



spray or fog. A self-contained breathing apparatus, operating in the positive pressure mode, and full fire fighting protective clothing should be worn for combative fires. Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Thermal decomposition or combustion may produce dense smoke, oxides of carbon, and low molecular weight organic compounds whose composition has not been characterized.

**4. PHYSICAL HAZARDS AND REACTIVITY DATA**

Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions  
 Incompatibility: None  
 Hazardous Decomposition Products: None  
 Hazardous Polymerization: Will not polymerize. This product is fully cured in the manufacturing process.

**5. HEALTH HAZARDS**

Carcinogenicity:	NTP Listed	IARC Listed	NIOSH Listed	OSHA Listed
Nickel	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No
Chromium	No	No	No	No
Molybdenum	No	No	No	No
Silica(Quartz)	Yes	Yes**	Yes	No
Graphite	No	No	No	No

\* IARC classifies nickel as "carcinogenic to humans." (Group 1)  
 \*\* IARC classifies quartz as "probably carcinogenic to humans." (Group 2A)

**Symptoms and Effects of Exposure to the Individual Components:**

**NICKEL**

Inhalation hazards - Prolonged exposure may cause headache, vertigo, nausea, and vomiting, and may cause reproductive problems. IARC classifies nickel as "carcinogenic to humans." (Group 1)  
 Other hazards - Acute contact exposure may cause allergic contact dermatitis, pulmonary asthma, conjunctivitis, and inflammatory reactions around nickel-containing medical implants and prostheses. Prolonged contact may cause substernal pain, cough, hyper-pnea, weakness, cyanosis, leukocytosis, pneumonitis, convulsions, and delerium. Ingestion may produce gastroenteric irritation resulting in vomiting, inflammation, and epigastric pain.

**CHROMIUM**

Inhalation hazards - Acute: exposure may result in cough and irritation of the respiratory system.  
 Chronic: Prolonged exposure may cause histologic fibrosis of the lungs.  
 Other hazards - Poisonous by ingestion; may cause severe gastrointestinal irritation.

**MOLYBDENUM**

Inhalation hazards - Dust may cause irritation of nasal and respiratory passages.  
 Other hazards - Molybdenum may be aneye irritant. Ingestion may cause diarrhea, loss of weight, liver and kidney damage.

**SILICA DUST**

Inhalation hazards - Acute: Exposure to silica dust may cause paroxysmal coughing, wheezing, dyspnea and upper respiratory tract irritation. Chronic: Prolonged exposure to silica dust may cause silicosis. Quartz has been classified by IARC as "probably carcinogenic to humans." (Group 2A)  
Other hazards - Eye or skin contact can cause temporary discomfort and irritation.

#### GRAPHITE

Inhalation hazards - Acute: exposure may result in cough, dyspnea, black sputum, and fibrosis. Chronic: Prolonged exposure may cause pneumoconiosis. It is reported that diseases of the respiratory and cardiovascular system may be aggravated by exposure.

### 6. FIRST AID

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Obtain medical attention.

Eyes: Flush with water to remove particulate. Obtain medical attention.

Skin: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If persistent irritation develops, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Obtain medical attention.

### 7. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL / LEAK PROCEDURES

Handling and Storage : Shipping and storage may result in accumulation of dust in shipping containers. If this occurs, dispose of the container in an airtight polyethylene bag (see disposal instructions below) or remove dust by vacuuming or wet mopping. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with HEPA filters. Do not use compressed air to blow dust from storage containers.

Release or Spill : If a release of dust occurs during machining, abrading, or riveting, remove dust by vacuuming or wet mopping. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with HEPA filters. Do not use compressed air to blow dust from the workplace.

Waste Disposal : Disposal of solid waste is regulated by federal and state law. Waste should be placed in airtight containers, and disposed of properly. Contact local regulatory agency for guidance.

### 8. PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROL

Respiratory Protection : Use NIOSH-approved respirator if exposure to dust, vapors, or fumes in concentrations exceeding PEL's or TLV's is possible. (See 29 CFR 1910.134 for respiratory protection standards)

Ventilation : Any operations which may produce dust, including machining, grinding, riveting, or abrading of this product, should be adequately exhausted to prevent inhalation of dust.

**Personal Protective Equipment :** Suitable respiratory protection should be worn if dust exposure is possible. All regulations and safe practices related to the use of respiratory protection must be observed. Refer to OSHA standards and NIOSH guidelines. If skin irritation occurs, gloves and other protective garments may be worn.

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