

According EC-Guideline 91/155/EEC Changed by Guideline 2001/58/EG

No.: KME 001B-E

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Trade name: Copper Alloy

Producer/Importer: KME AG

## 1. Substance/Composite and Company

#### 1.1 Name of the substance or the preparation

KME			EN		D	ASTM	
Code- Nr.	Symbol	Trade- name	Symbol	Number	Symbol	Material- number	UNS-Nr.
CL 04	CuAg0,10P		CuAg0,10P	CW 016 A	CuAg0,1P	2.1191	C 10700 1)*
CL 06	CuAg0,10P	NAB G 10	CuAg0,10P	CW 016 A	CuAg0,1P	2.1191	C 10700 1)*
CL 08	DLPS-Cu						C 12100
CL12	CuFe2P	STOL 79 *	CuFe2P	CW 107 C	CuFe2P	2.1310	C 19400
CL 13	CuFe0,1P	Cu KFC					C 19210
CL 21	CuMg0,7	STOL 78			CuMg0,7	2.1323	C 18665
CL 24	CuMg0,3	STOL 93					C 18661
CL 26	CuZn0,5		CuZn0,5	CW 119 C	CuZn0,5	2.0205	
CL 42	CuSn0,2	STOL 80					C 14410
CL 43	CuSn0,1Mg 0,1P	STOL 77					C 15 500*
CL 54	CuSP	Osna Cu58 S	CuSP	CW 114 C	CuSP	2.1498	C 14700*
CL 55	CuSP	Osna Cu58 S	CuSP	CW 114 C	CuSP	2.1498	C 14700*

<sup>&</sup>quot;) produced on base OF-Cu without deoxidation agent

### 1.2 Use of the substance/the preparation

Use as a building material for sheets, pipes and in electric devices

### 1.3 Company

KME Germany AG & Co.KG

Klosterstrasse 29

D 49074 Osnabrück

Tel.: +49(0)541321-0

Telefax: +49(0)541321-1507



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1.4	Emergency data						
1.4.1	Informing department:						
	ESd / Herr Otten Tel.: +49(0	0)541 <i>/</i> 321	-1509				
1.4.2	Emergency phone:						
	Landesberatungsstelle für V	ergiftungs	erscheinungen. Be	erlin Tel.: +49	(0)301	9240	
						0686721	
2.	Content/naming of	the ing	gredients				
<b>2.1</b> 2.2	Characterising:						
	CAS-No.:		EINECS	S-No.:			
	ELINCS-No.:		IUPAC-	No.:			
2.1.1	Substance/name:	Copper A	Moy				
2.1.2	Preparations: (s.Table)						
	Composition/Ingredients	(Hazarr	dous or environ	mental haza	rdoue	e or with th	rechold limi
	values:	( nazar		nema naza	naoa.	or with the	iresilola iirii
	Substance name		CAS-No.:	Weight%	Vol %	Labeling	R-Sentences (figures)
	Copper in allow		7440 50 0	075500.0	<del> </del>		ļ

7440-50-8

various

Copper in tin-coated alloy



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### 3. Possible Damage

When supplied in solid form copper is nonharzadous. If they are subsequently processed in any way which might produce airborne dust or fumes, for instance by dry grinding, abrading, electrodischarge machining, melting or welding (the material itself) then an inhalation hazard could arise.

General handling, stamping, forming and most machining operations are nonhazardous. Heat treatment in air up to about 400°C is non-hazardous but higher temperatures may give rise to loss of oxide, which hazardous inhalation. This can be avoided by treatment in inert atmosphere.

### 4. First Aid - measures

#### 4.1 General:

There is no acute risk associated with these alloys.

#### Table:

Exposure

#### Measures

4.2	Inhalation	Ensure supply of fresh air. In the event of symptoms refer to medical treatment. In practise any exposure can only arise from operations such as grinding, abrading, electrodischarge machining, welding or melting and is likely to be at low levels which will not cause immediate symptoms.
4.3	Skin contact	Normally to skin irritation.
4.4	Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Use normal industrial protection to protect against foreign bodies entering the eyes. There is no special hazard to the eyes.
4.5	Ingestion	In the event of symptoms refer to medical treatment. Use normal industrial hygiene. There is no special ingestive hazard.



