

MSDS#  
MMC 60530200

Date Created: 7/30/01  
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PRODUCT NAME..... KCC/KSC Solid Carbide Drills  
 CHEMICAL NAME..... Cemented Carbide Product with Cobalt  
 TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS.....KCC/KSC Solid Carbide Drills  
 CHEMICAL FAMILY..... Refractory Metal Carbide  
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT..... N/A

### PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE AND ODOR..... Dark Gray Metal/No odor  
 BOILING POINT..... N/A  
 VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)..... N/A  
 VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)..... N/A  
 SOLUBILITY IN WATER..... Insoluble  
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H<sub>2</sub>O=1)..... 10:0 to 15.5  
 PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME.... 0  
 EVAPORATION RATE..... N/A  
 HOW BEST MONITORED..... Air Sample

### HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL	% BY WEIGHT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Tungsten Carbide (limits for tungsten dust)	50-99*	—	5mg/m3
Cobalt	0-30*	0.1mg/m3	0.1mg/m3
Tantalum Carbide (limits for tantalum dust)	0-50*	5mg/m3(asta)	5mg/m3
Chromium Carbide (limits for chromium dust)	0-5*	1MG/M3 (as Cr31)	0.5mg/m3 (as Cr31)
Chromium (+3)	0-5*	1mg/m3	0.5mg/m3

\*Depends on grade specifications

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## HEALTH HAZARD DATA

### Routes of Exposure:

Grinding cemented tungsten carbide product will produce dust of potentially hazardous ingredients which can be inhaled, swallowed, or come in contact with the skin or eyes.

### Effects of Overexposure:

**Inhalation:** Dust from grinding can cause irritation of the nose and throat. It also has the potential for causing transient or permanent respiratory disease, including occupational asthma and interstitial fibrosis, in a small percentage of exposed individuals. It is reported that the cobalt dust is the most probable cause of such respiratory diseases. Symptoms include productive cough, wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness and weight loss. Interstitial fibrosis (lung scarring) can lead to permanent disability or death. Certain pulmonary conditions may be aggravated by exposure.

**Skin Contact:** Can cause an irritation or an allergic skin rash due to cobalt sensitization. Certain skin conditions, such as dry skin, may be aggravated by exposure.

**Eye Contact:** Can cause irritation.

**Ingestion:** Reports outside the industry suggest that ingestion of significant amounts of cobalt have the potential for causing of blood, heart and other organ problems.

### Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Applicable for dusts or mists.

**Inhalation:** If symptoms of pulmonary involvement develop (coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, etc.,) remove from exposure and seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** If irritation or rash occurs, thoroughly wash affected area with soap and water and isolate from exposure. If irritation or rash persists, seek medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** If irritation occurs, flush with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion:** If substantial quantities are swallowed, dilute with a large amount of water, induce vomiting and seek medical attention.

### Carcinogenic Assessment (NTP Annual Report, IARC Monographs, other)

None of the components of this material have been identified as known or suspected carcinogens by NTP, IARC and OSHA.

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### FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

**Flash Point:** N/A**Test Method Used:** — **Flammable Limits:** N/A**LEL:** —**UEL:** —

Hard Cemented Carbide Product is not a fire hazard. Dust generated in grinding operations may ignite if allowed to accumulate and are subjected to an ignition source.

**Extinguishing Media:**

For powder fires, smother with dry sand, dry dolomite, ABC type fire extinguisher, or flood with water.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**

For a powder fire confined to a small area, use a respirator approved for toxic dust and fumes. For large fire involving this material, fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:**

Dusts may present a fire or explosion hazard under rare favoring conditions of particle size, dispersion, and strong ignition source. However, this is not expected to be a problem under normal handling conditions.

### REACTIVITY DATA

**Stability:** Stable**Conditions to Avoid:** N/A**Incompatibility:** Contact of dust with strong oxidizers may cause fire or explosions.**Materials to Avoid:** Strong Acids.**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None

### SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

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

Ventilate area of spill. Clean up using methods which avoid dust generation such as vacuum (with appropriate filter to prevent airborne dust levels, which exceed the OSHA PEL or the ACGIH TLV), wet dust mop or wet clean up. If airborne dust is generated use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator.

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**Waste Disposal Method:**

Dispose of in accordance with appropriate government regulations. May be sold as scrap for reclaim.

**SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION****Respiratory Protection:**

Use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator if airborne dust concentrations exceed the appropriate PEL or TLV. All appropriate requirements set forth 29 CFR 1910.134 should be met.

**Ventilation:**

Use local exhaust ventilation, which is adequate to limit personal exposure to airborne dust to levels, which do not exceed the PEL or TLV. If such equipment is not available, use respirators as specified above.

**Protective Gloves:**

Protective gloves or barrier cream are recommended when with dust or mist is likely. Wash thoroughly prior to applying the barrier cream or use of protective gloves.

**Eye Protection:**

Safety glasses with side shields or goggles are recommended.

**Other Protective Equipment:** N/A

**SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS****Precautions to be taken in handling and storage:**

Maintain good housekeeping procedures to prevent dust accumulation during grinding. Avoid dust inhalation and direct skin contact with dust.

**Other Precautions:**

Clean up using methods avoiding dust generation such as vacuum (with appropriate filter to prevent airborne dust levels, which exceed the PEL or ACGIH), wet dust mop or wet clean up. If airborne dust is generated, use an appropriate NIOSH Approved Respirator. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, before eating or smoking. Wash exposed skin at the end of the work shift. Do not shake clothing, rags or other items to remove dust. Dust should be removed by washing or vacuuming (with appropriate filters) the clothing, rags or other items.

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Periodic medical examinations are recommended for individuals regularly exposed to dust or mist.

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**For additional information, contact:**

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