



# MAGNOLIA METAL CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NO. 3 REV. NO. 7

Date Prepared January 1, 2001

## I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

This MSDS supplied for :

Trade Name Magnolia Lead Base Babbitts  
Generic Name Lead Base Babbitts (family)

**Manufacturer:** Magnolia Metal Corporation  
R.R. 2 Box 13M Magnolia Park  
Auburn, Nebraska 68305

**Telephone:** (402) 274-3152

**FIRE HAZARD CLASS:** HEALTH : 0 FIRE : 0 REACTIVITY : 0

THE 4<sup>TH</sup> DIAMOND:

ANSI: WARNING! FUMES OR DUST FROM THIS INGOT MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY OR SKIN IRRITATIONS, ANEMIA, OR METAL FUME FEVER. ANTIMONY AND ITS COMPOUNDS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS POTENTIAL CANCER CAUSING AGENTS.

## II. PRODUCT INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>PEL</u>
Lead*	7439-92-1	74.0 -94.0	0.15mg/cu.m	0.05mg/cu.m
Tin	7440-31-5	<0.5 - 9.75	2.0 mg/cu.m	2.0 mg/cu.m
Antimony*	7440-36-0	5.0 -17.0	0.5 mg/cu.m	0.5 mg/cu.m
Copper*	7440-50-8	<0.06- 0.75	0.2 mg.m as fume 1.0 mg.m as dust	0.1 mg.m as fume 1.0 mg.m as dust

There are no chemical hazards from these ingots in solid form.

Antimony and its compounds have been identified as potential cancer causing agents.

\* This constituent, a toxic chemical, makes this product subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. Quantity threshold for these chemicals, below which reporting of releases is not required is 25,000 pounds.

## SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

**Physical Description :** Solid metal, dull gray in color, no odor

**Boiling Point :** 2777 F (for lead)

**Vapor Pressure :** N/A

**Vapor Density :** N/A

**Solubility In Water :** not soluble

**Specific Gravity :** 11.35 (for lead)

**Percent Volatile By Volume :** None

**Evaporation Rate :** N/A

## SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Ingots will not burn or explode.

N/E : none established

N/A : not applicable

N/D : no data available

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**SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

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**OVERVIEW**

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Melting, machining, grinding, flame cutting or welding of this material will put contaminants, primarily antimony, tin and lead, in the air.

Fumes and dusts from the ingots irritate the nose and throat. If too much fume is inhaled, it will cause a sweet or metallic taste in the mouth. High concentrations of the fumes can also cause metal fume fever, which resembles the flu.

Breathing or swallowing lead dust or fume from the casting can result in lead poisoning. The early effects are similar to minor illnesses. The effects are fatigue, headache, loss of appetite, aching bones and muscular weakness. Overexposure for a long time can cause kidney damage, nervous system damage and reproductive effects.

Antimony and its compounds are irritating to the skin and mucous membranes and are systemic poisons. Symptoms include metallic taste in mouth, vomiting, colic, loss of appetite and weight and diarrhea. Dermatitis may result from repeated skin contact with antimony compounds. Chronic inhalation of antimony trioxide is reported to produce a reduction in white blood cells and damage to the liver.

Inhaling excessive amounts of dust from ingots over a long period of time can cause anemia. The dust from this ingot may also cause skin and eye irritation after short exposures.

Because of this potential hazard from metal dust and fumes; melting, machining, grinding welding operations, etc. should be done under local exhaust ventilation. If ventilation is not adequate, wear a NIOSH approved dust and fume respirator. In addition, good hygiene practices should be followed. Keep work area clean. Wash hands thoroughly before smoking, eating or drinking.

Other toxic metals in the alloy are present in small amounts that will not represent a hazard if lead dust and fume are adequately controlled.

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**SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA**

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**Hazardous Polymerization** : Will not occur.

**Stability** : Stable.

**Incompatibility** : Fine castings dust and finely divided bromates, chlorates or iodates form an explosive mixture. Acetylene or ethylene oxide can react with heated casting to form explosive acetylides. Also not compatible with halogens, strong acids or strong oxidizers..

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**SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

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**Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:**

If damaged, return material to vendor or send to scrap reclaimer.

Collected dust from machining, welding, etc. may be classed as a "hazardous waste" depending on circumstances.

Consult local authorities regarding disposal.

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**SECTION VIII - PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED**

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**Respiratory Protection** : Wear a NIOSH approved respirator for dusts or fume if concentrations exceed the TLV or PEL.

**Ventilation** : Provide general ventilation and/or local exhaust if necessary to maintain concentrations below the TLVs.

**Protective Gloves** : Work gloves advisable for handling castings.

**Eye Protection** : Safety glasses with side shields and/or face shields for particles (grinding). Welding goggles or helmet for welding.

**Other Protective Equipment** : Wear a protective apron and gauntlets if arc-air gouging or cutting or welding on castings.

If noise is at or above 90 dBA you should wear ear muffs or ear plugs.

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**SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS OR OTHER COMMENTS**

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**Storage** : No special precautions.

**Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be reliable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief but is not guaranteed to be so.**

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**FIRST AID**

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**If In Eyes** : Metal particles should be removed by trained individuals such as a nurse or physician.

**If On Skin** : Use a mild hand cream if irritation develops.

**If Breathed** : (Fumes from welding) Move to fresh air.

**If Swallowed** : N/A

N/E : none established

N/A : not applicable

N/D : no data available