

SAFETY DATA SHEET

HARDMETAL BLANK [Add specific name if relevant]

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard

Internal No.: BLANK 104-3EN-US
Version 5.0

Revision: 2022-01-24
Replaces version 4.x

1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1: Product identifier

Product Name	HARDMETAL BLANK, 104-3; Contains: Tungsten carbide, cobalt [Add specific name if relevant]
Synonyms	Hardmetal blank containing primarily tungsten carbide and cobalt. 10% ≤ Co < 25%

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

Identified Uses	Production of sintered hardmetal articles
Uses advised against	Not applicable

1.3: Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	[Name of selling/supplying Company]
Address	[Company specific contact information]
Phone	[Company specific contact information]
E-mail of competent person responsible for SDS	[Company specific contact information]

1.4: Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone Number	+1 202 464 2554
Hours of operation	24 hours per day / 7 days per week

2: Hazards Identification

2.1: Classification of the mixture

Classification according to 29 CFR 1910.1200:	<p>Skin Sens. 1 :May cause an allergic skin reaction. Eye Irrit. 2B :Causes eye irritation. Acute Tox. 2 :Fatal if inhaled. Resp. Sens. 1B :May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Muta. 2 :Suspected of causing genetic defects. Carc. 1B :May cause cancer. Repr. 1B :May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child STOT RE 1 : Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). Aquatic Acute 1 :Very toxic to aquatic life. Aquatic Chronic 2 :Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p>
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2.2: Label elements (according to 29 CFR 1910.1200)

Hazard pictogram(s):	
Signal word:	Danger
Hazard Statement(s):	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H320: Causes eye irritation. H330: Fatal if inhaled.

	<p>H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.</p> <p>H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.</p> <p>H350: May cause cancer.</p> <p>H360Fd: May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.</p> <p>H372: Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).</p> <p>H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects</p>
Precautionary statement(s):	<p>P201: Obtain special instructions before use.</p> <p>P260: Do not breathe dust.</p> <p>P273: Avoid release to the environment.</p> <p>P280: Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.</p> <p>P284: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.</p> <p>P304+P340+310: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.</p> <p>P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P342+P311: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician</p>

2.3: Other Hazards	
Dust explosivity	May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed
PBT or vPvB	Tungsten carbide and cobalt are inorganic substances and therefore, the PBT and vPvB assessment is not required.

3: Composition / information on ingredients

Substance Name	EINECS Number	CAS Number	Concentration range, % by weight	Classification GHS
Tungsten Carbide	235-123-0	12070-12-1	>50% Cermets grades: 10-20%	Tungsten carbide is not classified under GHS
Cobalt, Powder (>99% <1mm). (Respirable fraction ≥0,01% w/w)	231-158-0	7440-48-4	10% ≤ cobalt concentration < 25 %	Acute Tox. 4 H302 Skin Sens. 1 H317 Eye Irrit. 2B H320 Acute Tox. 1 H330 Resp. Sens. 1B H334 Muta. 2 H341 Carc. 1B H350 Repr. 1B H360Fd Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

4: First aid measures

4.1: Description of first aid measures

Eyes	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Inhalation	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water and drink plenty of water afterwards. Seek medical advice if required.
Skin	Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash with soap and water and rinse thoroughly. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
General advise	After first aid, get appropriate medical attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

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

In general, metal powders or dust may cause mechanical eye and skin irritation. Inhalation of powder or dust may cause mild respiratory tract irritation. Chronic inhalation of hardmetal powder/dust has the potential for causing transient or permanent respiratory disease, including occupational asthma and interstitial lung fibrosis. Studies have shown that long-term inhalation of cobalt metal can cause cancer in animals. Hardmetal powders may cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

None known

5: Firefighting measures

5.1: Extinguishing media

Mixture is non-flammable. Extinguishing methods depend upon hazards in vicinity. Use water or dry extinguishing powders, sand, CO₂ or other inert material as extinguishing media. Do not use water if any water-reactive metal powders are nearby.

