

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Copper Scrap

ID: NFE-0101

## \*\*\* Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification \*\*\*

**Chemical Name:** Mixture

**Product Use:** Scrap metal usage.

## \*\*\* Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients \*\*\*

CAS #	Component	Percent
7440-50-8	Copper	>94
7439-89-6	Iron	<3
7440-02-0	Nickel	<3
7440-41-7	Beryllium	<3
7440-48-4	Cobalt	<3
7429-90-5	Aluminum	<2
7439-92-1	Lead	<2
7440-22-4	Silver	<2
7440-31-5	Tin	<2
7440-43-9	Cadmium	<2
7440-47-3	Chromium	<2
7440-38-2	Arsenic	<1

### Component Related Regulatory Information

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Iron oxide (1309-37-1), Arsenic, inorganic compounds.

### Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components

Processing of this article may produce hazardous vapors, fumes, mists and dusts which are considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication). This data sheet is prepared as a guideline for typical uses of scrap materials. The user should be aware that the composition of the scrap can vary based upon the raw materials, processes used, and protective coatings that may have been applied to the original materials. The list of ingredients above are typical ingredients thought to be present in the scrap material. This list includes contaminants that may or may not be present. The percentages given vary from shipment to shipment and may not be entirely accurate for a given shipment.

Protective coatings, including paints, lubricants, corrosion inhibitors, etc., may have been applied to the material before it came under the control of the recycler. These coatings may contain hazardous materials. Typical hazardous materials contained in these coatings include: lead, zinc, chromium, and cadmium. Some organic materials may also be present. The supplier (recycler) may have no specific knowledge of the particular contaminant. However, it is anticipated that the hazardous materials present in the coatings would generally represent less than 0.1% of the total material present. The health hazards presented by these contaminants would produce their greatest potential for exposure during processes such as melting, cutting, welding. These processes could generate metal fumes that might produce the health hazards identified in section 3 of this MSDS.

It is suggested that the user protect employees by utilizing engineering controls that reduce exposures to acceptable concentrations. Where engineering controls are not feasible, appropriate personal protective equipment should be utilized.

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## \*\*\* Section 3 - Hazards Identification \*\*\*

### Emergency Overview

Product is supplied as scrap metal consisting of copper alloy. This is a non-combustible, non-reactive solid material. Processing of the product for some final uses can include formation of dusts, particulates or fumes which may present certain health hazards. Generation of large quantities of airborne dusts and particulates may produce a fire hazard. Molten metal may react violently with water. Exposure to powder or dusts may be irritating to eyes, nose and throat. Product may cause mechanical abrasions and irritation to the eyes and skin.

### Hazard Statements

CAUTION Dusts, particulates or fumes generated from this product may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory system and may cause fever, chills and muscular aches. May contain beryllium, nickel, copper, cobalt, and chromium which may cause allergic skin and/or respiratory sensitization reactions. May contain cadmium, cobalt, beryllium, lead, arsenic and nickel which may cause cancer. Chronic overexposure to dusts, particulates and fumes may result in gastrointestinal damage, lung, liver and kidney damage, anemia, cardiac abnormalities, neurological damage and may pose as a reproductive hazard.

### Potential Health Effects: Eyes

Dust or powder may cause irritation and/or inflammation to the eye tissue. Rubbing may cause abrasion of cornea.

### Potential Health Effects: Skin

Prolonged contact with this product may cause allergic skin sensitization reactions. Dust or powder may irritate the skin. This product may produce skin abrasions, lesions, or cuts.

### Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion of this product is unlikely; however if ingested may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, fever, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion of large amounts of product may produce more serious toxicities including: shock, metabolic acidosis, decreased white blood cell count, neurological damage, cardiovascular shock, anemia, liver damage, renal failure, lethargy and coma.

### Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Product contains components that may cause allergic respiratory sensitization and cancer. Dusts, vapors, and fumes generated during processing may irritate the respiratory system. Overexposure to processing fumes may cause metal fume fever which is an influenza like illness. Symptoms include headache, metallic taste in the mouth, cough, thirst, throat irritation, shortness of breath, fever, sweating and pain in the limbs. Severe acute overexposure or chronic overexposure to dusts or processing fumes may produce more serious toxicities including: siderosis, lung damage, weakness, impairment of sleep and vision, personality changes, blood formation effects, nervous and circulatory system damage, kidney damage, and may pose a reproductive hazard.

**HMIS Ratings: Health: 1\* Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0 Pers. Prot.:** safety glasses with side shields, gloves

**Hazard Scale:** 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe \* = Chronic hazard

## \*\*\* Section 4 - First Aid Measures \*\*\*

### First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact, flush immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes. If irritation persists get medical attention. In case of mechanical abrasions and cuts, seek medical attention immediately.

### First Aid: Skin

For skin contact, wash immediately with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention. Cuts or abrasions should be treated promptly with thorough cleansing of the affected area.

### First Aid: Ingestion

Due to the physical nature of this material, ingestion is unlikely to occur. If ingestion of a large amount does occur, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

### First Aid: Inhalation

If inhaled, immediately remove the affected person to fresh air. If the affected person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration. Seek medical attention immediately.

### First Aid: Notes to Physician

No additional information available.

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## \*\*\* Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures \*\*\*

**Flash Point:** Not applicable

**Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):** Not available

**Auto Ignition:** Not applicable

**Rate of Burning:** Not applicable

**Method Used:** Not applicable

**Lower Flammable Limit (LFL):** Not available

**Flammability Classification:** Non-flammable

### General Fire Hazards

Dust accumulation from this product may present an explosion hazard in the presence of an ignition source. Coatings and oils applied to the product may enhance flammability.

### Hazardous Combustion Products

This product may release metal oxide fumes by thermal decomposition.

### Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, soda ash, sand.

### Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Fire fighters should wear full-face, self contained breathing apparatus and impervious protective clothing. Fire fighters should avoid inhaling any combustion products.

**NFPA Ratings: Health: 1 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0**

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

## \*\*\* Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures \*\*\*

### Containment Procedures

Containment of this material should not be necessary. If dusts or particulates are generated, eliminate sources of ignition.

### Clean-Up Procedures

Small pieces of this product may be collected with a broom and shovel. Collect dust or particulates using a vacuum cleaner with a HEPA filter. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers.

### Evacuation Procedures

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

### Special Procedures

None necessary.

## \*\*\* Section 7 - Handling and Storage \*\*\*

### Handling Procedures

Do not inhale dusts or vapors produced during thermal processing. Avoid eye and excessive skin contact. Use only with adequate ventilation. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Special care must be taken to avoid buildup of dusts.

### Storage Procedures

Keep this material in a cool, well-ventilated place.

## \*\*\* Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection \*\*\*

### Exposure Guidelines

#### A: General Product Information

Follow all applicable exposure limits. Keep formation of dusts, particulates and fumes to a minimum.

#### B: Component Exposure Limits

##### Copper (7440-50-8)

ACGIH: 0.2 mg/m3 TWA (fume); 1 mg/m3 TWA (dusts and mists, as Cu)

OSHA: 0.1 mg/m3 TWA (fume, dusts, mists as Cu)

NIOSH: 1 mg/m3 TWA (dusts and mists); 0.1 mg/m3 TWA (fume)

##### Nickel (7440-02-0)

ACGIH: 1.5 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction)

OSHA: 1 mg/m3 TWA

NIOSH: 0.015 mg/m3 TWA (as Ni)

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## Beryllium (7440-41-7)

ACGIH: 0.002 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL  
OSHA: 2 ug/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
25 ug/m<sup>3</sup> STEL (30 min)  
5 ug/m<sup>3</sup> Ceiling  
NIOSH: 0.0005 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

## Cobalt (7440-48-4)

ACGIH: 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
OSHA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (dust and fume)  
NIOSH: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (dust and fume)