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## 5. Fire fighting measures

Tips

#### Measures

5.1	suitable fire fighting substances	The alloys are non-flammable. Look at surrounding.	ب
5.2	Unsuitable fire fighting substances	n. a.	
5.3	Special hazards	n. a.	
5.4	Special protection	n. a.	

## 6. Accidental release measures

Tips	Description
6.1 Protection of Persons	n.a.
6.2 Environmental Protection	n.a.
6.3 Cleaning	n. a.

Not applicable to massive forms

## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 Handling

Tips

### Description

Safety of persons and things	Controls are only applicable to any process which might produce airborne dust or fumes, which are subject to Health and Safety Executive Maximum Exposure as shown in the table 8.1
Protection of health and environment	Control are only applicable to any process which might produce airborne dust or fumes, which are subject to Health and Safety Executive Maximum Exposure as shown in the table 8.1

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### 7.2 Storage

**Tips** 

Safety of persons and things	No special precautions required.	#
Co-storage and maximum storage	No special precautions required.	

#### 7.3 Certain uses

Kind of use	n. a.
Exact tips	n. a.

No restrictions of use are applicable

## 8. Exposure controls and personal protections

### 8.1 Exposure limit values to be monitored

If breathable dust or smoke occurs by machining, these particles should be controlled with a filter system to meet the limit values in 8.1. As an additional measure personal protection as a filtermask or an independent breathing helmet may be used.

		Kind of value	Spezial	
Substance name	CAS-No.	(MAK/BAT/TLV)	prescriptions	Value in mg/m³
Copper	7440-50-8	MAK	1	mg/m³
Copper, smoke	7440-50-8	MAK	0 <sub>i</sub> 1	mg/m³

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### 8.2 Limitation and control of the exposure

## 8.2.1 Limitation and control of the exposure at the working place

#### **Protection**

#### Recommendation

8.2.1.1 Respiratory	If dust or smoke possible use Filter P2
8.2.1.2 Hands	Depends on handling
8.2.1.3 Eyes	Depends on handling
8.2.1.4 Body	Depends on handling

## 8.2.2 Limitation and control of the environmental exposure

Measuring recommendation			
No measures		7	



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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 General

Appearance (form)	Odor (perceptible)
Solid, Copper colour	Odourless

# 9.2 Important notices for health, environment and for safety

Component	Value/Description	Unit
pH Value	n. a.	
Boiling point/boiling range	2336	T
Flash point	n. a.	
Ignition (solid, gaseous)	n.a.	
Explosion occurance	n. a.	
lgnition feeding properties	n. a.	
Vapor pressure	13,3 (at 1870 ℃)	hpa
Related densitiy (20 ℃)	8,96	g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubity - in water - in fat (solvent)	n. a.	
Partition coeficient n-octanole/water	n. a.	
Viscosity	n. a.	
Vapor density	n. a.	
Velocity of vapor forming	n. a.	



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### 9.3 Other properties

At this table all other data physical / chemical kind should be listed

Component	Value/Description	u	Init
Melting point	1083	S	4T

## 10. Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Conditions to avoid

condition	Expected reaction	
none		

### 10.2 Substance to avoid

substance	Expected reaction
Mercury, ammonia, acethylen, chlorine-gas and various acid	There will be a corrode reaction

## 10.3 Hazardous decomposition products

substance	Generation
n. a.	Copper- and copperalloys are stable.



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## 11. Toxicology

Experiences with humans:

Copper dust in excess can cause metal fever. This will disappear in a little time after removing worker from exposition without remaining health hazard.

Animal data:

		ar	

## 12. Ecology

### 12.1 Ecological toxicity

Ohiost	Mahadaffad
Object	Value/effect
1	

Copper is an basic essential element and occurs only in needed natural concentrations without any
ecotoxicity

#### 12.2 Mobility

**Aspects** 

### Description

Partition on environmental compartments	Copper is bound usually in not bioavailable form, only the essentially needed part is steadily produced
Surface density	n. a. Copper is a solid
Adsorption/Desorption	n. a. Copper is a solid
Other	



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### 12.3 Persistence and degradation

Aspects		Description	
Biological degradation	n. a.		4
Oxidation	п. а.		
Hydrolysis	л.:а.		
Degradation in waste water treatment plants	п. а.		

#### 12.4 Potential of bioaccumulation

Aspects	Description
enrichment	
Feeding chain	

Copper is a basic essential element, it will not be accumulated, but by some livings stored for later use

### 12.5 Other damages

Aspects Description

Ozone degradation	As a solid no effect
Ozone forming	As a solid no effect
Global warming potential	As a solid no effect

Copper is a chemical element, not degradable by definition, it can only be removed from bioavailability by binding with a ligand receptor



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## 13. Advice for the discharge

Text

EWC No.	EWC 17 04 01: Copper Brass, Bronce OECD GA 120: Scrap of copper
Special recommendations	Product can and should be recycled. Contact manufacturer/supplier or local metal dealer or waste disposal centres.

## 14. Advices for the transport

Text	Prescription
UN- Number	See down
Class	See down
Proper Shipping name	See down
Packing group	See down
Marine Pollutant	See down
Other	See down

There is no special risk of carrying copper alloys in solid form, either as a primary product or as scrap.
 EEC hazard labeling is not required.



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Prescriptions a	and regulations	
1 Labelling in acco	rdance to the EC-regulations	
Not necessary for co	pper and copper alloys in solid form	
1.1 Hazard symbol a	nd calling of the product	
Not necessary		The second Publication is
L		7 Mary 111
1.2 Hazardous comp	onent(s) to be indicated on the label	
п. а.		
1.3 Relevant S-Sente	ences	
1.3 Relevant S-Sente	ences	
	nces	
n. a.	of certain preparations	
n. a.		
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling		
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling		
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling		
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling  n. a.	of certain preparations	
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling	of certain preparations	
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling n. a.  2 National Regulati	of certain preparations	
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling n. a.  2 National Regulati 2.1 Advices for the w	of certain preparations	
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling n. a.  2 National Regulati	of certain preparations	
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling n. a.  2 National Regulati 2.1 Advices for the w	of certain preparations ons ons	
n. a.  1.4 Special labelling n. a.  2 National Regulati 2.1 Advices for the w n. a.  2.2 Technical Guidel	of certain preparations ons ons	

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### 16. Other advices

Relevante R- Sentences	None	
Training advices	General training is sufficient	
Restriction on the use	None	
Additional information	Basic prescriptions	
	German directive (GefStoffV) from 23.12.2004 BGBL I Nr. 74 from 29.12.04, page 3758	
	Directive 67/548/EEC of the council on classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances from June 27 <sup>th</sup> 1967 with the last change from August 21 <sup>st</sup> 2002	
	Directive 2001/58/EC of the commission for to change the directive 91/155/EWG according article 14 of the directive 199/45 EG of the european parliament and the council according article 27 of the directive 67/548/EWG of the council on Material Safety Data Sheets.	
	European waste catalogue according directive 94/3/EC changed by:	
	Comission Decision 2000/532/EC 2001/118/EC 2001/119/EC	
	Council Decision 2001/573/EC	
Data sources	Giftliste 2002 Ecomed-Verlag, München (Poison List 2002) Römpp Chemie Lexikon Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart, New York	
Remasterings, not mentioned in the text	This Material Safety Data Sheet is completely remade	
End-of-life vehicles guideline (EU 2000/53/EG) Waste electronic and electronic equipment (WEEE from Dec. 2002) Reduction of hazardous Substances-Directive 2002/96/EG	Mercury is not detectable.  Cadmium less than 3 ppm coming from impurities of the pre-materials.  Lead may be present from impurities of pre-materials  Chromium(VI) is not detectable.  Lead is allowed up to 4 % in copper alloys.	



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#### **Advice**

This products are offered also as tined products. The tin layer doesn't influence possible damage during handling, machining and using. This Material Safety Data Sheet is therefore also valid for these products.

The given information of the MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) is based on the present knowledge and our experiences. They are given for a safe and proper use of our products. These given data don't have the meaning of insured properties. The information in this MSDS is made by our best knowledge and our conscience.