SAFETY DATA SHEET

COPPER BRIDGE | E71T-GS Flux-Cored Welding Wire

Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HazCom 2012) and the Globally Harmonized System (GHS). **SDS No.: 202601-04 | Revision: 01-2026**

SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION

Field	Information
Product Identifier	E71T-GS Flux Cored Welding Wire
AWS Classification	AWS A5.20 E71T-GS
Recommended Use	Flux Cored Arc Welding
Restrictions on Use	None known. Use only as intended for arc welding.
Supplier	Copper Bridge LLC
Address	766 Palmyrita Ave, Suite A, Riverside, CA 92507
Website	www.copperbridgeusa.com
Telephone	(909) 619-3545
Emergency Phone	CHEMTREC — US/Canada: 1-800-424-9300
Manufactured by	Jinlong Welding Electrode Co., Ltd., Dingzhou, Hebei, China

SECTION 2 — HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Hazard Classification: Not Classified

Label Elements - Hazard symbol and Signal word = No symbol or signal word

Hazard statement and Precautionary statement = Not applicable

Other Hazards which do not result in GHS classification and Overview:

- Electric shock can kill. Wear approved head, hand and body protection, which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. This would include wearing welder's gloves and a protective face shield and may include arm protectors, apron, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing.
- Welders should be trained not to allow electrically live parts to contact the skin or wet clothing and gloves. The welders should insulate themselves from the work and ground.
- Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles or flammable materials. See ANSI Z49.1.
- Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin.
- Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and precautionary label on this product and your employer's safety practices. See Section XIII.

As shipped these are odorless, flux cored wires that are nonflammable, non-explosive, non-reactive and non-hazardous and may be copper coated.

Substance: Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of these fumes and gases are dependent upon the metal being welded, the procedures followed and the electrodes used. Fumes may affect eyes, skin, respiratory system as well as pancreas and liver. Workers should be aware that the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which they may be exposed, are influenced by: coatings which may be present on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders in operation and the volume of the work area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing procedures). When the filler is consumed, the fumes and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section III. The composition of these fumes and gases are the concerning matter and not the composition of the electrode itself. Decomposition products include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the ingredients shown in Section III, plus those from the base metal, coating and the other factors noted above.

Reasonable expected fume constituents of this product may include: Complex oxides or compounds of iron, manganese, silicon, copper, aluminum, titanium. (Other complex oxides may be present when using fluxes).

Chemical Identity

Component	CAS Number	EINECS Number
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	204-696-9
Calcium Fluoride	7789-75-5	232-188-7
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	211-128-3
Nitrogen Dioxide	10102-44-0	233-272-6
Ozone	10028-15-6	233-069-2
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	231-105-1
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	231-111-4
Chromium Oxide	1308-38-9	215-160-9

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**The term 'HAZARDOUS MATERIALS' should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD 29 CFR 1910.1200 however the use of this term does not necessarily imply the existence of any hazard.*

Chemical Identity Ingredients

Component	CAS	EINECS
Iron (Fe) (limits as oxide fume)	7439-89-6	231-096-4
Manganese (Mn) (limits as fume)	7439-96-5	231-105-1
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	231-130-8
Carbon (C)	7440-44-0	231-153-3
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	231-072-3
Niobium (Nb)	7440-03-1	231-113-5
Tantalum (Ta)	7440-25-7	231-125-5
Titanium (Ti)	7440-32-6	231-142-3
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	231-107-2
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	231-111-4
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	231-159-6
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	231-157-5

Chemical Composition Percent by Weight

AWS Class	C	Mn	Si	Al	P	S	Fe
E71T-GS	0.15	1.45	0.33	1.224	0.021	0.015	Balance

Single values are max, Fe = Balance

Flux core ingredients listed below - not included in above weld metal percent

Component	% by Weight	CAS	EINECS
Calcium Carbonate	<2.5	471-34-1	207-439-9
Calcium Fluoride	<6.0	7789-75-5	232-188-7
Mica	<2.0	12001-26-2	310-127-6
Feldspar	<2.5	68476-25-5	270-666-7
Quartz/Silica	<1.0	14808-60-7	238-878-4
Potassium Silicate	<6.0	1312-76-1	215-199-1
Sodium Silicate	<1.0	1344-09-8	215-687-4
Titanium Dioxide	<2.0	13463-67-7	236-675-5
Potassium Oxide	<2%	12136-45-7	235-227-6
Bentonite	<2%	1302-78-9	215-108-5

*Other elements or ingredients may be present but in quantities much less than 1%. (1) Subject to reporting requirements of Section 302, 304, 311, 312, and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and 40CFR 370 and 372. (Resp) = Respiratory/Respiration. Welding and cutting of products that contain Chromium may produce hexavalent chromium and YOU should read and follow OSHA's final rules Fed Register #:71:10099-10385 dated 02-28-2006. Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 CFR 1910.1000 Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV). *Ceiling Limit **Short Term Exposure Limit*

SECTION 4 — FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contact with skin, eyes, ingestion or injection should not be a source for exposure with proper protection.