## Iron (7439-89-6)

ACGIH: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (dust and fume, as Fe) (related to Iron oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>))  
OSHA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (fume) (related to Iron oxide)  
NIOSH: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Fe) (related to Iron oxide dust and fume)

## Tin (7440-31-5)

ACGIH: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
OSHA: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
organic compounds: Prevent or reduce skin absorption  
NIOSH: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

## Lead (7439-92-1)

ACGIH: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
OSHA: as Pb: 50 ug/m<sup>3</sup> TWA PEL; 30 ug/m<sup>3</sup> action level; Poison (see 29 CFR 1910.1025)  
NIOSH: 0.100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Pb)

## Cadmium (7440-43-9)

ACGIH: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
OSHA: 2.5 ug/m<sup>3</sup> TWA action level; 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup> TWA; do not eat, drink or chew tobacco or gum or apply cosmetics in regulated areas; carcinogen; dust can cause lung and kidney disease (see 29 CFR 1910.1027)

## Chromium (7440-47-3)

ACGIH: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
OSHA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
NIOSH: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

## Aluminum (7429-90-5)

ACGIH: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (metal dust)  
OSHA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)  
NIOSH: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (total); 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable dust); 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (pyro powders and welding fumes)

## Silver (7440-22-4)

ACGIH: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
OSHA: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
NIOSH: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (dust)

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## Arsenic (7440-38-2)

ACGIH: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

OSHA: as As: 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup> TWA action level; 10 ug/m<sup>3</sup> TWA; Cancer hazard (see 29 CFR 1910.1018)  
(related to Inorganic arsenic)

NIOSH: 0.002 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Ceiling

## Engineering Controls

Ventilation should be sufficient to effectively remove and prevent buildup of any dusts or fumes that may be generated during handling or thermal processing.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

### Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

### Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

Use impervious gloves.

### Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

When dusts or thermal processing fumes are generated and ventilation is not sufficient to effectively remove them, appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection must be provided.

### Personal Protective Equipment: General

Use good industrial hygiene practices in handling this material.

## \*\*\* Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties \*\*\*

**Appearance:** Depends upon scrap composition, most often appears as a soft reddish colored metal.

**Odor:** Not available

**Physical State:** Solid

**pH:** Not applicable

**Vapor Pressure:** Not applicable

**Vapor Density:** Not applicable

**Boiling Point:** 4700 deg F (2600 deg C)

**Melting Point:** 2000 deg F (1100 deg C)

**Solubility (H<sub>2</sub>O):** Insoluble

**Specific Gravity:** 9

## \*\*\* Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information \*\*\*

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid

Avoid dispersion of dust in air. Molten metal may react violently with water. Fine particles, dust or fumes may be flammable or explosive.

### Incompatibility

Copper metal may react with acetylene, ammonium nitrate, barium bromate, barium chlorate, barium iodate, bromates, calcium bromate, phosphorus, potassium bromate, potassium chlorate, potassium iodate, potassium peroxide, sodium azide, sodium bromate, sodium chlorate, sodium iodate, sodium peroxide, zinc bromate, zinc chlorate and zinc iodate.

### Hazardous Decomposition

Decomposition of this product may yield metallic oxides.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

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## \*\*\* Section 11 - Toxicological Information \*\*\*

