

Identification Plates Inc.  
 1555 High Point Drive  
 Mesquite, Texas 75149  
 1.800.395.2570

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product: Bakekote Leaded Brass  
 Date Prepared: 7/11/07      Revision #: 7  
 Supersedes MSDS Dated: 3/22/05      MSDS #: 02210

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#### I Identification

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Trade Name: Bakekote Leaded Brass  
 Chemical Name: Leaded Brass clear or tinted organic coating

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#### II Ingredients

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Component	CAS #	% by Wt.	OSHA PEL
<b>BASE METAL</b>			
Copper *	7440-50-8	70 max	Cu Dust - 1 mg/M3 Cu Fume - 0.1 mg/M3
Zinc *	7440-66-6	30 max	Zn Oxide Dust 15 mg/M3 Zn Oxide Fume 5 mg/M3
Lead *+	7439-92-1	3.8 max	Pb - 0.05 mg/M3 Pb action level 0.03

#### COATING\*\*

Organic coating      0.63 max      Not listed

\* Subject to SARA 313 reporting requirements

\*\* % weight is a percentage of the total product.

+ This substance is known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. (Proposition 65)



**EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES:**

Eye Contact: Flush for at least 15 minutes with running water.

Get medical attention.

Skin Contact: If irritation develops, remove contaminated clothing and wash area with soap and water.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Seek medical help if large quantity of material has been ingested.

**ACUTE EXPOSURE:** Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dust may result in irritation of eyes, nose and throat. High concentrations of fumes and dusts may result in metal fume fever. Typical symptoms last from 12-48 hours and consist of metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat, chills and fever.

**CHRONIC EXPOSURE:** Chronic and prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of fumes or dust generated during processing may cause:

- \* Allergic sensitization - dermatitis and asthma
- \* Lung inflammation and damage
- \* Eye inflammation
- \* Gout - inflammation of joints (associated with some metals)

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:**

- \* Redness, swelling, itching, and/or irritation of skin and eyes
- \* Respiratory difficulties - coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, decreased pulmonary function
- \* Metal fume fever

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGRRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** For airborne fume and dust, preexisting diseases of the lungs, skin, eyes, and other mucous membranes.

**TOXICOLOGY**

**COPPER (Cu):** Industrial exposure may result in metal fume fever with atrophic changes in nasal mucous membranes. Chronic copper poisoning results in Wilson's Disease, characterized by hepatic cirrhosis, brain damage, dehylination, renal disease, and copper deposition in the cornea. Long-term excessive exposure to copper fume may cause discoloration of the skin and hair.

**LEAD (Pb):** Acute or long-term excessive exposures to the fumes or dusts of inorganic lead compounds (such as lead oxide) can adversely affect several organ systems including the nervous system, the digestive system, the blood and blood-forming system and the renal system. Early effects are characterized by fatigue, constipation,

muscle aches, abdominal pains, and decreased appetite. Later signs and symptoms can include anemia, pallor, a "lead line" on the gums and reduced hand-grip strength. Lead colic produces intense abdominal cramping which can be accompanied by constipation, nausea, and vomiting. A condition called "wrist drop" can develop if the peripheral nervous system is affected. Severe central nervous system effects (referred to as lead encephalopathy) usually occur after heavy and rapid lead exposure. Signs and symptoms may include headache, dizziness, convulsions, delirium, coma and possibly death. Long term lead exposures can also produce kidney damage with possible decreased renal function resulting in urine constituents in the blood. Lead has been shown to affect fetal development and reduced male reproductive function. IARC has classified Lead as a Group 2B substance: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

ZINC (Zn): No chronic conditions are known.

Welding Fumes: IARC has classified Welding fumes as a Group 2B substance: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

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## VII Spill or Leak Procedure

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Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: No special precautions are necessary for spills of bulk material. If large quantities of dust are spilled, remove by vacuuming or wet sweeping to prevent airborne dust. Clean-up personnel should wear respirators and protective clothing.

