serious eye damage/eye irritation** Not likely, due to the form of the product.
- **Respiratory sensitization** May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- **Skin sensitization** May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **Carcinogenic properties /Carcinogenicity** Cancer hazard.

#### 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.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

- **Mutagenic properties /Mutagenicity** Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
- **Reproductive toxicity** Not classified.
- **Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure** Not classified.
- **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.

## 12. Ecological information

**A. Ecotoxicity** The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Product	Species	Test Results
BrushCAST® Copper Beryllium Casting Alloys		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
<i>Acute</i>		
Fish	LC50	0.0321 mg/l, 96 hours estimated
Components	Species	Test Results
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
<i>Acute</i>		
Crustacea	EC50	0.0031 mg/l
Fish	LC50	0.02 mg/l, 96 hours tshawytscha)

Components	Species	Test Results
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Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

**Aquatic**

*Acute*

Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	0.06 mg/l, 4 days
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**Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard**

The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

**B. Persistence/degradability**

No data is available on the degradability of this product.

**C. Bioaccumulative potential**

No data available.

**D. Mobility in soil**

No data available for this product.

**E. Other adverse effects**

No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

**13. Disposal considerations**

**A. Method of disposal**

Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents/container (in accordance with related 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.

**B. Disposal considerations (including disposal of contaminated containers or 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.

**Waste code**

The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

**14. Transport information**

**National regulations**

**KSSTDG**

**A. UN number** Not regulated as dangerous goods.

**B. UN proper shipping name** Not regulated as dangerous goods.

**C. Transport hazard class(es)**

**Class** Not assigned.

**Subsidiary risk** -

**D. Packing group** -

**E. Environmental hazards**

**Marine pollutant** No.

**EmS** Not assigned.

**F. Special precautions for user** Not assigned.

**International regulations**

**IATA**

**A. UN number** Not regulated as dangerous goods.

**B. UN proper shipping name** Not regulated as dangerous goods.

**C. Transport hazard class(es)**

**Class** Not assigned.

**Subsidiary risk** -

**D. Packing group** -

**E. Environmental hazards** No.

**F. Special precautions for user** Not assigned.

**IMDG**

**A. UN number** Not regulated as dangerous goods.

**B. UN proper shipping name** Not regulated as dangerous goods.

**C. Transport hazard class(es)**

**Class** Not assigned.

**Subsidiary risk** -

<b>D. Packing group</b>	-
<b>E. Environmental hazards</b>	
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	No.
<b>EmS</b>	Not assigned.
<b>F. Special precautions for user</b>	Not assigned.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

## 15. Regulatory information

### A. Restrictions under the Industrial Safety and Health Law

#### Harmful Substances Prohibited from Manufacturing

Not regulated.

#### Harmful Substances Requiring Permission for Manufacture or Use

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

#### Controlled Hazardous Substances

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

#### Harmful Substances Requiring Special Medical Examination

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

#### Workplace Environmental Monitoring Harmful Materials

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

#### Occupational Exposure Limit

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

### B. Restrictions under the Chemicals Control Law (Previously Toxic Chemicals Control Law)

#### Accidental Release Prevention Substances

Not regulated.

#### Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals

##### Banned Toxic Chemicals

Not regulated.

##### Designated Existing Chemicals Subject to Registration (PEC) (MoE No. 2015-92)

Not listed.

##### Restricted Chemical Substances

Not regulated.

##### Toxic Chemicals

Not regulated.

### C. Restrictions under the Dangerous Substance Safety Management Act

### D. Restrictions under the Wastes Control Act

#### Halogenated Materials in Waste Organic Solvents

Not regulated.

## Hazardous Substances

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Hazardous substances in slag, dust, waste molding sand & sand from sand blast, waste refractories & ceramic pieces, residues of incineration, materials treated for stabilization, & waste catalysts 3 MG/L

Hazardous substances in sludge, waste absorbers and absorbers 3 MG/L

## E. Restrictions under other foreign or domestic laws

### Clean Air Conservation Act

#### Air Pollutants

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

**Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides (Rules on PIC, MoE No. 2014-252, Dec. 31, 2014; Standards for Pesticides, RDA No. 2014-26), as amended**

Not listed.

#### Specific Air Pollutants

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

### Further information

This material safety data sheet was prepared in accordance with Ministry of Employment and Labor Notice No 2020-130.

### Inventory status

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes

\*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

## 16. Other information

### A. Source of information

ACGIH

EPA: AQUIRE database

Korea. Dangerous Substances Threshold Quantity (Presidential Decree of Dangerous Substances Safety Management Act No. 18406, Schedule 1)

Korea. Regulated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (MOE Notice No. 2001-36, March 8, 2001, as amended)

NLM: Hazardous Substances Data Base

US. IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents

Korea. GHS Labeling Requirements. Standards for Classification and Labeling of Chemical Substances and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), as amended

Korea. KOSHA GHS Classifications List (Korea Occupational Safety & Health Agency)

Korea. NEMA GHS Classification List (National Emergency Management Agency GHS Guidance for Classification and Labeling for Dangerous Goods)

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Chemicals (MOE Public Notice No. 2002-166, Nov. 8, 2002), as amended

### B. Issue date

09-21-2015

### C. Number of revisions and date of most recent revision

04-25-2024 (05 revision)

### D. Other

Revised information in Section 16.

### 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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**Revision information**

This document has undergone significant changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.