



## Section 1 – Identification

- 1(a) Product Identifier used on Label:** Copper Scrap
- 1(b) Other means of identification:** Copper Scrap Products (All Grades), SDS ID: NFE-0101
- 1(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:** Scrap metal use. None Known
- 1(d) Name, address, and telephone number:**  
 OmniSource Corporation Phone: (260) 664-4789 (Safety Department)  
 7575 West Jefferson Blvd  
 Fort Wayne, Indiana 46804
- 1(e) Emergency Phone Number:** (800) 424-9300 (CCN# 221258) CHEMTREC

## Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

**2(a) Classification of the chemical:** Copper Scrap is considered an article under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and is not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008). However, **Copper Scrap** is not exempt as an article under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) due to its downstream use, thus this product is considered a mixture and a hazardous material. Therefore, the categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

**2(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbols and precautionary statement(s):**

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity - 1B Reproductive Toxicity - 1A Germ Cell Mutagenicity - 2 Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1 Respiratory Sensitization - 1B	<b>DANGER</b>	May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Suspected of causing genetic defects. Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.
	Skin Sensitization - 1		May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Precautionary Statement(s):**

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts or fumes. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. If inhaled: If breathing is difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If you are experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center or doctor/physician. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.	Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Store locked up.

- 2(c) Hazards not otherwise classified:** None Known
- 2(d) Unknown acute toxicity statement (mixture):** None Known

## Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

**3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:**

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight
Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6	>94
Iron	7439-89-6	231-096-4	<3
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	<3
Beryllium	7440-41-7	231-150-7	<3
Cobalt	7440-48-4	231-158-0	<3
Aluminum	7429-90-5	231-072-3	<2
Lead	7439-92-1	231-100-4	<2
Silver	7440-22-4	231-131-3	<2

## Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

### 3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight
Tin	7440-31-5	231-141-8	<2
Cadmium	7440-43-9	231-152-8	<2

EC - European Community

CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

## Section 4 – First-aid Measures

### 4(a) Description of necessary measures: If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

- **Inhalation: Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If you feel unwell or are experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center or doctor/physician
- **Eye Contact: Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Skin Contact:** If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- **Ingestion: Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

### 4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):

- **Inhalation: Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Eye: Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Skin: Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Ingestion: Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.) individual components may illicit an acute or chronic health effect. Refer to Section 11-Toxicological Information.

### 4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known

## Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

**5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media:** Not Applicable for **Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

**5(b) Specific Hazards arising from the chemical:** Not Applicable for **Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke, fume and vapor may be emitted.

**5(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:** Self-contained NIOSH approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke from fire are present. Heat and flames cause emittance of acrid smoke and fumes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Firefighters should wear full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing with thermal protection. Direct water stream will scatter and spread flames and, therefore, should not be used.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:** Not Applicable for **Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin.

**6(b) Methods and materials for containment and clean up:** Not Applicable for **Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**7(a) Precautions for safe handling:** Not Applicable for **Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped, however further processing (welding, burning, grinding, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash thoroughly after handling. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Practice good housekeeping. Do not breathe breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products.

**7(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs):** Copper Scrap as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard, nor would any of the following exposure data apply. However, operations such as burning, welding (high temperature), sawing, brazing, machining, grinding, etc may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference for an experienced industrial hygienist to review:

Ingredients	OSHA PEL <sup>1</sup>	ACGIH TLV <sup>2</sup>	NIOSH REL <sup>3</sup>	IDLH <sup>4</sup>
Copper	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as fume, Cu) 1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as dusts & mists, Cu)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as fume) 1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as dusts & mists, Cu)	1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as dusts & mists)	100 mg Cu/m <sup>3</sup>
Iron	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as iron oxide fume)	5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as iron oxide dust and fume)	5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as iron oxide dust and fume)	2,500 mg Fe/m <sup>3</sup>
Nickel	1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Ni metal & insoluble compounds)	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as inhalable fraction <sup>5</sup> Ni metal) 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as inhalable fraction Ni inorganic only insoluble and soluble compounds)	0.015 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Ni metal & insoluble and soluble compounds)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Ni)
Beryllium	0.002 mg/m <sup>3</sup> C 0.005 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (30 minutes), with a maximum peak of 0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.00005 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0005 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Be)
Cobalt	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Co)
Aluminum	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as total dust, PNOR <sup>6</sup> ) 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as metal dust) 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as welding fume)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as respirable dust)	NE
Lead	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <sup>7</sup> "AL" 0.03 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <sup>8</sup>	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Silver	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust or fume)	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Tin	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as inorganic compounds, Sn)	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as metal and inorganic compounds, Sn)	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (also applies to other inorganic tin compounds, as Sn except tin oxides)	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Sn)
Cadmium	0.005 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as total Ca dust) 0.002 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as respirable Ca dust)	LFC <sup>9</sup> (as Ca)	9 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