Waste Disposal: Follow federal, state and local regulations regarding disposal. Scrap metal can be reclaimed for reuse.

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## VIII Special Protection Information

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Respiratory Protection: Ventilation - Local exhaust should be used to keep worker exposure below accepted limits during welding, grinding, or heating operation. Employees should wear approved respirators for protection against airborne dust or fumes.

Protective Clothing: Protective clothing should be worn by workers exposed to heavy concentrations of dust or fumes, and showering should be required before changing into street clothes.

Protective Gloves: Gloves should be worn to protect against exposure to chemical or physical hazards.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or goggles should be used while welding, grinding, burning, brazing or machining to prevent excessive dust or fume exposure.

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## IX Special Precautions

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Handling and Storage: None

Additional Information: During welding, precautions should be taken for airborne contaminants and noxious gases that may originate from the welding process or from components of the welding rod.

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## X Regulatory Information

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SARA Title III Hazard Categorization: Product (dust and fume) is categorized as an immediate (acute) health hazard and a delayed (chronic) health hazard as defined by 40 CFR 370.

SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: No components are listed as extremely hazardous substances.

SARA Title III Section 313 Reporting Substances: Copper, lead, and zinc are subject to reporting requirements.

CERCLA Hazards Substances: Copper\*\* (threshold 5000 lb), Lead\*\* Lead\*\* (threshold 10 lbs), Zinc\*\* (threshold 1000lbs).

\*\*CERCLA reporting only if diameter of particles released is less than 100 micrometers.

Pennsylvania R-T-K List: Listed components (greater than 0.1% by weight) - Copper (E), Lead (E), and Zinc (E). E - environmental hazard.

New Jersey R-T-K Environmental Hazardous Substance List: Listed components - Copper, Lead and Zinc (dust and fumes).

California Proposition 65: Lead is known by the state to cause cancer. Lead is known by the state to cause reproductive toxicity (DFM).

NFPA Rating (for solid product):

Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Rating (for solid product):

Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0 PPE: B

MSDS prepared by Gary Biolchini

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product: MAR-NOT FH-208C, 435C, 902C, FM-62B, 62C, 50B, IVEX  
20-486-SC, 30-486-MC, FL-93C, 29C, 20P, FTN-78C, FM32C & B  
FL-93B, FL-50C, FM560C, FM-948C, FM-212B, FM-731B

Date Issued: 7/11/07 Revision #7

Supersedes MSDS Date: 6/10/05

MSDS #: 06010

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### I Identification

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Trade Name: MAR-NOT Protective film

Chemical Name: Acrylic adhesive coated polyethylene film

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### II Ingredients

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Component	CAS #	% by Wt.	OSHA PEL
Acrylic adhesive		10%	Not listed
Polyethylene film		90%	Not listed

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### III Physical Data

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Melting Point: 150-400 F Vapor Pressure: NA  
Specific Gravity: 0.9 Solubility in Water: NA  
Appearance: Clear coated film Boiling Point: NA

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### IV Fire and Explosion Data

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Flash Point: NA

Autoignition Temperature: NA

Extinguish Media: Water, dry chemical, CO2 extinguishers

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Use self-contained breathing apparatus for protection against decomposition products and wear protective clothing.

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### V Reactivity Data

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Stability: Stable

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition Products: CO, CO<sub>2</sub> and Hydrocarbons

Hazardous Polymerization: None

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### VI Health Hazard Data

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Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation of dust and fume.

American Nickeloid Company products in their usual physical form do not pose a health hazard. Prolonged, repeated exposure to fumes or dust generated during, heating, cutting, brazing or welding may cause adverse health effects.

ACUTE EXPOSURE: Fumes and dust may cause irritation to the eyes, nose or throat.

#### EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eye Contact: Flush for at least 15 minutes with running water.

Get medical attention.

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