



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version: 1.0

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## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Product identifiers

Product Name : ADVACAT<sup>®</sup> Copper Feedstock for MIM  
SDS Number : AMPCATSDS.12  
CAS-No. : Mixture  
Chemical Family : Polymer/Metal Powder Composite

### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Feedstock for manufacture of MIM engineered goods

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Advanced Metalworking Practices, LLC  
4511 W. 99<sup>th</sup> Street  
CARMEL IN 46032  
USA  
Telephone : +1 317-337-0441

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +1 317-337-0441

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H412

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

### 2.2 GHS Label Elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard Statement(s)	
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statement(s)	
P241	Avoid release to environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
P391	Collect spillage.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

Labeling of special preparations (GHS):

HEATING DURING PROCESSING OF PRODUCT MAY RESULT IN RELEASE OF THE DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT FORMALDEHYDE. MAY EMIT FORMALDEHYDE WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER.

**Potential Health Effects:** Although there are no test data, there are no reported cases of any health problems from exposure to this product. As a normal precaution, excessive dusting or inhalation of fines should be avoided. Particle respirators should be worn if there is excessive dusting when handling the material. Thorough exhausting of fumes from hot material should be achieved to mitigate formaldehyde concentrations outside of OSHA limits which are governed by 29 CFR 1910.1048. If adequate ventilation cannot be achieved, organic vapor respirators with particulate prefilters should be utilized. See Section 8.2 for information on personal protective equipment (PPE).

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

Ingredients : The percentage concentrations are presented for industrial hygiene purposes. They do not represent certification of content. See Quality Certification for composition.

Component	Formula	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CAS-No.	EC-No.	Wt. %	Hazardous Component?	Hazardous Classification
Copper	Cu	8.96	7440-50-8	231-159-6	~100	Y	Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 3; H400, H412
Organic Binder <sup>1</sup>	n/a	~1.000	n/a	n/a	3 – 15*	N	n/a

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

\*Binder is listed as a percentage of the feedstock. Other percentages refer to percentage of metals.

<sup>1</sup>When heated, the organic binder containing polyoxymethylene may release vapors of formaldehyde which can cause cancer.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

#### If inhaled

If solid material or dust is inhaled, remove exposed person to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Seek medical attention.

If formaldehyde vapor is inhaled, remove person to fresh air and keep warm, if necessary seek medical attention. Inhale corticosteroid dose aerosol.

#### In case of ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Ingestion is unlikely, but if it should occur accidentally, consult a physician. No serious side effects are likely from ingestion.

#### In case of skin contact

If burns are caused by molten material, hospital treatment is required. If non-molten skin contact occurs, minimize skin contact. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

#### In case of eye contact

Avoid rubbing eyes and wash with warm, gently running water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, consult a physician.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see Section 2.2) and/or in Section 11.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide (or others specified for fires of metal powders and plastics such as dry sand, dry chemical, water spray, or alcohol-resistant foam).

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Various metal oxides depending upon exact composition; carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide formation; formaldehyde vapor formation; fumes from combustion of polymers.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire fighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

### 5.4 Further information

No data available.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing dust or contact with skin or eyes. Wear approved respirator, gloves, and other protective gear to minimize contact. For other precautions and exposure control, see Sections 2.2 and 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge to environment must be avoided. Dispose of any spillage in conformity with applicable laws and regulations.

If leakage is to water, report to local environmental authorities for appropriate clean up measures.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Right container or direct leakage point upwards to prevent further loss of material. If there is an open drain nearby, cover to prevent leakage to water. Collect spills by sweeping up and shoveling or vacuuming into a grounded HEPA filtered unit depending upon the size of the spill. Transfer spilled material to a suitable, closed container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). No emergency berms should be required as the material is solid.

