

WOOD'S METAL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WOOD'S METAL

OTHER NAMES

"Bi, Cd, Pb, Sn", bismuth alloy base, bismuth base, tin alloy, Bi50, Pb25, Cd12, Sn12 (L-PbBi50Sn12.5Cd12.5)", "wood metal"

PRODUCT USE

Fusible alloy used mainly in sprinkler systems.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,
MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

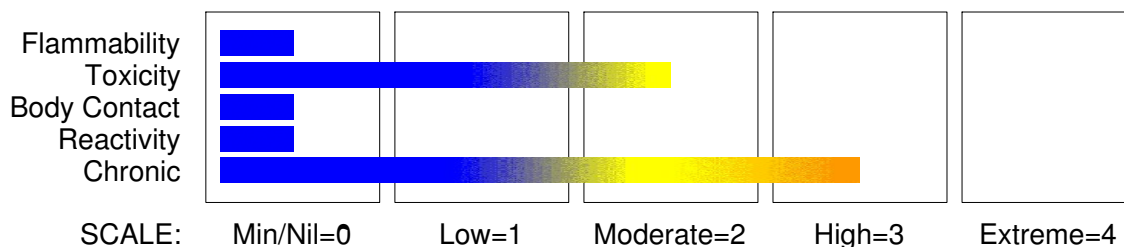
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Carcinogen Category 1B
Organ Damage Category 1

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A

Reproductive Toxicity Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H302 H312 H332 H350 H360 H361 H372 H373 H400

Harmful if swallowed

Harmful in contact with skin

Harmful if inhaled

May cause CANCER

May damage the unborn child

Suspected of damaging fertility

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Very toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wear protective gloves/clothing

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Wood' s metal	76093-98-6	
being an alloy composed of		
bismuth	7440-69-9	50.0 ^
lead	7439-92-1	26.7 ^
tin	7440-31-5	13.3 ^
cadmium	7440-43-9	10.0 ^
during preparation of the alloy generates		
lead fumes	7439-92-1	
cadmium oxide fume	1306-19-0	
tin fume	7440-31-5	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Overexposure is unlikely in this form.

EYE

Overexposure is unlikely in this form.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

bismuth	200 mg/m ³
lead	100 mg/m ³
tin	100 mg/m ³
cadmium	7.5 mg/m ³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

bismuth	40 mg/m ³
lead	0.25 mg/m ³
tin	100 mg/m ³
cadmium	0.5 mg/m ³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

bismuth	5 mg/m ³
lead	0.15 mg/m ³
tin	6 mg/m ³
cadmium	0.03 mg/m ³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

bismuth	1.5 mg/m ³
lead	0.05 mg/m ³
tin	2 mg/m ³
cadmium	0.005 mg/m ³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

R50 $\geq 0.25\%$ Corrosive (C) $\geq 5.0\%$
R51 $\geq 2.5\%$
else $\geq 10\%$

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where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with strong acids, oxidants,
ammonium nitrate, chlorine trifluoride and sodium azide.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| • Wood' s metal: | CAS:76093- 98- 6 |
| • lead fumes: | CAS:7439- 92- 1 |
| • cadmium oxide fume: | CAS:1306- 19- 0 |
| • tin fume: | CAS:7440- 31- 5 |

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
Wood' s metal	100	
lead fumes	100	
tin fume	100	

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

LEAD FUMES:

Not available

CADMIUM OXIDE FUME:

The adopted TLVs were recommended to prevent proteinuria, pulmonary oedema and emphysema. Evidence for added risk of carcinoma of the lung and prostate has been reported amongst smelter workers but exposure to other toxic fumes, gases and dusts is a confounding factor. Most of the data on cadmium levels responsible for these observed effects indicated exposures above the former TLV ceiling of 0.1 mg/m³ for cadmium fume. It is anticipated that the total dust recommendation will prevent the development of preclinical kidney dysfunction and that the respirable fraction recommendation will protect the lower respiratory tract from the accumulation of cadmium burden that might directly act on the lung as a carcinogen. It is also expected that the recommendations will protect workers from metal fume fever. The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log normal function with a median aerodynamic volume of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e. less than 5 µm. Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers.

Such surveillance should emphasise

- demography, occupational and medical history
- health advice, including counselling on additional cadmium burden from smoking
- physical examination with emphasis on the respiratory system
- completion of a standardised respiratory questionnaire
- standardised respiratory function tests such as FEV₁, FVC and FEV₁/FVC
- urinary cadmium and beta2-microglobulin
- records of personal exposure.

TIN FUME:

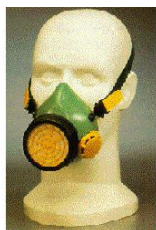
Not available

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

· OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required

: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	E- AUS	-
1000	50	-	E- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	E- 2
10000	100	-	E- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Silver rods.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): 70
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Boiling Range (°C): Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable.
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable
State: Manufactured

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Non flammable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of incompatible materials.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Stable under normal storage conditions.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Lead fume is toxic and acts as a cumulative poison. Regular blood testing should be considered for workers who are regularly exposed.

Cadmium fume may cause acute irritation of the respiratory passages, bronchitis, chemical pneumonia or excessive fluid in the lungs. There may be a latent period of several hours between exposure and onset of symptoms. The initial effects of over-exposure may resemble metal fume fever. A single exposure to very high levels of fume may be fatal.