5.2: Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Under rare favoring conditions of particle size, dispersion, concentration, and strong ignition source, tungsten carbide and cobalt powders or dusts may present a fire or explosion hazard.

5.3: Advice for firefighters

Use a self-contained breathing apparatus and a protective suit.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and formation and accumulation of dust. Use personal protective equipment (i.e. gloves, safety goggles, dust respirator) as specified in Section 8 of this SDS. Ventilate area of spill.

6.2: Environmental precautions

Avoid release into the environment.

6.3: Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Use clean-up methods which avoid dust generation, such as vacuuming (with filter that prevents re-suspension of dust) or wet clean-up, and fill into appropriate sealable containers. Clean remaining spills with water. Recycle or dispose of wastes according to regulations. See section 13.1 below.

6.4: Reference to other sections

See sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal considerations.

7: Handling and storage

7.1: Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe dust. Ensure adequate ventilation and, if necessary, exhaust ventilation when handling or transferring this material. Use good housekeeping procedures to prevent accumulation of dust and ensure that accepted limit values are complied with. Wear personal protective equipment when handling. Wear protective gloves and protective clothing. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

7.2: Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a tightly closed supplied container in a well-ventilated area. Store under dry and cool conditions and away from incompatible materials (acids and oxidizing agents) and direct sunlight.

7.3: Specific end use(s)

Production of sintered hardmetal articles (e.g. cutting and machining tools, mining and drilling tools, wear parts).

8: Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1 : Control parameters

Country	For tungsten and insoluble compounds, as tungsten		Cobalt	
	8-h Limit Value (mg/m ³)	Short-term Limit Value (mg/m ³)	8-h Limit Value (mg/m ³)	Short-term Limit Value (mg/m ³)
ACGIH TLV	3 [#]	-	0.005 [*]	-
Austria	5	10	0.1	0.4
Belgium	5	10	0.005 [*]	-
Canada (Québec)	5	10	0.005 [*]	-
Czech Republic	-	-	0.05	0.1 [†]
Denmark	5	10	0.01	0.02
Germany	-	-	0.005 ^{#, &} 0.0005 ^{#, \$}	0.04 [#]
Hungary	-	-	0.02	-
Poland	5	-	0.02	-
Spain	5	10	0.02	-
Sweden	5	-	0.02	-
Switzerland	5	-	0.05	-
USA - NIOSH	5	10	0.05	-
USA - OSHA	-	-	0.1	-
United Kingdom	5	10	0.1	-

*Thoracic fraction; [#]Respirable fraction; [&]Workplace exposure concentration corresponding to the proposed tolerable cancer risk;

^{\$}Workplace exposure concentration corresponding to the acceptable cancer risk. [†]NPK-P - highest permissible concentration.

DNEL/PNECs

cobalt			
DNEL / DMEL	Oral	Inhalation	Dermal
Industry - Long Term - Local effects	-	40 µg/m ³	-
Industry - Long Term - Systemic effects	-	54.1 µg/m ³	7228.9 µg/kg bw/day
Industry - Short term - Local effects	-	-	-

Industry - Short term - Systemic effects	-	-	-
Consumer - Long Term - Local effects	-	6.3 µg/m ³	-
Consumer - Long Term - Systemic effects	8.9 µg/kg bw/day	8.1 µg/m ³	3265.2 µg/kg bw/day
Consumer - Short term - Local effects	-	-	-
Consumer - Short term - Systemic effects	-	-	-
tungsten carbide			
DNEL / DMEL	Oral	Inhalation	Dermal
Industry - Long Term - Local effects	-	-	-
Industry - Long Term - Systemic effects	-	-	-
Industry - Short term - Local effects	-	-	-
Industry - Short term - Systemic effects	-	-	-
Consumer - Long Term - Local effects	-	-	-
Consumer - Long Term - Systemic effects	-	-	-
Consumer - Short term - Local effects	-	-	-
Consumer - Short term - Systemic effects	-	-	-