If leakage is on roads or to the ground, restrict access to clean up zone to authorized personnel only and follow above prescribed method. If spill is large, keep nuisance dust cloud formation to a minimum while sweeping and shoveling.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal, see Section 13.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Processing machines must be fitted with local exhaust ventilation. Avoid inhalation of dusts/mists/vapors.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. The physical form of the product makes it unlikely that it will become airborne under normal usage. However, care should be taken to avoid excessive dusting, contact with acids and other strongly oxidizing substance or exposure to high temperatures. The material can be processed safely at the temperatures required for its intended purpose. Avoid spillage. For precautions, see Section 2.2

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. The material should always be stored away from acids and oxidizing chemicals and stored below 100 °F. Avoid extreme heat. Avoid deposition of dust. Protect against moisture.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are stipulated.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control Parameters	Basis
Copper	7440-50-8	TWA	0.200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Irritation Gastrointestinal Metal fume fever		
		TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) – Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants – 1910.1000
		TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

### 8.2 Exposure Controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the workday.

#### Advice on system design:

Provide exhaust ventilation at sources when processing molten product.

#### Personal Protective Equipment

##### Eye/face protection

Face Shield/safety glasses for eye protection must be tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166 (EU). Tightly fitting safety goggles should be used around molten material.

##### Skin protection

Use heat-resistant gloves during handling of material in hot melt or near hot melt conditions. Handle fresh material with nitrile gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

##### Body protection

The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Tyvek® coveralls or arm covers along with normal industrial work attire is sufficient to protect against exposure under normal use of this product. All clothes should be thoroughly washed with soap and water before reuse.

##### Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use a full-face organic vapor respirator with particulate prefilter type N100 (US) or P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

##### Control of environmental exposure

Prevent leakage or spillage. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	:	Light Red to Orange granules or pellets
b)	Odor	:	Practically odorless, slight organic polymer smell
c)	Odor Threshold	:	No data available
d)	pH	:	Not applicable
e)	Melting point/freezing point	:	Binder: ~160 °C; Copper: 1,083 °C
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	Binder: N/A; Copper: 2,567 °C
g)	Flash point	:	Polyoxymethylene: 320 – 340 °C; Copper: N/A
h)	Evaporation rate	:	No data available
i)	Flammability	:	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limit	:	No data available
k)	Vapor pressure	:	No data available
l)	Vapor density	:	No data available
m)	Relative density	:	6.0 – 8.0 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at R.T.
n)	Bulk density	:	3 – 4 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
o)	Water solubility	:	Insoluble
p)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
q)	Auto-ignition temperature	:	Polyoxymethylene: 320 – 340 °C; Copper: N/A
r)	Decomposition temperature	:	Polyoxymethylene: >240 °C; Copper: N/A To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat. May decompose violently. Gaseous products of degradation can be given off if the product is greatly overheated.
s)	Viscosity	:	Varies greatly (10 <sup>3</sup> -10 <sup>6</sup> Poise) depending upon binder and metal powder loading
t)	Explosive properties	:	No risk under normal use and conditions.
u)	Oxidizing properties	:	Not classified as oxidizing.

### 9.2 Other safety information

No data available

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

No data available, though hazardous polymerization is not likely

### 10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Metallic portions will react with acids. Do not process with PVC or other materials containing halogenated flame retardants.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Thermal decomposition of other binder constituents is possible above 200 °C. Thermal decomposition of polyoxymethylene occurs above 240 °C.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Store away from acids and oxidizing chemicals.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition of polyoxymethylene occurs above 240 °C. To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat. May decompose violently. Gaseous products of degradation can be given off if the product is greatly overheated.

Decomposition products – Water vapor, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, formaldehyde.

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions – Same as above with the inclusion of copper oxides.

In the event of fire: see Section 5.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

No adverse health effects are expected if handled as recommended. Toxicological data is given ( if known) for components with the highest expected toxic effect.

**Acute toxicity** : No data available

*Information on formaldehyde: Assessment of acute toxicity – Of high toxicity after short-term inhalation. Of high toxicity after short-term skin contact. Of high toxicity after single ingestion.*

**Inhalation** : No data available

**Dermal** : No data available

**Intraperitoneal** : LD50 Intraperitoneal – Mouse – 3.5 mg/kg (Copper)

**Skin corrosion/irritation** : May irritate skin (Copper)

**Serious eye damage/irritation** : May irritate eyes (Copper)

Thermal decomposition products of the binder can irritate eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.