Exposure to fumes of tin oxide produce a benign pneumoconiosis without fibrosis or evidence of silicosis. The fact that there appears to be little respiratory disability is unexpected in view of the gross radiological abnormalities. Deposited particles are nodular and appear to be extracellular. No necrosis, foreign body giant-cell reaction or

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

collagen formation is evident.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in cancer on the basis of:

- appropriate long-term animal studies
- other relevant information.

There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the off-spring.

Excessive exposure to lead can affect the blood, the nervous system, heart, endocrine organs and the immune system and the digestive system. The synthesis of haemoglobin is inhibited and can result in anaemia. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis and encephalopathy (brain tissue damage) may result. Other symptoms of overexposure include joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles (frequently the hand and wrist), headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on the gums, insomnia and metallic taste. High body levels produce cerebrospinal pressure, brain damage with stupor leading to coma and, in some cases, death. Early symptoms of lead poisoning ("plumbism") include anorexia and loss of weight, constipation, apathy or irritability, occasional vomiting, fatigue, headache, weakness, and a metallic taste in the mouth. Advanced poisonings are characterised by intermittent vomiting, irritability, nervousness, myalgia of the arms and legs (often with wrist and foot drop). Severe poisonings may produce persistent vomiting, ataxia, stupor or lethargy, visual disturbances progressing to optic neuritis and atrophy, hypertension, papilloedema, cranial nerve paralysis, delirium, convulsions and coma. Neurological effects include mental retardation, seizures, cerebral palsy and marked muscular contractions that distort the spine, limbs, hips and sometimes the cranial innervated muscles (dystonia musculorum deformans). Industrial exposure has been associated with irreversible kidney damage.

Symptoms of chronic bismuth toxicity in humans consist of decreased appetite, weakness, rheumatic pain, diarrhoea, fever, foul breath, gingivitis and dermatitis. A blue line of the gums, the "bismuth line", may persist for years after exposure has ceased. Jaundice and conjunctival haemorrhage are rare, but have been reported. Bismuth neuropathy (kidney damage), with proteinuria may occur. The kidney is the site of highest concentration with liver concentrations being significantly lower. Renal failure may be reversible if treated early but anuria and death have occurred.

Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fume results in "stannosis" a mild form of pneumoconiosis. Chest symptoms develop several years after breathing difficulties (dyspnoea) occur. No case of massive fibrosis from over-exposure to tin has been reported.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

LEAD FUMES:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (woman) TDLo: 450 mg/kg/6 years

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 0.01 mg/m³

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

The substance has been investigated as a tumorigen, a mutagen and reproductive effector.

WARNING: Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause abortion and intellectual impairment to unborn children of pregnant workers.

CADMIUM OXIDE FUME:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 72 mg/kg

Nil Reported

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 8.63 mg/m³/5h

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 0.5 mg/m³/5y- I

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 0.04 mg/m³

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 780 mg/m³/10 min

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.

Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen and reproductive effector; found neoplastic by RTECS criteria in rodents.

TIN FUME:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Wood's metal.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

CADMIUM OXIDE FUME:

Significant compartments for soluble cadmium salts are likely to be soil and water.

Cadmium(II) adsorbs to sediments. Once in an aquatic environment cadmium is highly mobile ; its dissolved species are highly labile and are first to be released, for example, when salinity is increased in estuaries. In fresh water, cadmium toxicity is influenced by water hardness (the harder the water, the lower the toxicity). Cadmium can bioaccumulate and bioconcentrate in the food chain. Biomagnification in terrestrial food chains is not expected.

Drinking Water Standards:

5 ug/l (UK max.)

3 ug/l (WHO guideline)

Soil Guidelines: Dutch Criteria:

0.8 mg/kg (target)

12 mg/kg (intervention)

Air Quality Standards:

<1-5 ng/m³ (rural areas)

10-20 ng/m³ (urban and industrial areas) (WHO Guidelines)

The importance of cadmium in environmental disease is illustrated in the outbreak of itai-itai disease caused by the contamination of rice paddies in Japan by smelter waste.

Cadmium toxicity affected the skeletal system of inhabitants of the region resulting in severe bony deformities and chronic renal disease. Although cadmium exposure has been implicated in the pathogenesis of the syndrome, vitamin D deficiencies and other nutritional deficiencies are also thought to be implicated. ("Itai-itai" translates to "ouch-ouch" reflecting the accompanying bone pain). Sewage sludge and phosphate fertilisers are often contaminated with cadmium which then concentrates in plants grown on contaminated soils. Compared with other heavy metals cadmium is mobile in the aqueous environment and may exist as the hydrated ion, as complexes with carbonate, chloride or sulfate or with humic acids. Cadmium thus tends to move in the environment and is widely distributed. It is taken up by organisms and is bioaccumulated. Bioconcentration in the aquatic environment is greatest in invertebrates such as mollusks and crustaceans, followed by fish and plants. However, under reducing conditions, cadmium forms the insoluble sulfide and precipitates in the sediment. The biological production of sulfide also promotes the formation of cadmium sulfide. Cadmium is one of the most readily absorbed metals in plants grown on contaminated soils and the potential for bioaccumulation is substantial. Zinc and calcium are also thought to bioaccumulate with cadmium with a resultant protective action against its toxic effects.

TIN FUME:

No data

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for Wood's metal as CAS: 76093-98-6.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 12-May-2018