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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT IDENTITY: Copper Nickel Pipe				
SECTION I - PRODUCT INFORMATION				
PRODUCT NAME:	Copper Nickel Pipe	MANUFACTURE'S NAME:		
CHEMICAL NAME:	Copper/Copper Alloys	Various		
COLOR:	Silver or Yellow to Red	DISTRIBUTOR:		
ODOR:	None	Trenton Pipe Nipple Company		
SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS				
ELEMENT	CAS NO.	% RANGE	OSHA PEL (mg/M ³)	ACGIH TLV (mg/M ³)
Copper	7440-50-8	88.7 (Dust) (Fume)	1 mg/m ³ 0.1 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³ 0.2 mg/m ³
Iron	1309-37-1	1.3	10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³
Nickel	7440-02-0	10.0	1 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³
SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA				
MELTING POINT: 1290° - 2260°F			DENSITY: 7.45 - 9.00	
BOILING POINT: Not Applicable			VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Applicable	
SOLUBILITY: Insoluble			VAPOR DENSITY: Not Applicable	
SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS				
FLAMMABILITY:	NO	Means of Extinguishing:		
EXPLOSIVITY:	NO	None, not flammable.		
Lower %	N.A.	Special Fire Fighting:		
Upper %	N.A.	None when solid.		
FLASHPOINT:	N.A.			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:				
Do not use water on molten metal. Finely divided dust is flammable.				

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (continuation):

SECTION V - TOXICOLOGY & FIRST AID		Copper Nickel Pipe
Copper:	Melting, grinding, cutting of copper may produce fumes or dust exposure and breathing these fumes or dust may present potentially significant health hazards. Fumes of copper may cause metal fume fever with flu-like symptoms and skin and hair discoloration. While industrial dermatitis has not been reported, keratinization of the hands and the soles of the feet has been reported. Systemically as well, copper dust and fume cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract, metallic taste in the mouth, and nausea.	
Iron:	The inhalation of iron oxide fumes or dust may cause an apparent benign pneumoconiosis which is called siderosis.	
Nickel:	The most common ailment arising from contact with nickel or its compounds is an allergic dermatitis known as "nickel itch" which usually occurs when the skin is moist. Generally nickel and most salts of nickel do not cause systemic poisoning, but nickel has been identified as a suspected carcinogen. There can also be adverse effects to the lungs and nasal cavities.	
SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA		
STABILITY:	Stable	
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Stable under normal conditions of transport and storage.	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Metal Fume	
POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur	
INCOMPATIBILITY:	Acids, bases and oxidizers.	
SECTION VII - PREVENTIVE MEASURES		
VENTILATION:	Required if dust or fume created in handling or working on this material.	
RESPIRATORY:	Wear appropriate NIOSH-MSHA approved respirators whenever workplace contamination exceeds applicable limits.	
EYE PROTECTION:	Required for melt, grind, cut, or weld operations. Minimum requirement of safety glasses with side shields for these operations. Melting and welding may require special eye protection including face shields and specially tinted glass. Grinding operations may also require face shields.	
HANDLING:	Do not eat or drink when handling this material. Use cotton work gloves to prevent transfer of	
STORAGE:	Store away from corrosive chemicals such as acids.	
SPILLS:	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 concentration of airborne dust. If liquids (acids or bases) containing solubilized metal are spilled evacuate unprotected personnel from area. Absorb liquid by means of vermiculite, dry sand or similar material.	
DISPOSAL:	Recycle or dispose of material in accordance with government regulations.	