### Acute and Chronic Toxicity

#### A: General Product Information

No information available for the product. Operations which supply sufficient energy to the product (i.e. welding, high speed grinding or melting) can release dust or fumes which may make components of the product biologically available. Exposure to dusts or fumes from some metals including iron, chromium, cobalt and copper can produce a condition known as metal fume fever, a flu-like illness generally lasting 24 hours or less including symptoms of nausea, vomiting, chest tightness, muscle aches and weakness. Chronic exposure to copper fume or dust can cause respiratory tract irritation, hemolytic anemia and allergic contact dermatitis. Other possible effects of copper overexposure include discoloration of skin or hair, and liver and kidney damage. Overexposure to beryllium may cause headaches, fatigue, nausea, metallic taste, conjunctivitis, and allergic skin sensitization, while chronic overexposure may cause pulmonary edema, congestive heart failure, abnormal liver functions, and CNS effects. Iron dust can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract by mechanical action. Acute iron poisoning may involve hemorrhagic vomiting and diarrhea, abdominal pain, acidosis, coagulaopathy, shock, coma and convulsions followed by hepatic and renal failure and perhaps cardiovascular collapse. Chronic inhalation of iron has resulted in mottling of the lungs, a condition referred to as siderosis. This is considered benign pneumoconiosis and does not ordinarily cause significant physiologic impairment. Chronic overexposure to aluminum can result in lung damage and has been associated with asthma-like syndrome. Accumulation of aluminum in the body may result in neurological damage, anemia and bone softening. With acute exposure, arsenic can cause damage to mucous membranes and skin, and is a severe eye and respiratory tract irritant. Arsenic can also cause severe gastrointestinal damage, muscle cramps, cardiac abnormalities, anemia, decreased white blood cell count, and enlargement of the liver. Arsenic compounds may cause allergic skin sensitization. Repeated overexposure to high levels of aluminum oxide may lead to pulmonary fibrosis, a progressive lung disorder. Systemic effects from ingestion of nickel include capillary damage, kidney damage, myocardial weakness and central nervous system depression. Allergic skin sensitization reactions are the most frequent effect of exposure to nickel compounds. Contact with nickel compounds may also result in allergic lung sensitization reactions. Inhalation of cadmium may be harmful with symptoms including tracheobronchitis, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema and death. Overexposure to cadmium may cause liver damage, anemia and irreversible kidney damage. Lead has been found to have toxic effects on both the central and peripheral nervous systems. Acute exposure to lead may cause acute encephalopathy which is accompanied by the symptoms of ataxis, coma, and convulsions. As toxicity progresses, symptoms of peripheral neuropathy can develop, as well as some cases of irreversible kidney damage. Effects of overexposure to cobalt include lung effects (irritation, fibrosis, asthma, pneumoconiosis), goiter and cardiovascular effects (cardiomyopathy), and allergic skin and lung sensitization reactions. Silver can be harmful if inhaled, absorbed through the skin, or ingested. Symptoms may include gastrointestinal distress, pulmonary edema, convulsions and shock. Chronic overexposure to silver may cause argyria, a gray-blue pigmentation of the skin or organs, loss of strength, convulsive seizures, mild bronchitis, and renal and liver toxicities.

Dusts and fumes from this product may cause cancer, reproductive and/or birth defects.

#### B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

##### Cobalt (7440-48-4)

Oral LD50 Rat: 6171 mg/kg

##### Iron (7439-89-6)

Oral LD50 Rat: 30 gm/kg

##### Cadmium (7440-43-9)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/30M

Oral LD50 Rat: 2330 mg/kg

Oral LD50 Mouse: 890 mg/kg

##### Arsenic (7440-38-2)

Oral LD50 Rat: 763 mg/kg

Oral LD50 Mouse: 145 mg/kg

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## Carcinogenicity

### A: General Product Information

No information available for the product. There is sufficient evidence to associate beryllium with an increase of lung cancer in exposed workers. Cadmium exposure has been linked with increased incidence of lung, prostate and kidney cancer. Although some lead salts have produced tumors in animals, the evidence is insufficient to determine the carcinogenicity of lead in humans. Inorganic arsenic can produce lung, skin and lymphatic cancer with long term occupational exposure above the established limits. A significant excess of lung cancer mortality was seen in a study of hard metal workers with at least one year of cobalt exposure. The carcinogenic effect of nickel has been well documented in occupationally exposed nickel refinery workers. Lung and nasal cancers were the predominant forms of cancer in the exposed workers.