cobalt	
Environment	PNEC
Aquatic Compartment (including sediment)	1.06 µg/l (Fresh water) ; 2.36 µg/l (Sea water) ; 53.8 mg/kg dw (Sediment Compartment , Fresh water) ; 69.8 mg/kg dw (Sediment Compartment , Sea water) ; 0.37 mg/l (STP)
Terrestrial Compartment	10.9 mg/kg dw Soil
Atmospheric Compartment	-
tungsten carbide	
Environment	PNEC
Aquatic Compartment (including sediment)	-
Terrestrial Compartment	-
Atmospheric Compartment	-

8.2: Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Engineering controls may include local ventilation systems with dust filters depending on degree of process automation and containment (e.g. closed vs. open processes). Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area.

Individual protection measures:

Eye/face protection	Use of safety glasses as appropriate and reasonably necessary, depending on degree of process automation and containment (e.g. closed vs. open processes).
Skin protection	Use of work gloves (For hardmetal: impervious gloves. For PEG-residues: butyl rubber and nitrile rubber) and work clothes as appropriate and reasonably necessary, depending on degree of process automation and containment (e.g. closed vs. open processes).
Respiratory protection	Use of respiratory protection as appropriate (P-Series for particles, A-series for possible PEG residues) and reasonably necessary, depending on degree of process automation and containment (e.g. closed vs. open processes).

Environmental exposure controls**FACILITY LEVEL ENVIRONMENTAL EMISSIONS/MITIGATION¹****Air Emission Controls**

Environmental controls for air (present in >90% of the sites²):

- Fabric or bag filters (reported most common)
- Wet scrubbers (reported second most common)
- Ceramic filters
- Dry or semi-dry scrubbers
- Electrostatic precipitation (not common)

Water Emission Controls

The 50th percentile or reported site-specific removal efficiency for nine sites.

Environmental controls for water (present in >90% of the sites for metal compound production²):

- Chemical precipitation
- Sedimentation
- Filtration
- Electrolysis (not common)

¹ Typical environmental controls are provided for illustrative purposes and should be applied as appropriate and reasonably necessary to prevent adverse effects, indicated by a risk characterization ratio (RCR) of less than one, on human health and the environment.

² Based on input parameters derived from the Specific Emission Release Categories (spERCs) for metals (ARCHE, 2010), spERC for Manufacture and Recycling of Massive Metal and Metal Powder v.1.2.

9: Physical and chemical properties

Some physical chemical information on the tungsten carbide and cobalt mixture is available. For endpoints where data is not available on the mixture, data on the individual components is included.

9.1: Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black or grey powder
Odor	Odorless
Odor threshold	Not applicable as substances are odorless
pH	Not relevant due to physical form (powder)
Melting point/freezing point	2785-2920 °C (WC) 1494 °C (Co)
Initial boiling point/boiling range	6000 °C (WC) 2927 °C at 101.325 kPa (Co)
Flash point	Not relevant as the substances are inorganic
Evaporation rate	Not relevant due to physical form (powder)

Flammability	Non-Flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not relevant as the substances are not flammable
Vapor pressure	Not relevant due to physical form
Vapor density	Not relevant due to physical form
Relative density	15.63 - 15.7 g/cm ³ (WC) 8.89 g/cm ³ (Co)
Solubility in water	Insoluble (WC) The water solubility of Co at 20°C = 2.94 mg/L
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not relevant as the substances are inorganic
Auto-ignition temperature	Tungsten carbide is not a self-heating substance down to a particle FSSS size of 0.53 µm
Decomposition temperature	Greater than 2920 °C (WC melting point) 1494 °C (Co melting point)
Viscosity	Not relevant due to physical form (powder)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing

9.2: Other information

Dust generated from dry grinding of the blanks has been tested for dust explosivity properties. The minimum Ignition Energy (MIE) was >1000 mJ, with deviations from standard. The following test results indicate the worst case:

MIE:	Considered very unlikely, based on the results observed, that this material will ignite if subjected to spark discharges of ≤ 1000 mJ.
Kst:	21 bar m/s
Pmax:	4.5 bar
Dust explosion class:	St1

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1: Reactivity

No hazardous reactions known.