NE - None Established

1. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (C) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Peak is defined as the acceptable maximum peak for a maximum duration above the ceiling concentration for an eight-hour shift. A skin notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period of time (15 minutes) for only four times throughout the day with at least one hour between exposures. A "skin" notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. ACGIH-TLVs are only recommended guidelines based upon consensus agreement of the membership of the ACGIH. As such, the ACGIH TLVs are for guideline use purposes and are not legal regulatory standards for compliance purposes. The TLVs are designed for use by individuals trained in the discipline of industrial hygiene relative to the evaluation of exposure to various chemical or biological substances and physical agents that may be found in the workplace.
3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL) - Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
4. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994.
5. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2017 TLVs<sup>®</sup> and BEIs<sup>®</sup> (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.
6. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by the PNOR limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for total dust and 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the respirable fraction (containing less than 1% crystalline silica).
7. OSHA considers "Lead" to mean metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds (lead oxides and lead salts), and a class of organic compounds called soaps; all other lead compounds are excluded from this definition. The OSHA PEL and other OSHA requirements can be found in 29 CFR 1910.1025. The OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) for lead in "non-ferrous foundries with less than 20 employees" is 0.075 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.
8. NIOSH considers "Lead" to mean metallic lead, lead oxides, and lead salts (including organic salts such as lead soaps but excluding lead arsenate). The NIOSH REL for lead (10-hour TWA) is 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; air concentrations should be maintained so that worker blood lead remains less than 0.060 mg Pb/100 g of whole blood.
9. LFC – Lowest Feasible Concentration. Refer to Section 11, Toxicological Information

**8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust is necessary for use in enclosed or confined spaces. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

### Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (continued)

**8(c) Individual Protection Measures:**

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA.

**Warning!** Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure, and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- **Eyes:** Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely. Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.
- **Skin:** Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

### Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

**9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.):** Depends upon scrap composition, most often appears as a soft reddish colored metal

**9(b) Odor:** Odorless

**9(c) Odor Threshold:** NA

**9(d) pH:** NA

**9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point:** 2000°F

**9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:** 4700°F

**9(g) Flash Point:** NA

**9(h) Evaporation Rate:** NA

**9(i) Flammability (solid, gas):** Non-flammable, non-combustible

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

**9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:** NA

**9(k) Vapor Pressure:** ND

**9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1):** NA

**9(m) Relative Density:** 9 SG

**9(n) Solubility(ies):** Water Insoluble

**9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water:** ND

**9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature:** NA

**9(q) Decomposition Temperature:** ND

**9(r) Viscosity:** NA

### Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**10(a) Reactivity:** Not Determined (ND) for product in a solid form. Do not use water on molten metal.

**10(b) Chemical Stability:** Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

**10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction:** None Known


**10(d) Conditions to Avoid:** Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite.

**10(e) Incompatible Materials:** Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.

**10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.






### Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**11 Information on toxicological effects:** The following toxicity data has been determined for **Copper Scrap** when further processed using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA and the EU CPL:

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)	NA*	1 <sup>d</sup>		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

### 11 Information on toxicological effects (continued):

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
<b>Respiratory Sensitization</b> (covers Category 1A & 1B)	NA*	1B <sup>d</sup>		<b>Warning</b>	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b> (covers Categories 1A, 1B & 2)	NA*	2 <sup>c</sup>		<b>Warning</b>	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b> (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	1A <sup>e</sup>		<b>Danger</b>	May cause cancer.
<b>Toxic Reproduction</b> (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	1 <sup>h</sup>		<b>Danger</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
<b>STOT following Repeated Exposure</b> (covers Categories 1 and 2)	NA*	1 <sup>j</sup>		<b>Danger</b>	Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

\* Not Applicable - Semi-formed steel products are considered articles under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and are not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.

