

000263

**MATERIAL SAFETY
DATA SHEET**

ISCAR METALS, INC.
20 NEWBURGH ROAD
HACKETTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY 07840
201/850-1802

Chemical Name: Cemented Carbide Product with Cobalt binder.

Trade Name and Synonyms: All ISCAR METALS INC. Carbide Grades except: IC-55T, IC-60T, IC-80T, IC-100T.

Chemical Family:
Refractory Metal Carbide

Molecular Weights: N/A

PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and Odor:	Dark Gray Metal/No Odor		
Boiling Point:	N/A	Specific Gravity (H₂O=1):	11.0 to 15.5
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	N/A	Percent Volatile by Volume:	0
Vapor Density (Air=1):	N/A	Evaporation rate:	N/A
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble	How Best Monitored:	Air sample

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Material	Percent by Weight	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Tungsten Carbide (limits for Tungsten dust)	41-97% *	—	5 mg/m ³
Cobalt	3-30% *	0.1 mg/m ³	0.1 mg/m ³
Tantalum Carbide (limits for Tantalum dust)	0.0-52% *	5mg/m ³	5mg/m ³
Chromium Carbide (limits for Chromium (+3))	0.0-5.1% *	1mg/m ³	0.5 mg/m ³
Chromium (+3)	0.0-4.5% *	1 mg/m ³	0.5 mg/m ³

*Depends on grade specifications

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Exposure:

Grinding cemented carbide product will produce dust of potentially hazardous ingredients which can be inhaled, swallowed or come in contact with the skin or eyes.

Effects of Overexposure:

- Inhalation** - Dust from grinding can cause irritation of the nose and throat. It also has the potential for causing transient or permanent respiratory disease, including occupational asthma and interstitial fibrosis, in a small percentage of exposed individuals. It is reported that cobalt dust is the most probable cause of such respiratory diseases. Symptoms include productive cough, wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness and weight loss. Interstitial fibrosis (lung scarring) can lead to permanent disability or death. Certain pulmonary conditions may be aggravated by exposure.
- Skin Contact** - Can cause irritation or an allergic skin rash to cobalt sensitization. Certain skin conditions, such as dry skin, may be aggravated by exposure.
- Eye Contact** - Can cause irritation.
- Ingestion** - Reports outside the industry suggest that ingestion of significant amounts of cobalt has the potential for causing blood, heart and other organ problems.

Health Hazard Data (Cont.)

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Applicable for dusts or mists

- Inhalation - If symptoms of pulmonary involvement develop (coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, etc.), remove from exposure and seek medical attention.
- Skin Contact - If irritation or rash occurs, thoroughly wash affected area with soap and water and isolate from exposure. If irritation or rash persists, seek medical attention.
- Eye Contact - If irritation occurs, flush with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- Ingestion - If substantial quantities are swallowed, dilute with a large amount of water, induce vomiting and seek medical attention.

Carcinogenic Assessment (NTP Annual Report, IARC Monographs, other):

None of the components of this material have been identified as known or suspected carcinogens by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: N/A Test Method Used: --- Flammable Limits: N/A LEL: --- UEL: ---

Hard Cemented Carbide Product is not a fire hazard. Dusts generated in grinding operations may ignite if allowed to accumulate and subjected to an ignition source.

Extinguishing Media:

For powder fires, smother with dry sand, dry dolomite, ABC type fire extinguisher, or flood with water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

For a powder fire confined to a small area, use a respirator approved for toxic dusts and fumes. For a large fire, fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Dusts may present a fire or explosion hazard under rare favoring conditions of particle size, dispersion and strong ignition source. However, this is not expected to be a problem under normal handling conditions.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: **Conditions to Avoid:** N/A

Unstable

Stable X

Incompatibility: **Materials to Avoid:** Strong Acids

Contact of dust with strong oxidizers may cause fire or explosions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None

Hazardous Polymerization: **Conditions to Avoid:** N/A

May Occur

Will Not Occur X

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Ventilate area of spill. Clean up using methods which avoid dust generation such as vacuum (with appropriate filter to prevent airborne dust levels which exceed the PEL or TLV), wet dust mop or wet clean-up. If airborne dust is generated, use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator.

Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose of in accordance with appropriate government regulations. May be sold as scrap for reclaim.

CHEMICAL NAME: Cemented Carbide Product with Cobalt binder.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection:

Use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator if airborne dust concentrations exceed the appropriate PEL or TLV. All appropriate requirements set forth in 29 CFR 1910.134 should be met.

Ventilation: Use local exhaust ventilation which is adequate to limit personal exposure to airborne dust to levels which do not exceed the PEL or TLV. If such equipment is not available use respirators as specified above.

Protective Gloves: Protective Gloves or Barrier cream are recommended when contact with dust or mist is likely. Prior to applying the Barrier cream or use of protective gloves, wash thoroughly.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields or goggles are recommended.

Other Protective Equipment: N/A

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage: Maintain good housekeeping procedures to prevent dust accumulation during grinding. Avoid dust inhalation and direct skin contact with dust.

Other Precautions: Clean up using methods which avoid dust generation such as vacuum (with appropriate filter to prevent airborne dust levels which exceed the PEL or TLV), wet dust mop or wet clean-up. If airborne dust is generated, use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling, before eating or smoking. Wash exposed skin at the end of the work shift. Do not shake clothing, rags or other items to remove dust. Dust should be removed by washing or vacuuming (with appropriate filters) the clothing, rags, or other items.

Periodic medical examinations are recommended for individuals regularly exposed to dust or mist.

In case of questions please call:

**ISCAR METALS, INC.
GENERAL MANAGER
(201) 850-1802**

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Supersedes: N/A

Although ISCAR METALS, INC. has attempted to provide current and accurate information herein, ISCAR METALS, INC. makes no representations regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information and assumes no liability for any loss, damage, injury of any kind which may result or arise out of the use of or reliance on the information by any person.

ITOYA OF AMERICA, LTD.

May 8, 1984

MAY 14 1984

Mrs. Nancy DeSain
J.L. HAMMETT CO.
165 Water Street
Lyons, N.Y. 14489

009913

Dear Mrs. DeSain:

We recently received a request from your company for information on the toxicity of our O'Glue product. I hope the following is helpful:

On January 14, 1980, TRUESDALE LABORATORIES, Los Angeles, CA., an independent test laboratory, investigated the toxicity of O'Glue. This report, which is on file at ITOYA OF AMERICA, LTD., stated that, after an analysis of each component substance, "The total fractional LD-50 doses from all ingredients in one gram of O'Glue is less than 0.1, i.e. the LD-50 of O'Glue is thus on the order of 10 grams per kilogram of body weight. The oral toxicity of O'Glue is, therefore, less than that of ordinary table salt."

I hope this information is sufficient for your needs. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,
ITOYA OF AMERICA, LTD.

Pauline Lewis

Pauline Lewis
Customer Service

/psl