



1. Chemical product and company identification

A. Product name	AlBeMet®
Other means of identification	
SDS number	M13
Synonym(s)	AlBeMet® 120, AlBeMet® 130, AlBeMet® 140, AlBeMet® 150, AlBeMet® 160, AlBeMet® 162, AlBeMet® 562, Aluminum Beryllium Matrix, AM162H
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 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 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment
C. Supplier information	
Company name	Materion Brush Inc.
Address	6070 Parkland Boulevard Mayfield Heights OH 44124 United States
Telephone	.216.383.4019
Email	Materion-PS@materion.com
Contact person	Product Stewardship Director
Emergency telephone number	.216.383.4019

2. Hazards identification

A. Hazard category/Classification	
Physical hazards	Not classified.
Health hazards	Carcinogenicity Category 1B Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (inhalation) Category 1 (Respiratory system)
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard Category 1

B. Warning label items including precautionary statement

• Pictogram



• Signal word

Danger

• Hazard statement

H350i

May cause cancer by inhalation.

H372

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

• Precautionary statement

Prevention

P201

Obtain special instructions before use.

P202

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P264

Wash 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/eye protection/face protection.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

P304 + P340	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P311	If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center/doctor.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302 + P350	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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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 (%)
Aluminum		7429-90-5	KE-00881	38 - 80
Beryllium		7440-41-7	KE-02829	20 - 62

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

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.

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

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

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. 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. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. 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

Prevent product from entering drains. Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the MSDS.

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. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

B. Conditions for safe storage (including any incompatibilities)

Keep locked-up. Store in tightly closed container. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the MSDS). Avoid contact with acids and alkalis. 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
Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)	TWA	5 mg/m3 2 mg/m3	Fume.
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	STEL TWA	10 mg/m3 0.01 mg/m3 0.002 mg/m3	Dust.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)	TWA	0.00005 mg/m3 (as beryllium)	Inhalable fraction.

Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

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.

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	Grey

B. Odor Not applicable.

C. Odor threshold Not applicable.

D. pH Not applicable.

E. Melting point/freezing point

Melting point 1220 °F (660 °C) estimated

Freezing point 1220 °F (660 °C) estimated

F. Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range 4220.6 °F (2327 °C) estimated

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 3.29 hPa estimated

L. Solubility

Solubility (water) Not applicable.

M. Vapor density Not applicable.

N. Specific gravity 2.33 estimated

O. n-octanol/water partition coefficient Not available.

P. Auto-ignition temperature Not applicable.

Q. Decomposition temperature Not applicable.

R. Viscosity Not applicable.

S. Molecular weight Not available.

Other data

Density 2.33 g/cm³ 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) Contact with incompatible materials. Avoid dust formation. Contact with acids. Contact with alkalis.

C. Incompatible materials Acids. Caustics. Chlorinated hydrocarbons. 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** Not likely, due to the form of the product.
- **Eyes** Not likely, due to the form of the product.
- **Mouth** Toxic if swallowed.

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 damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- **Skin sensitization** Not a skin sensitizer.
- **Carcinogenic properties /Carcinogenicity** Cancer hazard.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

1 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

Very toxic to aquatic life.

Product		Species	Test Results
AlBeMet®			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Fish	LC50	Fish	0.325 mg/l, 96 hours estimated
Components		Species	Test Results
Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Fish	LC50	Grass carp, white amur (Ctenopharyngodon idella)	0.21 - 0.31 mg/l, 96 hours
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard			

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	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	UN3288
B. UN proper shipping name	TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
C. Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	6.1
Subsidiary risk	-
D. Packing group	3
E. Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	Yes
EmS	F-A, S-A
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.

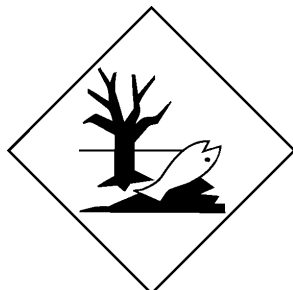
IMDG

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

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



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

Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)

Harmful Substances Requiring Special Medical Examination

Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Workplace Environmental Monitoring Harmful Materials

Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

Occupational Exposure Limit

Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

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

Not regulated.

E. Restrictions under other foreign or domestic laws

Clean Air Conservation Act

Air Pollutants

Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)

Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7)

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)

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

07-23-2015

C. Number of revisions and date of most recent revision

05-17-2024 (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

Disclaimer

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Revision information

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