a. No LC<sub>50</sub> or LD<sub>50</sub> has been established for **Copper Scrap**. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Nickel:** LD<sub>50</sub> >9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Copper:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub> = 481 mg/kg (REACH)  
Rat LD<sub>50</sub> > 2500 mg/kg (REACH)
- **Cobalt:** LD<sub>50</sub> = 10 mg/L(rat)  
LD<sub>50</sub> = 500 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Lead Oxide:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg (REACH) (Oral), Rat LC<sub>50</sub> > 5.05 mg/L (REACH) No data (IUCLID)(Inhalation)
- **Aluminum:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub> > 15.9 g/kg (REACH)
- **Iron:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub> =98.6 g/kg (REACH)  
Rat LD<sub>50</sub> =1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)  
Rat LD<sub>50</sub> =984 mg/kg (IUCLID)  
Rabbit LD<sub>50</sub> =890 mg/kg (IUCLID)
- **Cadmium:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub> = 2330 mg/kg  
Mouse LD<sub>50</sub> = 890 mg/kg, Rat LC<sub>50</sub> = 4.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Rabbit LC<sub>50</sub> >4.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, Rabbit LC<sub>50</sub> > 22.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Rat LC<sub>50</sub> > 4.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, Rat LC<sub>50</sub> > 132 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (ECHA)

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Copper Scrap** as a mixture or its components.

c. No Eye Irritation data available for **Copper Scrap** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron:** Causes eye irritation.
- **Nickel:** Slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.

d. No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available for **Copper Scrap** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.
- **Cobalt:** Skin Sensitizing In vitro mouse local lymph node. Guinea Pig Maximization test and patch test - sensitizing.

e. No Respiratory Sensitization data available for **Copper Scrap** as a mixture. The following Respiratory Sensitization information was found for the components:

**Cobalt:** Respiratory Sensitizing In vitro mouse local lymph node.

f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Copper Scrap** as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.
- **Iron:** IUCLID has found some positive and negative findings in vitro.
- **Cadmium:** The Chromosome aberration study was positive.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **Copper Scrap** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Nickel and certain nickel compounds** – Group 2B - metallic nickel Group 1 - nickel compounds ACGIH confirmed human carcinogen. Nickel – EURAR Insufficient evidence to conclude carcinogenic potential in animals or humans; suspect carcinogen classification Category 2 Suspected of causing cancer.
- **Beryllium:** IARC-1, NTP - Known human carcinogen, EPA - 1B, ACGIH -1A
- **Iron Oxide:** IARC-3, TLV-A4
- **Inorganic Lead Compounds** - IARC 2A, NTP 2
- **Lead:** NTP-R, IARC - 2B, EPA - Probable human carcinogen and ACGIH - A3
- **Cadmium:** Cadmium (dust) and Cadmium Oxide is designated as a carcinogen by OSHA; TLV A2. Carcinogenesis was listed as 1B (in animals). IARC and NTP also designate a human carcinogen.
- **Welding Fumes** - IARC Group 2B carcinogen, a mixture that is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- **Cobalt** - IARC Group 2B carcinogen possibly carcinogenic to humans. ACGIH TLV-A3.



**Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)**
**11 Information on toxicological effects (continued):**

- h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **Copper Scrap** as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproductive information was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** Effects on fertility.
  - **Lead:** Male rats oral 60 day NOEL 250 mg/L. Effects on testes (lowest dose). Mouse Reproduction study effects at 0.5% only dose tested. Rat Teratology study LOEL 0.05% Birth weight, size and effects on testis. Reproductive, endocrine and growth effects have been reported.
  - **Lead Oxide:** Developmental tox study in rats Inhalation. Lead levels in blood indicative of lead poisoning.
  - **Cadmium:** Mouse inhalation NOAEL 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> NO effects on Reproduction. Rat Inhalation NOAEL 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> effects on Sperm morphology and estrous cycle duration. Mouse inhalation Teratology NOAEL 0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup> maternal toxicity dyspnea and hypoactivity reduced pregnancy rate. NOAEL 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Developmental toxicity increased resorptions and ossification ribs.
- i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **Copper Scrap** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Iron:** Irritating to Respiratory tract.
  - **Aluminum:** Repeated exposure associated with Asthma, fibrosis in lungs and encephalopathy in humans.
- j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **Copper Scrap** as a mixture. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/ m<sup>3</sup> Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Lung weights, and Alveolar histopathology.
  - **Copper:** Target organs affected - Skin, eyes liver, kidneys and respiratory tract.
  - **Beryllium:** Rat Inhalation aerosol 171 days No NOAEL reported at 800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (625 µg Be/animal) Severe effects on lung pneumonitis followed by Fibrosis
  - **Aluminum:** Reviews have found chronic exposure to aluminum flake has been reported to cause pneumoconiosis in workers. Repeat oral exposure to aluminum results in decrements in neurobehavioral function and development.
  - **Lead:** Rat Oral 6 mo NOEL 0.0015 mg/kg CNS Testes and Kidney Effects. Rat inhalation – immunosuppression, Dermal – percutaneous absorption
  - **Lead Oxide:** Lead effect include CNS, Reproduction Development.
  - **Tin and Tin Oxide:** CICAD has found Occupational exposures to tin can cause a benign pneumoconiosis termed ‘stannosis’

