#### SATURN INDUSTRIES, INC.

## Union Turnpike

## **Hudson, New York 12534-0008**

Phone: 1-800-775-1651 / (518) 828-9956

Fax: (518) 828-9868 January 2, 2007

## ♦♦♦ MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET♦♦♦

CHEMICAL NAME: Cemented Tungsten Carbide Product with Cobalt

Binder.

TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS: All Saturn Industries, Inc. Tungsten Carbide Grades

and all other Tungsten Carbide Grades that we purchase from other Carbide Suppliers that fall in the ANSI grade classification of C-1 to C-2.

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Refractory Metal Carbide.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: N/A

5. Chromium (+3)

## 

## <del>^</del>

1.	APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	Dark Gray Metal – No Odor
2.	BOILING POINT:	N/A
3.	VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.)	N/A
4.	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	N/A
5.	SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Insoluble
6.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY $(H_20 = 1)$	10.2 to 15.5
7.	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME	0
8.	EVAPORATION RATE	N/A

9. HOW BEST MONITORED Air Sample

0.0-4.5%

% BY WEIGHT ACGIH TLV MATERIAL OSHA PEL 1. Tungsten Carbide 53-97% 5 mg/m(Limits for Tungsten Dust) 0.1 mg/m0.1 mg/m2. Cobalt 3-25% 5 mg/m3 5mg/m3 3. Tantalum Carbide 0.0-50% (Limits for Tantalum Dust) 0.5 mg/m1mg/m3 4. Chromium Carbide 0.0-5.1% (Limits for Chromium (+3) dust

1 mg/m3

0.5 mg/m

## 

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Grinding cemented tungsten carbide product will produce dust of potentially hazardous ingredients which can be inhaled, swallowed or come in contact with the skin or eyes.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Inhalation – Dust from grinding can cause irritation of the nose and throat. It also has the potential for causing transient or permanent respiratory disease, including occupational asthma and intersititial fibrosis, in a small percentage of exposed individuals. It is reported that cobalt dust is the most probable cause of such respiratory diseases. Symptoms include productive cough, wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness and weight loss. Interstitial fibrosis (Lung Scarring) can lead to permanent disability or death. Skin Contact-Can cause irritation or an allergic skin rash due to colbalt sensitization. Eye Contact-Can cause irritation. Ingestion-Reports outside the industry suggest that the ingestion of significant amounts of cobalt has the potential for causing blood, heart and other organ problems.

#### 

INHALATION: Is symptoms of pulmonary involvement develop (coughing, wheezing,

shortness of breath, etc.), remove from exposure and seek medical

attention.

SKIN CONTACT: If irritation or rash occurs, thoroughly wash affected area with soap and

water and isolate from exposure. If irritation or rash persists, seek medical

attention.

EYE CONTACT: if irritation occurs, flush with copious amounts of water. If irritation

persists, seek medical attention.

INGESTION: If substantial quantities are swallowed, dilute with large amounts of water,

induce vomiting and seek medical attention.

CARCINOGENIC ASSESSMENT (NTP ANNUAL REPORT, IARC MONOGRAPHS, OTHER): None of the components of this material have benn identified as known or suspected carcinogens by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

# FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: N/A

TEST METHOD USED: - - FLAMMABLE LIMITS: N/A: - - UEL: - -

Hard Cemented Tungsten Carbide Product is not fire hazard. Dusts generated in grinding operations may ignite if allowed to accumulate and are subjected to an ignition source.

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** For powder fires smother with Dry Sand, Dry Dolomite, ABC Type Fire Extinguisher of Flood with Water.

ABC Type Fire Extinguisher of Flood with Water.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES**: For a powder fire confined to a small area, use a respirator approved for toxic dusts and fumes. For a large fire, fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Dusts may present a fire or explosion hazard under rare favoring conditions of particle size, dispersion and strong ignition source. However, this is not expected to be a problem under normal handling conditions.

# 

STABILIY: Stable CONDITIONS TO AVOID: N/A

INCOMPATIBILITY: Contact of dust with strong oxidizers may cause fire or explosions.

MATERIAL TO AVOID: Strong Acids

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: N/A

### 

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Ventilate area of spill. Clean up using methods which avoid dust generation such as vacuum (with appropriate filter to prevent airborne dust levels, which exceed the OSH PEL or the ACGIH TLV), wet dust mop or wet clean-up. If airborne dust is generated, use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with appropriate government regulations. May be sold as scrap for reclaim.

### 

RESPITORY PROTECTION: Use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator if airborne

dust concentrations exceed the appropriate OSHA PEL or the ACGIH TLV. All appropriate requirements set forth in

29 CFR 1910.134 should be met.

VENTILATION: Use local exhaust ventilation which is adequate to limit personal exposure

to airborne dust levels which do not exceed the OSHA PEL or the ACGIH

TLV. If such equipment is not available use respirators as specified

above.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Protective Gloves or Barrier Creams are recommended when

contact with dust or mist is likely. Prior to applying the Barrier

Cream or use of Protective Gloves, wash skin thoroughly.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields or goggles are recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: N/A



PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Maintain good house-keeping procedures to prevent dust accumulation during grinding. Avoid dust inhalation and direct skin contact with dust.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Clean up using methods which avoid dust generation such as vacuum (with) appropriate filter to prevent airborne dust levels which exceed the OSHA PEL or the ACGIH TLV), wet dust mop or wet cleanup. If airborne dust is generated, use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, before eating or smoking. Wash exposed skin at the end of work shift. Do not shake clothing, rags, or other items to remove dust. Dust should be removed by washing or vacuuming (with appropriate filters) the clothing, rags or other items. Periodic medical examinations are recommended for individuals regularly exposed to dust or mist.

SATURN INDUSTRIES, INC. John E. Lee, President

Although Saturn Industries, Inc. has attempted to provide current and accurate information herein, Saturn Industries, Inc. makes no representations regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information. And assumes no liability for any loss, damage or injury of any kind which may result from or arise out of the use of or reliance on the information by any person.