### B: Component Carcinogenicity

#### Nickel (7440-02-0)

ACGIH: A5 - Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen  
OSHA: Present (Possible Select Carcinogen)  
NIOSH: occupational carcinogen  
NTP: Suspect Carcinogen; (under Nickel and Certain Nickel Compounds) (Possible Select Carcinogen)  
IARC: Monograph 49, 1990 (Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans))

#### Beryllium (7440-41-7)

ACGIH: A1 - confirmed human carcinogen  
OSHA: Present (Select Carcinogen)  
Present (Possible Select Carcinogen)  
NIOSH: occupational carcinogen  
NTP: Suspect Carcinogen; (under Beryllium and Certain Beryllium Compounds) (Possible Select Carcinogen)  
IARC: Monograph 58, 1993; (Evaluated as a group) (Group 1 (Carcinogenic to humans))

#### Cobalt (7440-48-4)

ACGIH: A3 - Animal Carcinogen  
OSHA: Present (Possible Select Carcinogen)  
IARC: Monograph 52, 1991; (Evaluated as a group) (Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans))

#### Iron (7439-89-6)

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen (dust and fume, as Fe) (related to Iron oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>))  
IARC: Supplement 7, 1987; Monograph 1, 1972 (related to Ferric oxide) (Group 3 (Not classifiable))

#### Lead (7439-92-1)

ACGIH: A3 - Animal Carcinogen  
OSHA: as Pb: 50 ug/m<sup>3</sup> TWA PEL; 30 ug/m<sup>3</sup> action level; Poison (see 29 CFR 1910.1025)  
Present (Possible Select Carcinogen)  
IARC: Supplement 7, 1987; Monograph 23, 1980; (Evaluated as a group) (Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans))

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## Cadmium (7440-43-9)

- ACGIH: A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen  
OSHA: 2.5 ug/m3 TWA action level; 5 ug/m3 TWA; do not eat, drink or chew tobacco or gum or apply cosmetics in regulated areas; carcinogen; dust can cause lung and kidney disease (see 29 CFR 1910.1027)  
Present (Regulated Carcinogen)  
Present (Select Carcinogen)  
NIOSH: occupational carcinogen  
NTP: Known Carcinogen (Select Carcinogen)  
IARC: Monograph 58, 1993; (Evaluated as a group) (Group 1 (Carcinogenic to humans))

## Chromium (7440-47-3)

- ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen  
IARC: Monograph 49, 1990 (Group 3 (Not classifiable))

## Arsenic (7440-38-2)

- ACGIH: A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen  
OSHA: as As: 5 ug/m3 TWA action level; 10 ug/m3 TWA; Cancer hazard (see 29 CFR 1910.1018) (related to Inorganic arsenic)  
Present (related to Inorganic arsenic) (Regulated Carcinogen)  
Present (Select Carcinogen)  
NIOSH: occupational carcinogen  
NTP: Known Carcinogen (related to Arsenic, inorganic compounds) (Select Carcinogen)  
IARC: Supplement 7, 1987; Monograph 23, 1980; (This evaluation applies to the group of compounds as a whole and not necessarily to all individual compounds within the group) (Group 1 (Carcinogenic to humans))

## Epidemiology

No information available for the product.

## Neurotoxicity

No information available for the product. Symptoms of lead toxicity include behavioral disturbances including irritability, restlessness, insomnia, and other sleep disturbances, fatigue, vertigo, headache, poor memory, tremor, depression, and apathy. In acute lead encephalopathy, neurological damage can be permanent. Inhalation of fine aluminum particles has produced progressive encephalopathy, followed by dementia and convulsions. Neurological changes have been reported after inorganic arsenic inhalation and may include peripheral neuropathy of sensory and motor neurons resulting in numbness, loss of reflex and muscle weakness. Encephalopathy resulting in hallucinations, agitation, emotional changes and memory loss may linger after arsenic exposure.

## Mutagenicity

No information available for the product. Aluminum and cobalt have been shown to increase the number of sister chromatid exchanges. Nickel inhibited DNA repair and induced transformation in experimental assays. Elevated frequencies of chromosome aberrations have been shown in workers exposed to cadmium. Exposure to lead has been reported to cause chromosome aberrations in humans.

## Teratogenicity

No information available for the product. Aluminum has been shown to have teratogenic effects. Copper and nickel have been reported to have adverse reproductive effects in experimental animals and shown to be fetotoxic in experimental animals. Beryllium has been shown to cross the placental barrier and beryllium salts have been shown to increase the incidence of embryonic deaths and fetal edema in experimental animals. There is some evidence that cadmium might induce testicular damage in men and may affect male fertility. Lead has a wide variety of reproductive effects in humans. It can affect both the male and female reproductive organs as well as egg and sperm production and development. Lead can also cause neurodevelopmental debilitations in children from both prenatal and postnatal exposures.

## Other Toxicological Information

Under normal conditions of handling, the likelihood of inhaling or ingesting amounts necessary for these effects to occur is very small.



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## \*\*\* Section 12 - Ecological Information \*\*\*

### Ecotoxicity

#### A: General Product Information

No information available for the product.

#### B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

##### Copper (7440-50-8)

###### Test & Species

96 Hr LC50 fathead minnow	23 ug/L
96 Hr LC50 rainbow trout	13.8 ug/L
96 Hr LC50 bluegill	236 ug/L
72 Hr EC50 freshwater algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	120 ug/L
96 Hr LC50 water flea	10 ug/L
96 Hr LC50 water flea	200 ug/L

##### Nickel (7440-02-0)

###### Test & Species

96 Hr LC50 rainbow trout (adults)	31.7 mg/L
96 Hr LC50 fathead minnow	3.1 mg/L
72 Hr EC50 freshwater algae (4 species)	0.1 mg/L
96 Hr LC50 water flea	510 ug/L

##### Lead (7439-92-1)

###### Test & Species

96 Hr LC50 brook trout	4.1 mg/L
96 Hr LC50 fathead minnow	6.5 mg/L
48 Hr LC50 water flea	600 ug/L

##### Cadmium (7440-43-9)

###### Test & Species

96 Hr LC50 rainbow trout (swimup)	0.0013 mg/L
96 Hr LC50 striped bass (fingerlings)	0.002 mg/L
96 Hr LC50 water flea	9.9 ug/L

##### Silver (7440-22-4)

###### Test & Species

96 Hr LC50 fathead minnow	0.0053 mg/L
96 Hr LC50 fathead minnow	0.11 mg/L
96 Hr LC50 rainbow trout	0.0076 mg/L
96 Hr LC50 water flea	0.4 ug/L
96 Hr LC50 water flea	45 ug/L

### Environmental Fate

No information available for the product.

## \*\*\* Section 13 - Disposal Considerations \*\*\*

### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

#### A: General Product Information

This product contains a component or components identified as hazardous under 40 CFR 261.24.

#### B: Component Waste Numbers

##### Beryllium (7440-41-7)

RCRA: waste number P015

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**Lead (7439-92-1)**

RCRA: waste number D008; regulatory level = 5.0 mg/L

**Cadmium (7440-43-9)**

RCRA: waste number D006; regulatory level = 1.0 mg/L

**Chromium (7440-47-3)**

RCRA: waste number D007; regulatory level = 5.0 mg/L

**Silver (7440-22-4)**

RCRA: waste number D011; regulatory level = 5.0 mg/L

**Arsenic (7440-38-2)**

RCRA: waste number D004; regulatory level = 5.0 mg/L

**Disposal Instructions**

Byproducts and residues from this product may be reprocessed or recycled. Upon disposal, collected dusts and other similar wastes could contain a constituent identified as a hazardous waste. Wastes must be tested using methods described in 40 CFR Part 261 to determine if it meets applicable definitions of hazardous wastes.