10.2: Chemical stability

Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

10.3: Possibility of hazardous reactions

None known.

10.4: Conditions to avoid

Powders of fine particle size (<63 µm) may under rare favouring conditions of dispersion, concentration and a strong ignition source, present a fire or explosion hazard. Avoid formation and accumulation of dust and prevent the formation of dust clouds.

10.5: Incompatible materials

None known.

10.6: Hazardous decomposition products

PEG decomposes (100 - 250°C) into several substances, some of which are classified as reproductive toxicants (e.g. 2-methoxyethanol and 2-ethoxyethanol.)

11: Toxicological information

Some toxicological information on the tungsten carbide and cobalt mixture is available. For endpoints where data is not available on the mixture, data on the individual components is included.

11.1: Information on toxicological effects		
Endpoint	Tungsten Carbide	Cobalt
Acute oral	Rat (male/female) LD ₅₀ reported to be >2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 401).	Rat (female) LD ₅₀ reported to be 550 mg/kg bw (OECD 425).
Acute inhalation	Rat (male/female) LC ₅₀ > 5.3 mg/L (OECD 403)	Fatal if inhaled. Rat (male/female) LC ₅₀ <0.05 mg/L (OECD 436)
	Studies conducted on Hardmetal (WC-Co): WC-10% Co, pegged: Rat (male/female) LC ₅₀ (4 hr) reported to be c. 0.8mg/L (OECD 403) WC-30% Co, waxed: Rat (male/female) LC ₅₀ (4 hr) reported to be <0.14 mg/L (US EPA OPPTS 870.1300). WC-10% Co: Rat (male/female) LC ₅₀ (4 hr) reported to be 0.4 mg/L (US EPA OPPTS 870.1300). WC-10% Co, waxed: Rat (male/female) LC ₅₀ (4 hr) reported to be >1 mg/L (US EPA OPPTS 870.1300). WC-6% Co, waxed: Rat (male/female) LC ₅₀ (4 hr) reported to be 0.75 mg/L (US EPA OPPTS 870.1300).	
Acute dermal	Rat (male/female) LD ₅₀ reported to be >2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 402).	Low acute toxicity: LD ₅₀ >2000 mg/kg.
Skin corrosion/irritation	In a skin irritation study conducted on rabbits (male), tungsten carbide elicited no dermal irritation (OECD 404).	Not classified: OECD TG 439: 95.1% (Non-irritant).
Eye damage/irritation	In an eye irritation study conducted on rabbits, tungsten carbide elicited no eye irritation (OECD 405).	An in vitro bovine corneal opacity and permeability study (OECD 437) on cobalt was not corrosive or severely irritating. Cobalt was irritating to the conjunctivae of rabbits in an acute eye irritation (OECD 405) study. Mean scores ranged between 1.33 and 2.33 with a maximum of 3; irritation was fully reversible within 7-days.
Respiratory/skin sensitization	In a Guinea pig maximization test (OECD 406), tungsten carbide did not produce evidence of skin sensitization (delayed contact hypersensitivity) in any of the test animals. No respiratory sensitization study is available for tungsten carbide.	In the guinea pig maximization test (OECD 406) the reactivity at the test sites to repeated open application was dose and time dependent. In the general population retrospective study 8.7% of patients showed a positive reaction after patch testing with men 4.9% and women 10.5%. A case report of occupational exposure to cobalt resinate verified respiratory sensitivity of a worker to cobalt resinate and cobalt stearate by bronchio-provocation-testing with each substance. The worker did not respond to bronchio-provocation after the inhalation administration of cobalt tallate. The cobalt industry-wide questionnaire showed that there is industry experience with cobalt resinates and cases of occupational asthma. Based on available information, there is no indication the frequency of occupational asthma in workers is high.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Cobalt is suspected to cause genetic defects. <i>In vitro</i> mammalian alkaline elution and comet assays, as well as chromosomal aberration studies on the tungsten carbide and cobalt mixture resulted in positive mutagenic potential. Limited <i>in vivo comet</i> assay studies in rats were equivocal.	
Carcinogenicity	No indication of human carcinogenicity.	Exposure Route: Inhalation. Long term animal experiment (rat) (OECD

		451). May cause cancer in humans; largely based on animal evidence. IARC and US NTP considers Co as possibly carcinogenic to humans; (Group 2B) or reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen, respectively.
	<p>The mixture of WC+Co is classified by IARC as <i>probably carcinogenic to humans</i> (Group 2A) based on limited evidence for human for the carcinogenicity of Co metal with WC, and inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of Co metal without WC).</p> <p>The US NTP considers cobalt-tungsten carbide (powders and hardmetals) as <i>reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen</i> based on limited evidence of carcinogenicity from human studies and supporting evidence from studies on mechanistic of carcinogenesis.</p> <p>Cobalt is “known to the state of California to cause cancer.” (Proposition 65)</p>	
Reproductive toxicity	No reproductive/developmental studies are available for tungsten carbide. However, data are available on sodium tungstate and tungsten blue oxide, which are used for read across. Tungsten carbide is not considered a reproductive toxicant based on a one-generation reproductive study (EPA OPPTS 870.3800/870.3650) on sodium tungstate that resulted in no significant effects on reproductive/developmental parameters, as well as a lack of reproductive organ effects in male and female rats following a 28 – days inhalation exposure (OECD 412) to tungsten blue oxide.	Animal data on soluble cobalt compounds supports adverse effects on male reproductive organs, which has led to the classification of several cobalt substances for impairment of fertility. There is limited rodent developmental toxicity data on cobalt compounds. Cobalt is classified as: May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
STOT single exposure	The following clinical signs were observed in rats after a 4-hr exposure to 0.14 – 0.53 mg/L of tungsten carbide (88 or 94%) and cobalt (6 or 12%) mixtures (Health Effects Test Guidelines, OPPTS 870.1300): difficulty breathing, rapid breathing, unkempt appearance, feces few or absent, tremors, decreased activity, scabbed facial area, red discolored facial hair, red/brown material around the nose, and skin cold to touch, red vulva discharge, vocalization, and red material around the mouth. Body weights decreased after exposure and then increased through the end of the observation period. Surviving animals regained their pretest weight by the end of the 14-day observation period. At necropsy, red discoloration of the lungs was noted.	
STOT repeated exposure	Inhalation exposure to hardmetal can potentially lead to hardmetal disease characterized, in its most typical clinical presentation, by giant-cell interstitial pneumonia that can develop into pulmonary fibrosis. A study was conducted on a tungsten carbide and cobalt mixture in a ratio of 75:25 and was administered via inhalation for 35 days followed by a 20-day post exposure period. Following inhalation exposure, an acute inflammatory reaction later replaced by focal pneumonitis and residual bronchial epithelial hyperplasia and metaplasia were observed.	
Aspiration hazard	Tungsten carbide is not an expected aspiration hazard due to physical form.	Cobalt is not an expected aspiration hazard due to physical form.

Information on likely routes of exposure

The relevant routes of exposure for the general population are the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes. The most relevant routes of potential exposure to workers would be the dermal and inhalation routes.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

In general, metal powders or dust may cause mechanical eye and skin irritation. Inhalation of powder or dust may cause mild respiratory tract irritation.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Immediate effects from short term exposure: None known

Delayed effects from chronic exposure: Inhalation exposure can potentially lead to hardmetal disease characterized, in its typical clinical presentation, by giant-cell interstitial pneumonia that can develop into pulmonary fibrosis.

Interactive effects

Hardmetal toxicity is different than the individual constituents. Please refer to mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, and STOT repeated sections described above.

12: Ecological information

No ecotoxicological information on the tungsten carbide and cobalt mixture is available. Data on the individual components or read-across substances are included. For some of the endpoints read across to sodium tungstate was conducted to represent tungsten carbide; whereas data for cobalt dichloride was used to represent cobalt metal.

12.1: Toxicity

Endpoints	Tungsten Carbide	Cobalt
Toxicity to fish	<p>Zebrafish 96-h LC₅₀ >1000 mg tungsten carbide/L (OECD 203).</p> <p>Zebrafish 38-day flow-through early-life stage/reproduction/ (sub) lethal effects NOEC ≥9.8 mg sodium tungstate/L (approximately 5.74 mg tungsten/L) (OECD 210).</p>	<p>Rainbow Trout (freshwater) 96-h LC₅₀= 1.512 mg Co/ (ATSM)</p> <p>Zebrafish (freshwater) EC₁₀= 351.4 mg Co/L.</p> <p>Sheepshead minnow (marine) EC₁₀= 31.802 mg Co/L. (OECD 210)</p>
Toxicity to invertebrates	<p><i>Daphnia magna</i> 48-h EC₅₀ >1000 mg tungsten carbide/L (OECD 202).</p> <p><i>Daphnia magna</i> 21-day NOEC based on immobilization ≥85.1 mg sodium tungstate/L (approximately 50 mg tungsten/L) (OECD 211).</p> <p><i>Daphnia magna</i> 21-day NOEC based on reproduction and growth 44.2 mg sodium tungstate/L (approximately 26 mg tungsten/L) (OECD 211).</p>	<p><i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (freshwater) LC₅₀ 0.61 mg cobalt/L (USEPA)</p> <p><i>Dendraster excentricus</i> (marine) LC₅₀ 2.32 mg cobalt/L (ASTM)</p> <p><i>Hyallela azteca</i> (freshwater) EC₁₀= 0.006 mg cobalt/L (OECD 211)</p> <p><i>Neanthes arenaceodentata</i> (marine) EC₁₀= 0.21 mg cobalt/L (ASTM)</p>
Toxicity to algae and plants	<p><i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> (algae) 72-h EC₅₀ based on growth rate >1 mg tungsten carbide/L (OECD 201).</p> <p><i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> (algae) 72-h EC₅₀ based on growth rate >17.7 mg sodium tungstate/L (approximately 10.4 mg tungsten/L) (OECD 201).</p> <p><i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> (algae) 72-h NOEC based on growth rate 0.81 mg sodium tungstate/L (approximately 0.476 mg tungsten/L) (OECD 201).</p>	<p><i>Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata</i> (freshwater) EC₅₀ based on growth rate 0.144 mg dissolved cobalt/L (OECD 201).</p> <p><i>Champia parvula</i> (marine) EC₅₀ based on cytoscarp production 0.024 mg dissolved cobalt/L (USEPA 821)</p> <p><i>Lemna minor</i> 7-day (freshwater) EC₁₀ based on growth rate 0.005 mg dissolved cobalt/L (OECD 211).</p> <p><i>Champia parvula</i> (marine) EC₁₀ based on cytoscarp production 0.001 mg dissolved cobalt/L (USEPA 821).</p>

12.2: Persistence and degradability

Although no data were available for the tungsten carbide and cobalt mixture, degradation and persistence are not a relevant pathway for this mixture as it is inorganic.

12.3: Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation/bioconcentration of tungsten carbide is not expected to occur in aquatic or sediment species. The bioavailability of tungstate (the most common bioavailable form) from tungsten compounds is expected to be at low concentrations in the water column due to stream and river sediment adsorption and low potential for leaching from soils. Furthermore, any uptake mediated by transport proteins would be expected to be internally regulated. The absence of methylated tungsten species also supports the claim that bioaccumulation is not expected to be of concern for tungsten carbide as an inorganic metal compound.

Based on BCFs calculated from paired concentrations of tungsten in soil and worm, or soil and plant tissue, tungsten carbide exposures are not expected to result in the bioaccumulation of tungsten in terrestrial organisms.

Cobalt has low potential for bioaccumulation based on the following bioconcentration factors (BCF) and bioaccumulation factors (BCA):

Aquatic plants: BCF: >100-5000.
Aquatic invertebrates: BCF <300.
Fresh water, Fish: BCF/BAF <10.
Marine, Fish: BCF/BAF <10.

12.4: Mobility in soil

No data on the behavior the tungsten carbide and cobalt mixture in the environment are available. However, data for sodium tungstate and tungsten metal are expected to adequately capture the range of mobility of tungsten carbide in the environment. The adsorption/desorption is highly dependent on the characteristics of the soil system in question. For example, soil sorption coefficients of tungsten metal and sodium tungstate are found to increase with decreasing pH. Additionally, soil-tungsten systems may take up to approximately 3-4 months to reach equilibrium. Soil sorption coefficients measured for sodium tungstate ranged from 16.6 to 863 L/kg. In addition, because of the low water solubility of cobalt, mobility of this metal in soil is negligible.

12.5: Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Tungsten carbide and cobalt are inorganic substances, and therefore the PBT and vPvB assessment is not required.

12.6: Other adverse effects

None known

13: Disposal considerations

13.1: Waste treatment methods

FACILITY LEVEL ENVIRONMENTAL EMISSIONS/MITIGATION

Waste Management Controls

Dispose in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Two options are recommended:

1. Re-use
2. Recycling or other recovery

If this product becomes waste, the waste is to be considered as hazardous waste.

Wastewater should be processed through a sewage treatment plant (STP) either on-site or off-site.

14: Transport information

As sold, solid hardmetal blanks are not Dangerous Goods. The transport classification below applies to hardmetal powder only.

14.1: UN-No.:	UN3077
14.2: UN proper shipping name:	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s (contains cobalt)
14.3: Transport hazard class(es):	9
14.4: Packing group:	III
14.5: Environmental hazard(s):	Marine pollutant
14.6: Special provisions:	A97, A158, A179, A197, A215 (IATA) 274, 335 (IMDG) 274, 335, 601(RID) 274, 335, 601(ADR) 274, 335, 601(ADN)
14.7: Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:	Not applicable

Note: In the USA and certain other countries, hardmetal powder and waste and by-products of hardmetal in dispersive form, when shipped by road or by air in non-bulk packages, are not considered Hazardous Material (Dangerous Goods) for transportation purposes when shipped domestically. Domestic shipments of this product and by products by water, or, shipments of bulk packages are considered Hazardous Materials (Dangerous Goods) and the transportation requirements listed in section 14.1 through 14.6 are applicable. The requirements listed in section 14.1 through 14.6 are applicable to all international shipments of hardmetal powder and waste and by-products of hardmetal in dispersive form. Please consult the applicable transportation regulations of the country you are located in.

15: Regulatory information

15.1: Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National Regulations (USA):

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA):

Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

Components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA):

Cobalt is subject to the requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Toxic and hazardous substances (29 CFR 1910; Subpart Z)

Listed : 7440-48-4

State Regulatory Information - Right to Know Lists:

Proposition 65 (California) Listed : 7440-48-4: This product contains cobalt which is listed in California Proposition 65 as a known cancer-causing chemical.

Minnesota Listed : 7440-48-4, 12070-12-1

New Jersey Listed : 7440-48-4, 12070-12-1

Pennsylvania Listed : 7440-48-4

Rhode Island Listed : 7440-48-4, 12070-12-1

15.2: Chemical safety assessment

Not applicable.

16: Other information

Full text of classifications (GHS)

Eye Irrit. 2B : Serious eye damage/irritation, Category 2B
Acute Tox. 1 : Acute toxicity, Category 1

	<p>Acute Tox. 2 : Acute toxicity, Category 2 Resp. Sens. 1B : Respiratory sensitization, Category 1B Muta. 2 : Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2 Carc. 1B : Carcinogenicity, Category 1B Repr. 1B : Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B STOT RE 1 : Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 1 Aquatic Acute 1 : Aquatic Toxicity (Acute), Category 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 : Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 : Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 2</p>
Full text of abbreviated H statements	<p>H302: Harmful if swallowed. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H320: Causes eye irritation. H330: Fatal if inhaled. H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects. H350: May cause cancer. H360Fd: May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H372: Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). H400: Very toxic to aquatic life H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p>
Revision(s):	<p>Changes in the revised Safety Data Sheet: 1.1 Product name; Synonyms 1.4 Removed "(NCEC)" 2. Hazards, Classifications, P-statements, Other hazards 3.2 Classifications 4. First aid measures 7.1 Precautions for safe handling 8.1 OELs, DNELs, PNECs 8.2 Exposure controls 9.2 Dust explosivity data 10.4 Conditions to avoid 11.1: Information on toxicological effects: Acute inhalation; Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity 15. Regulatory lists 16 Other information General: Improved formatting</p> <p>SDS prepared on 24 January 2022. Prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200.</p>
References:	<p>Tungsten Carbide Chemical Safety Report. September, 2021, International Tungsten Industry Association. Cobalt Chemical Safety Report, 2021 Cobalt Reach Consortium.</p>

Abbreviations:

ACGIH	American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
Al	Aluminum
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BAF	Bioaccumulation Factors
BCF	Bioconcentration Factors
bw	Body weight
°C	Degrees Celsius

Carc	Carcinogenicity
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CEC	Cation Exchange Capacity
CI	Confidence Interval
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging
cm	Centimeter(s)
Co	Cobalt
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
DSD	Dangerous Substances Directive
EC ₅₀	Effect Concentration 50%
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPA OPPT	Environmental Protection Agency Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
Fe	Iron
FSSS	Fisher Sub Sieve Sizer
g	Gram(s)
h	Hour(s)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBC	International Bulk Chemical
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
kg	Kilogram(s)
L	Liter(s)
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50%
LD ₅₀	Lethal Dose 50%
LOAEC	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
m ³	Cubic Meter(s)
m	Meter(s)
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
mg	Milligram(s)

Mn	Manganese
ng	nanogram
Ni	Nickel
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAEC	No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
No.	Number
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL	Occupational Exposure Level
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
RCR	Risk Characterization Ratio
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical substances
Resp.	Respiratory
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
Sens.	Sensitization
SMR	Standard Mortality Ratio
spERC	Specific Emission Release Categories
STOT-RE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeat
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
µg	Microgram(s)
µm	Micrometer(s)
UN	United Nations
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
W	Tungsten
WC	Tungsten carbide

Users Responsibilities

This SDS provides information consistent with recommended applications of these products and anticipated activities involving the product. It is the user's responsibility to identify and protect against health and safety hazards presented by modification of hardmetal powders and products after manufacture. Individuals handling hardmetal powders should be informed of all relevant hazards and recommended safety precautions, and should have access to the information contained in this SDS.

Disclaimer

The information contained herein is based upon data provided by manufacturers and suppliers of raw materials used in the manufacture of hardmetal powders. The information is offered in good faith as accurate and correct, but no representations, guarantees, or warranties of any kind are made as to its accuracy or completeness, suitability for particular applications, hazards connected with the use of the powder, or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. The user assumes all risk and liability of any use or handling of any material beyond Sandvik's control. Variations in methods, conditions, equipment used to store, handle, or process the material, and hazards connected with the use of the powder are solely the responsibility of the user and remain at its sole discretion.

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End of Safety Data Sheet