

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA CFR 29 Section 1910.1200

Creation Date: January 2001
Revision Date: December 2003
Product: Solid Leaded Brass
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SECTION I

Identification Plates Inc.
1555 High Point Drive
Mesquite, Texas 75149

24 Hour Emergency No. 1.800.395.2570

Chemical Family: Metal

Formula: NA

Product Name: Solid Leaded Brass Alloys (Including: Bright and Satin)

SECTION II - Hazardous Ingredients

BASE METAL	CAS. No.	%	OSHA PEL *	ACGIH TLV *
Copper	7440-50-8	55-91		
Fume			0.1	0.2
Dust			1.0	1.0
Lead	7439-21-1	0.20-3.8	0.050	0.15
Arsenic	7440-38-8	0.0-0.25	0.01	0.2
Zinc	7440-66-6	Balance		
Fume			5.0	5.0
Dust			---	10.0

SECTION III - Physical Data

Boiling Point (F) - NA

Vapor Density (AIR=1) - NA

Specific Gravity - 8.4 to 8.9

Appearance and Odor - Golden metallic color; no odor.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) - NA

Solubility in Water - Insoluble

SECTION IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

All information Not Applicable.

SECTION V - Health Hazard Data

Health Effects/Signs and Symptoms:

Metal products in their usual physical form do not pose any health hazards. However, when subjected to welding, burning, grinding, cutting, abrasive blasting, heat treatment, pickling, or similar operations, potentially hazardous fumes or dusts may be emitted.

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Copper (Cu): Inhalation of copper fume may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat and a flu-like illness called metal fume fever. Signs and symptoms of metal fume fever include fever, muscle aches, nausea, chills, dry throat, cough, and weakness. Copper fume may also produce a metallic or sweet taste. Repeated or prolonged exposure to copper fume may cause discoloration of the skin and hair.

Lead (Pb): Lead is toxic and cumulative, affecting the kidneys and nervous system. Symptoms will include anemia, insomnia, weakness, irritability, constipation and stomach pains.

Arsenic (As): Chronic overexposure to arsenic compounds may cause skin and eye irritation, peripheral neuritis of the hands and feet, and an increased risk of lung and skin cancer. Symptoms of chronic toxicity include weight loss, nausea, diarrhea, weakness, loss of appetite and skin lesions.

Zinc (Zn): Subjecting zinc or alloys containing zinc to high temperature will cause the formation of zinc oxide. Exposure to zinc oxide fumes or dust can result in metal fume fever. (See copper for symptoms.)

Usual Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation

FIRST AID AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eye Contact: Not anticipated to pose a significant eye hazard.

Skin Contact: Not anticipated to pose a significant skin hazard.

Inhalation: Remove from excessive exposure levels unless proper respiratory protection is worn.

Ingestion: Not considered an ingestion hazard.

SECTION VI - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility: Strong acids or alkali

Hazardous Decomposition Products: A variety of noxious fumes and gases may be produced during burning, welding, or heat treating.

SECTION VII - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: NA

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Waste Disposal Method(s): Any excess product can be recycled for further use, disposed in a permitted hazardous waste landfill, or disposed by other methods which are in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

SECTION VIII - Special Protection Information

Engineering Controls: Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain exposure levels below the applicable exposure limits.

Handling and Storage: Arc or spark generated when welding or burning on this product could be a source of ignition for combustible or flammable materials.

Eye Protection: Not anticipated to pose a significant eye hazard.

Skin Protection: Not anticipated to pose a significant skin hazard.

Respiratory Protection: When engineering controls are not sufficient to lower levels below the applicable exposure limit, use a NIOSH-approved respirator for dusts and metal fume within the use limits of the respirator.

SECTION IX – Definitions

OSHA PEL - Occupational Safety and Health Administration Permissible Exposure Limits

ACGIH TLV - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limit Values

NA - Not Applicable

* - units in mg/m^3

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