**\*\*\* Section 14 - Transportation Information \*\*\***

**US DOT Information**

**Shipping Name:** Certain forms of this material (i.e. powders, borings, shavings, turnings, cuttings, dross, etc.) may be subject to U.S. DOT hazardous material shipping requirements. If products are shipped in quantities which exceed the reportable quantity (RQ) for individual components, they may also meet the requirements as DOT hazardous materials.

**Hazard Class:** Not available.

**UN/NA #:** Not available.

**Packing Group:** Not available.

**Required Label(s):** Not available.

**Additional Info.:** Not available.

**\*\*\* Section 15 - Regulatory Information \*\*\***

**US Federal Regulations**

**A: General Product Information**

Processing of this article may produce hazardous vapors, fumes, mists and dusts which are considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication). The following component analysis applies only to those facilities that are required to report under applicable regulations.

**B: Component Analysis**

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

**Copper (7440-50-8)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 1.0% de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 5000 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches); 2270 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

**Nickel (7440-02-0)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 0.1% de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 100 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches); 45.4 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

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## **Beryllium (7440-41-7)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 0.1% de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 10 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches); 4.54 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

## **Cobalt (7440-48-4)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 0.1% de minimis concentration

## **Lead (7439-92-1)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 0.1% de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 10 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches); 4.54 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

## **Cadmium (7440-43-9)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 0.1% de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 10 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches); 4.54 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

## **Chromium (7440-47-3)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 1.0% de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 5000 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches); 2270 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous material is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

## **Aluminum (7429-90-5)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 1.0% de minimis concentration (fume or dust only)

## **Silver (7440-22-4)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 1.0% de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 1000 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches); 454 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

## **Arsenic (7440-38-2)**

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 0.1% de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 1 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches); 0.454 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal release is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Copper Scrap

ID: NFE-0101

## C: Component Marine Pollutants

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by US DOT to be identified as marine pollutants.

Component	CAS #	
Copper	7440-50-8	DOT regulated severe marine pollutant

## State Regulations

### A: General Product Information

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

### B: Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Copper	7440-50-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nickel	7440-02-0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Beryllium	7440-41-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cobalt	7440-48-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iron (¹related to Iron oxide fume) (²related to Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃))	7439-89-6	Yes	Yes¹	Yes¹	Yes¹	Yes¹	Yes²
Tin	7440-31-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lead	7439-92-1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chromium	7440-47-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Silver	7440-22-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arsenic	7440-38-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause reproductive/developmental effects.

## Other Regulations

### A: General Product Information

All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

### B: Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	DSL	EINECS
Copper	7440-50-8	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nickel	7440-02-0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Beryllium	7440-41-7	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cobalt	7440-48-4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iron	7439-89-6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tin	7440-31-5	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lead	7439-92-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chromium	7440-47-3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Yes	Yes	Yes
Silver	7440-22-4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arsenic	7440-38-2	Yes	Yes	Yes

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Copper Scrap

ID: NFE-0101

## C: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Copper	7440-50-8	1%; English Item 433; French Item 578
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.1%; English Item 1126; French Item 1193
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.1%; English Item 182; French Item 295
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.1%; English Item 417; French Item 566
Iron	7439-89-6	1%; English Item 762; French Item 1327 (related to Ferric oxide)
Tin	7440-31-5	1%; English Item 1571; French Item 804
Lead	7439-92-1	0.1%; English Item 937; French Item 1435
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.1%; English Item 287; French Item 378
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.1%; English Item 399; French Item 561
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1%; English Item 47; French Item 197
Silver	7440-22-4	1%; English Item 1414; French Item 256
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.1%; English Item 130; French Item 266

## \*\*\* Section 16 - Other Information \*\*\*

### Other Information

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the manufacturer makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The manufacturer makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use.

### MSDS History:

New MSDS: 7/8/1998

Revision 2/Regulatory Update: 7/19/2002

### Key/Legend

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; HMIS = High Efficiency Particulate Air; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

This is the end of MSDS # NFE-0101