*Information on formaldehyde: Corrosive! Damages skin and eyes. Depending on the concentration and duration of exposure, aqueous solutions can cause a strongly irritating or corrosive effect on the skin and eyes.*

**Respiratory/skin sensitization** : No data available

*Information on formaldehyde: Caused skin sensitization in animal studies. Caused sensitisation in humans. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) has classified this substance as a skin sensitizer. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) has classified this substance as a respiratory sensitizer.*

**Repeated dose toxicity** : No data available

*Information on formaldehyde: Assessment of repeated dose toxicity – After repeated exposure the prominent effect is local irritation.*

**Germ cell mutagenicity** : No data available

**Carcinogenicity** : Carcinogenicity classification not possible from current data.

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by IARC.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

*Information on formaldehyde: NTP listed carcinogen – The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified formaldehyde as a Group 1 (known) human carcinogen based on epidemiological evidence linking formaldehyde exposure to occurrences of nasopharyngeal cancer and leukemia. Current regulatory information is provided in this SDS. No adverse health*

*effects are anticipated if recommended personal protective equipment and industrial hygiene practices are used.*

<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	:	No data available
<b>Specific target organ toxicity -</b>		
<b>Single Exposure</b>	:	May cause respiratory irritation (Copper)
<b>Repeated Exposure</b>	:	No data available
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	:	No data available
<b>Additional information</b>	:	

RTECS: GL5325000 – Copper – Liver – Irregularities – Based on human evidence. Symptoms of systematic copper poisoning may include: capillary damage, headache, cold sweat, weak pulse, kidney and liver damage, central nervous system excitation followed by depression, jaundice, convulsions, paralysis, and coma. Death may occur from shock or renal failure. Chronic copper poisoning is typified by hepatic cirrhosis, brain damage, and demyelination, kidney defects, and copper deposition in the cornea as exemplified by humans with Wilson’s disease. It has also been reported that copper poisoning has led to hemolytic anemia and accelerates arteriosclerosis, damage to the lungs, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and blood disorders.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	:	Copper – mortality LOEC – <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (Rainbow trout) – 0.022 mg/l – 96 hr; mortality NOEC – <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea) – 0.004 mg/l – 24 hr
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	Copper – EC50 – <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea) – 0.04 - 0.05 mg/l – 48 hr

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	:	Copper – <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Carp) – 40 d – 200 mg/l Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 108
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### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

Product is essentially insoluble in water and can be readily separated from water using mechanical means. However, an environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Very toxic to aquatic life.



## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

Dispose of in accordance with national, state, and local regulations.

#### Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### DOT (US)

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations for land, sea or air.

#### IMDG

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations for land, sea or air.

#### IATA

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations for land, sea or air.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### SARA 302 components

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302

#### SARA 313 components

SARA 313: The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Chemical: Copper	CAS-No.: 7440-50-8	Revision date: 07-01-2007
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#### SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

#### Massachusetts Right to Know Components

Chemical: Copper	CAS-No.: 7440-50-8	Revision date: 07-01-2007
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#### Pennsylvania Right to Know Components

Chemical: Copper	CAS-No.: 7440-50-8	Revision date: 07-01-2007
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#### New Jersey Right to Know Components

Chemical: Copper	CAS-No.: 7440-50-8	Revision date: 07-01-2007
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#### California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Revision Updates

1.1 Revised ADVACAT™ to ADVACAT®

### Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity.
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Further information

ADVACAT® is a registered trademark of Advanced Metalworking Practices, LLC.

While Advanced Metalworking Practices, LLC has attempted to provide current and accurate information herein, Advanced Metalworking makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information and assumes no liability for any loss, damage and/or injury of any kind which may result from or arise out of the use of or reliance on the information by any person or organization.