Ingestion: Avoid contact with metal fume or powers which may lead to ingestion.

Inhalation: If breathing has stopped or is difficult move to fresh air and as needed perform artificial respiration. Call medical assistance or physician.

Skin Contact: Remove any contaminated clothing, gloves or other personnel equipment and promptly wash/flush with mild soap and water. For reddish or blistered skin from thermal/arc radiation promptly wash/flush with water. Get medical assistance or physician help as needed.

Eye Contact: Arc radiation can injure eyes and also cause an arc flash – if this occurs, move to dark room removing lenses as required and get rest and cover eyes with non-stick dressings (padded dressing). Removal of dust and fumes requires flushing with abundant amounts of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance or physician help as needed or if issues persist.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Symptoms: Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. Pre-existing respiratory issues may be aggravated. Long-term (chronic) over-exposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and is believed to affect pulmonary function. Manganese and Manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can affect or cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain: symptoms may result in impaired speech and movement, lack of energy, stiffness in legs, feet, toes, muscular weakness as well as psychological disturbances. Reports of bronchitis and lung fibrosis have also been noted.

Hazards: Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. Refer to Section II under Substance.

SECTION 5 — FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

As shipped these are odorless, wire with a flux core that are nonflammable, non-explosive, non-reactive and non-hazardous. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles or flammable materials. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and precautionary label on this product and your employer's safety practices. Read and understand: American National Standard ANSI Z49.1 Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes, published by the AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126; OSHA Safety and Health Standards are published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401. Also National Fire Protection Association NFPA 51B, Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and other Hot Work.

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media: As shipped these items will not burn however in the event use media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation and surroundings. No unsuitable media known at this time. Specific hazards arising from the chemicals: Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles or flammable materials. Specific protective equipment and precautions for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing in case of fire or when fumes and vapors are present. Follow general fire-fighting precautions as in the workplace.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: With airborne dust and fumes be sure to use adequate engineering ventilation controls and personal protection to prevent overexposure limits recommendations found in Section VIII.

Environment precautions: Control work practices to eliminate environmental release. These products are metal cord wire, with no spill or leak hazards as shipped. If product becomes molten dam up with sand type media until it cools back to a solid and reuse/recycle as scrap.

Methods and Materials for containment and cleaning up: Cored wire can be picked up and placed back in/on the original container. Clean up immediately while following all safety guidelines as well as using all personal protection safety listed in section VIII. Avoid generating dust and prevent materials from entering drains, sewers or water sources. Disposal considerations found in Section XIII.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Handle with care wearing gloves and keep formation of airborne dust and fumes to a minimum. If needed use adequate engineering ventilation controls and personal protection to prevent overexposure limits recommendations found in Section VIII. Also read American National Standard ANSI Z49.1 Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes, published by the AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126; OSHA Safety and Health Standards are published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401. Do not eat or drink while using these products and ensure proper ventilation is used. Wash hands after use.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: All employees who handle these products should be trained to handle it safely. Open packages of these products/containers on a safe stable surface and must be properly labeled at all times. Store products in original closed packages, cool dry place, while avoiding extreme temperatures or incompatible items such as acids, oxidizers and halogens. Always follow all regulations in accordance with local/regional/state/national guidelines.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits (mg/m³ unless noted) for fume constituents and flux components. Limits apply to airborne fume and dust generated during welding, not to the product as shipped.

Component	CAS No.	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Iron (Fe) (oxide fume)	7439-89-6	10	5 (Resp)	5.0
Manganese (Mn) (fume)	7439-96-5	5* (C)	0.02 (Resp) 0.1**	1.0, 3.0**
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	15 (dust) 5 (Resp)	10 (total) 5 (Resp)	5 (Resp) 10 (total)
Carbon (C)	7440-44-0	3.5	3	3.5
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	15 (dust) 5 (Resp)	10 (dust) 1 (Resp)	15 (dust) 5 (Resp)
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	1.0	1 (dust) 0.2 (fume)	1.0
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	1 (dust) 0.1 (fume)	0.5 (metal)	0.5 (metal)
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	1	1.5 (inhalable)	0.015
Tantalum (Ta)	7440-25-7	5.0	5.0, 10.0**	5.0
Niobium (Nb)	7440-03-1	NA	NA	NA
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	15 (total) 5 (Resp)	10, 20**	NA
Vanadium (V)	7440-62-2	0.05 as V2O5	0.5* as V2O5	1.0
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	15 (dust), 5 (SC)	10***, 3 (Resp)	15
Potassium Silicate	1312-76-1	NA	NA	NA
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	NA	NA	NA
Bentonite	1302-78-9	15 (dust) 5 (Resp)	10 (dust) 5 (Resp)	10 (dust) 5 (Resp)
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	15 (total dust)	10	Lowest feasible
Calcium Fluoride	7789-75-5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Mica	12001-26-2	2, 3 (Resp)	3 (Resp)	6 (dust) 3 (Resp)
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	15 (dust)	10 (total) 5 (Resp)	Lowest feasible

Component	CAS No.	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Potassium Oxide	12136-45-7	NA	NA	NA
Feldspar	68476-25-5	15 (total dust)	10	Lowest feasible
Quartz/Silica	14808-60-7	0.3 (total dust)	0.025 (Resp)	0.5 (Resp)
Carbon dioxide (ppm)	124-38-9	5,000	5,000, 30,000**	5,000, 30,000**
Carbon monoxide (ppm)	630-08-0	50	25	35, 200*
Nitrogen dioxide (ppm)	10102-44-0	5	3	1**
Ozone (ppm)	10028-15-6	0.1	0.05	0.1*

ACGIH BEL BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: FLUORIDES in urine (creatinine) Prior to shift 3 mg/g & End of shift 10 mg/g

*Other elements or ingredients may be present but in quantities much less than 1%. (1) Subject to reporting requirements of Section 302, 304, 311, 312, and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and 40CFR 370 and 372; (Resp) = Respiratory/Respiration: (C) TLV & PEL for water soluble Cr. III and Cr. VI, Welding and cutting of products that contain Chromium may produce hexavalent chromium and YOU should read and follow OSHA's final rules Fed Register #:71:10099-10385 dated 02-28-2006. Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 CFR 1910.1000 Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV). *Ceiling Limit **Short Term Exposure Limit ***Inhalable fraction (SC) = Soluble compounds*

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits used as guideline in control for health hazards but not an indication of safe and dangerous exposure limits. TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance, which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour & BEI - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - this exposure value means the same as a TLV, except that it is limits guideline by OSHA.

Eye Protection: Wear a helmet or face shield with a filter lens shade number 12-14 or darker for arc welding. Shield other workers by providing screens and flash goggles. Use face-shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, 'Safety in Welding and Cutting').

Protective Clothing: Wear approved head, hand and body protection, which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See ANSI Z-49.1. This would include wearing welder's gloves and a protective face shield and may include arm protectors, apron, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Welders should be trained not to allow electrically live parts to contact the skin or wet clothing and gloves. The welders should insulate themselves from the work and ground.

Ventilation: Use plenty of ventilation and/or local exhaust at the arc, to keep the fumes and gases below the threshold limit value within the worker's breathing zone and the general work area. Welders should be advised to keep their head out of the fumes.

Respiratory Protection: Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in a confined space or general work area where local exhaust and/or ventilation does not keep exposure below the threshold limit value.

HYGIENE/WORK PRACTICES: With all chemicals/materials, avoid getting these products ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling these products. Do not eat or drink while handling these products. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure to these products.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Appearance / Color / Odor / Physical state / Form	Silver to gray round welding wire that is odorless with flux core varying in color
Odor Threshold / pH / Flash Point / Evaporation Rate / Flammability (Solid, Gas) / Upper & Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	No data available
Vapor Pressure & Density / Relative Density / Solubility(water/other) / Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) / Auto-ignition Decomposition temperature	No data available

SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: These products are considered stable as shipped and under normal conditions

Possibility of hazard reactions: No data and will not occur. Conditions to avoid: Avoid exposure to extreme temperatures, Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials: Incompatible items such as acids, oxidizers and halogens. Strong acids, strong oxidizers, mineral acids, and halogens.

Hazardous decomposition products: Read Substance in Section II. Welding and cutting of products that contain Chromium may produce hexavalent chromium and YOU should read and follow OSHA's final rules Fed Register #:71:10099-10385 dated 02-28-2006. Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 CFR 1910.1000 Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). The best method to determine the actual composition of generated fumes and gases is to take an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in breathing zone. For additional information, refer to the American Welding Society Publication, 'Fumes and Gases in the Welding Environment'.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral/Dermal/inhalation Iron: (Human-child); TDLo: 77 mg/kg. Oral (rat); LD50:30 gm/kg. Intraperitoneal (rabbit); LDLo: 20 mg/kg. Oral (guinea pig); LD50:20 gm/kg. Oral (rat); TDLo: 63 gm/kg/6W-C. Inhalation (rat); 250 mg/m3/6H/4W-I. Intratracheal (rat); TDLo: 450 mg/kg/15W-I. Silicon: Acute

oral toxicity (LD50): 3160 mg/kg [Rat]. Copper: Acute oral LD50:481 mg/kg (rat); Chromium (IV) Acute oral toxicity LD 50 (Rat): 27-59 mg/kg Inhalation (Rat 4h): 33-70 mg/m3. Manganese: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 9000 mg/kg [Rat]. Fluoride (as F): Acute oral LD50:4250 mg/kg (rat); Sodium Silicate: Acute oral LD50:1.1 g/kg (rat); Potassium Silicate: Acute oral LD50:1500 g/kg (rat) