

### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

**Product/Trade Name:** 946  
NAFTA H.S. description 8001.20

Info furnished by: Hallmark Metals Corporation  
Address: 930 Wellington Avenue  
Cranston, RI 02910  
Emergency Phone: 888-467-8000

### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

Primary routes of entry: ingestion of dust, inhalation of dust or fume.

Exposure to the massive form of tin presents few hazards in itself. However, normal handling of tin may result in generation of dusts. And inhalation or ingestion of these dusts may present potentially significant health hazards. Thermal cutting and melting of tin may produce fumes containing the components elements, and breathing these fumes may also present potentially significant health hazards. Special precautions should be taken if metal is contaminated.

Prolonged inhalation of tin fumes or dusts, or ingestion of tin compounds can result in tin poisoning. Symptoms include abdominal pain or colic, constipation, nausea, joint and muscle pains, and muscular weakness. Severe cases of overexposure may lead to central nervous systems disorders, characterized by somnolence, stupor, and ultimately death.

### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Element	CAS	%WT	Carcinogen	TLV/TWA	OSHA PEL
*Tin	7440-31-5	94	No	2.0 mg/cu m	2.0 mg/cu m
Antimony	7440-36-0	6	No	0.5 mg/cu m	0.5 mg/cu m

Product contains one or more of these metallic elements in varying percentages by weight.

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin or by inhalation.

FIRST AID: SKIN: Wash exposed area with soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lids occasionally. Seek Medical Aid.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

INGESTION: Give several glasses of milk or water. Vomiting may occur spontaneously, but it is not necessary to induce.

#### **SECTION 5. FIRE - FIGHTING MEASURES**

Fire Extinguisher Type: Special powder or dry sand. Do not use water!

Fire/Explosion Hazards: Dust at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air.

Fire Fighting Procedure: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and clothing.

#### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

No special precautions are necessary for spills of bulk material. If large quantities of dust are spilled, remove by vacuuming or wet sweeping to prevent heavy concentrations of airborne dust. Clean-up personnel should wear respirators and protective clothing.

Metal can be reclaimed for refuse. Follow federal, state, and local regulations regarding disposal.

#### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Air and moisture sensitive. Handle and store under inert gas. Keep in dry place.

#### **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Use general and local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of dust or fume below the TLV. Employees should wear OSAH or NIOSH approved respirators for protection against airborne dust or fumes. Full protective clothing should be worn by workers exposed to heavy concentrations of dust, and showering should be required before changing into street clothes. Gloves and barrier creams may be necessary to prevent skin sensitization and dermatitis.

Approved safety glasses or goggles should be worn when working with dusty material and molten metal. Safety stations should be provided in close proximity to work areas.

### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Melting Point</b>	<b>455° F</b>
<b>Solidus</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Liquidus</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Boiling Point</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	<b>Not Volatile</b>
<b>Vapor Density (air is 1)</b>	<b>Not Volatile</b>
<b>Solubility in water</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>Appearance &amp; Color</b>	<b>Silver to gray metal</b>
<b>Specific gravity g/cc</b>	<b>7.25</b>
<b>Odor</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>% Volatile</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>pH</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Evaporation</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Chemical stability:** Stable under recommended storage conditions.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** no data available

**Conditions to avoid:** no data available

**Materials to avoid:** Strong oxidizing agents, Sulphur compounds, Strong bases, Halogens, Do not store near acids.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Tin/tin oxides

Other decomposition products – no data available

### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Inhalation** – May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.

**Ingestion** – May be harmful if swallowed

**Skin** – May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.

**Eyes** – Causes eye irritation

### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION. ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: Components of these products will react with water and air to form a variety of stable metal oxides.  
EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS:

### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Metal can be claimed for refuse. Follow Federal, State, and local regulations regarding disposal.

### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

No data available

### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

BASES ON NFPA AND NPCA SYSTEMS

HEALTH -2

FLAMMABILITY - 0

REACTIVITY – 0

Lead is designated as a hazardous substance under Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 and 1978. These regulations apply to discharges of Lead. OSHA: Employers are required to follow the exposure limits and other requirements as defined under the Lead Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1025.

May be harmful if absorbed through skin Change to Skin absorption is not known to be a significant route of over-exposure for any element of this product

### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

This fact sheet was prepared by Hallmark Metals Corporation. The information recommendations and suggestions were compiled from reference materials and other sources believed to be reliable. However, the fact sheets' accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed by Hallmark Metals Corporation, nor is any responsibility assumed or implied for any loss or damage resulting from inaccuracies or omissions. Appropriate

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