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2017, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:

**Acute Effects:**

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 micrometer and usually between 0.02-0.05 micrometers from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as “metal fume fever”. Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted.
- **Eye:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with metal dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of metal dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

**Acute Effects by component:**

- **Copper and copper oxides:** Copper may cause allergic skin reaction. Copper oxide is harmful if swallowed, causes skin and eye irritation, and may cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **Iron and iron oxides:** Iron is harmful if swallowed, causes skin irritation, and causes eye irritation. Contact with iron oxide has been reported to cause skin irritation and serious eye damage. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye, may cause rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Beryllium:** Inhalation of beryllium dust or fumes may cause chemical pneumonitis.
- **Cobalt and cobalt oxides:** May cause skin, eye and allergic skin reactions.
- **Aluminum and aluminum oxides:** Inhalation may cause cough.
- **Lead and lead oxides:** Acute exposure to lead can be manifested as abdominal pain, nausea, constipation, anorexia, or vomiting; and, in severe cases coma or death.
- **Silver:** Not Reported/ Not Classified
- **Tin:** Not Reported/ Not Classified
- **Cadmium:** Cadmium may be fatal if inhaled. Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever which results in flu-like symptoms (chills, fever, and muscle pain) in addition, cadmium can damage the lungs.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

**Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:**

- **Copper and copper oxides:** Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of copper can cause metal fume fever. Chronic inhalation of copper dust has caused, in animals, hemolysis of the red blood cells, deposition of hemofuscin in the liver and pancreas, injury to lung cells and gastrointestinal symptoms.
- **Iron and iron oxides:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an x-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. Nickel causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2017 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Nickel is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- **Beryllium:** Long term exposure to beryllium causes Berylliosis, anorexia, weight loss, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), chest pain, cough, clubbing of fingers, cyanosis, pulmonary insufficiency; irritation eyes; dermatitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]
- **Cobalt:** Chronic exposure to cobalt metal, dust, or fume may cause respiratory or dermatologic signs and symptoms. Following skin sensitization, contact with cobalt causes eruptions of dermatitis increases and on frictional surfaces of the arms, legs, and neck. Chronic respiratory exposure results in reduced lung function, increased fibrotic changes on chest X-ray, production of scanty mucoid sputum, and shortness of breath.
- **Aluminum and aluminum oxides:** Considered to be an inert or nuisance dust.
- **Lead and lead oxides:** Lead compounds can be toxic when ingested or inhaled. Lead is a cumulative poison. The predominant effects of excessive exposure are anemia, nervous system disorders, and kidney damage. Nervous system disorders may be displayed as irritability, headaches, insomnia, convulsions, muscular tremors, or palsy of the extremities. Excessive exposure can have adverse effects on human reproduction. Lead interferes with normal function of the adult and developing central nervous system in humans. Lead interferes with different enzyme systems. For this reason, many organs or organ systems are potential targets for lead. Lead can damage fertility or the unborn child.
- **Silver** Long-continued use of silver and silver powders can lead to a form of poisoning known as ARGYRIA.
- **Tin:** No systemic effects have been reported from industrial exposure to tin. Occupational exposures to tin can cause a benign pneumoconiosis termed 'stannosis'. No cases of massive fibrosis from over-exposure to tin have been reported.
- **Cadmium:** Cadmium has been cited in human workers to have caused renal tubular dysfunction accompanied with proteinuria. In addition, there are reports of hypertension, and effects on the respiratory tract, chronic bronchitis, liver, prostate and blood with prolonged exposure and repeat inhalation.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial):** No Data Available for **Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product when processed have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- **Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC<sub>50</sub> in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.
- **Iron Oxide:** LC<sub>50</sub>: >1000 mg/L; Fish 48 h-EC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L (Currenta, 2008k); 96 h-LC<sub>0</sub> ≥ 50,000 mg/L Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95 – 97% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; < 4% SiO<sub>2</sub> and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (Bayer, 1989a).
- **Cadmium:** EU RAR lists as Category 1 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**12(b) Persistence & Degradability:** No Data Available for **Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped or individual components.

**12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential:** No Data Available for **Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped or individual components.

**12(d) Mobility (in soil):** No data available for **Copper Scrap** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

**12(e) Other adverse effects:** None Known

**Additional Information:**

**Hazard Category:** Category 1

**Signal Word:** Warning

**Hazard Symbol:**



**Hazard Statement:** Very Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled, or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

**Container Cleaning and Disposal:** Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue (EWC):12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03-04 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

**Please note this information is for Copper Scrap in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.**

## Section 14 - Transport Information

**14 (a-g) Transportation Information:**

**US Department of Transportation (DOT)** under 49 CFR 172.101 **does not** regulate **Copper Scrap** as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

<b>Shipping Name:</b> Not Applicable (NA) <b>Shipping Symbols:</b> NA <b>Hazard Class:</b> NA <b>UN No.:</b> NA <b>Packing Group:</b> NA <b>DOT/ IMO Label:</b> NA <b>Special Provisions (172.102):</b> NA	<b>Packaging Authorizations</b> <b>a) Exceptions:</b> NA <b>b) Group:</b> NA <b>c) Authorization:</b> NA	<b>Quantity Limitations</b> <b>a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:</b> NA <b>b) Cargo Aircraft Only:</b> NA <b>Vessel Stowage Requirements</b> <b>a) Vessel Stowage:</b> NA <b>b) Other:</b> NA <b>DOT Reportable Quantities:</b> NA
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**International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID)** classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

**Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)** does not regulate **Copper Scrap** as a hazardous material.

<b>Shipping Name:</b> Not Applicable (NA) <b>Classification Code:</b> NA <b>UN No.:</b> NA <b>Packing Group:</b> NA <b>ADR Label:</b> NA <b>Special Provisions:</b> NA <b>Limited Quantities:</b> NA	<b>Packaging</b> <b>a) Packing Instructions:</b> NA <b>b) Special Packing Provisions:</b> NA <b>c) Mixed Packing Provisions:</b> NA	<b>Portable Tanks &amp; Bulk Containers</b> <b>a) Instructions:</b> NA <b>b) Special Provisions:</b> NA
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**International Air Transport Association (IATA)** does not regulate **Copper Scrap** as a hazardous material.

<b>Shipping Name:</b> Not Applicable (NA) <b>Class/Division:</b> NA <b>Hazard Label (s):</b> NA <b>UN No.:</b> NA <b>Packing Group:</b> NA <b>Excepted Quantities (EQ):</b> NA	<b>Passenger &amp; Cargo Aircraft</b> <b>Limited Quantity (EQ)</b> <b>Pkg Inst:</b> NA <b>Pkg Inst:</b> NA <b>Max Net Qty/Pkg:</b> NA <b>Max Net Qty/Pkg:</b> NA		<b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> <b>Pkg Inst:</b> NA <b>Max Net Qty/Pkg:</b> NA	<b>Special Provisions:</b> NA <b>ERG Code:</b> NA
	Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions      Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package      ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code			

**Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification:** **Copper Scrap** does not have a TDG classification.

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**Regulatory Information:** *The following listing of regulations relating to a OmniSource Corporation may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.*

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

**OSHA Regulations:** Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, **Copper Scrap** as a mixture is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**EPA Regulations:** The product, **Copper Scrap** is not listed as a mixture. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components	Regulations
Copper	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, TSCA, SDWA
Iron	TSCA, SDWA
Nickel	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, TSCA
Beryllium	CERCLA, RCRA, SARA 313
Cobalt	SARA 313, TSCA
Aluminum	SARA 313, TSCA, SDWA
Lead	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, TSCA, SDWA
Silver	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, TSCA
Tin	TSCA
Cadmium	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, TSCA, SDWA

**SARA 311/312 Potential Hazard Categories:** Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard



## Section 15 - Regulatory Information (continued)

### EPA Regulations (continued):

**Section 313 Supplier Notification:** The product, **Copper Scrap** contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and 40 CFR part 372:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
7440-50-8	Copper	> 94
7440-02-0	Nickel	3 max
7440-41-7	Beryllium	3 max
7440-48-4	Cobalt	2 max
7429-90-5	Aluminum	2 max
7439-92-1	Lead	2 max
7440-22-4	Silver	2 max
7440-43-9	Cadmium	2 max

### Regulations Key:

CAA	Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
CWA	Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

**State Regulations:** The product, **Copper Scrap** as a mixture is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Copper, Nickel, Beryllium, Cobalt, Aluminum, Lead, Silver, Tin, Cadmium
- Environmental Hazards: Copper, Nickel, Beryllium, Cobalt, Aluminum, Lead, Silver, Cadmium
- Special Hazardous Substance: Nickel, Beryllium, Cadmium

California Prop. 65: Contains elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This includes Nickel, Cobalt, Lead, Cadmium.

New Jersey: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Copper, Nickel, Beryllium, Cobalt, Aluminum (dust and fume), Lead, Silver, Tin, Cadmium
- Environmental Hazard: Copper, Nickel, Beryllium, Cobalt, Lead, Silver
- Special Hazardous Substance: Beryllium, Cobalt, Aluminum (dust and fume), Lead, Cadmium

Minnesota: Nickel, Beryllium, Cobalt, Lead, Silver, Cadmium

Massachusetts: Copper compounds, Nickel compounds, Cobalt, Aluminum (dust and fume), Lead, Silver, Tin, Cadmium

### Other Regulations:

**WHMIS Classification (Canadian):** The product, **Copper Scrap** is not listed as a mixture. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Copper	Combustible Dusts - Category 1
Nickel	Skin sensitization – Category 1; Carcinogenicity – Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure - Category 1
Beryllium	Skin sensitization - Category 1A; Carcinogenicity - Category 1A; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1
Cobalt	Respiratory sensitization – Category 1; Skin sensitization – Category 1; Carcinogenicity – Category 2
Lead	Carcinogenicity - Category 2; Reproductive toxicity - Category 1; Toxic to the reproductive function Toxic to the development Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1
Cadmium	Acute toxicity - inhalation - Category 1; Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 2; Carcinogenicity - Category 1A; Reproductive toxicity - Category 2 Toxic to the reproductive function - Toxic to the development; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1; Combustible dusts

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

## Section 16 - Other Information

**Prepared By:** OmniSource Corporation

### Revision History:

06/13/2018 - update to comply w/ OSHA 2012 GHS & Canada WHMIS 2015 GHS  
 03/21/2013 – regulatory update  
 11/07/2011 – regulatory update  
 1/26/2010 – regulatory update

**Expiration Date:** 06/13/2021

8/07/2008 – regulatory update  
 10/06/2005 – regulatory update  
 7/19/2002 – regulatory update  
 7/08/1998 – Original

## Section 16 - Other Information (continued)

### Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

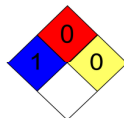
Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

HEALTH= 1, Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn.

PHYSICAL HAZARD= 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

### National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FLAMMABILITY = 0, Materials that will not burn.

INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

### ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

<b>ACGIH</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	<b>NIF</b>	No Information Found
<b>BEIs</b>	Biological Exposure Indices	<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<b>CAS</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service	<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	<b>ORC</b>	Organization Resources Counselors
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations	<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>CNS</b>	Central Nervous System	<b>PEL</b>	Permissible Exposure Limit
<b>GI, GIT</b>	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract	<b>PNOR</b>	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
<b>HMIS</b>	Hazardous Materials Identification System	<b>PNOC</b>	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer	<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>LC50</b>	Median Lethal Concentration	<b>ppm</b>	parts per million
<b>LD50</b>	Median Lethal Dose	<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>LD<sub>Lo</sub></b>	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans	<b>RTECS</b>	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit	<b>SARA</b>	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
<b>LOEL</b>	Lowest Observed Effect Level	<b>SCBA</b>	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
<b>LOAEC</b>	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration	<b>SDS</b>	Safety Data Sheet
<b>µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	microgram per cubic meter of air	<b>STEL</b>	Short-term Exposure Limit
<b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	milligram per cubic meter of air	<b>TLV</b>	Threshold Limit Value
<b>mppcf</b>	million particles per cubic foot	<b>TWA</b>	Time-weighted Average
<b>MSHA</b>	Mine Safety and Health Administration	<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit
<b>NFPA</b>	National Fire Protection Association		

**Disclaimer:** This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. However, OmniSource, Inc. makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any of the foregoing or that additional or other measures may not be required under particular conditions.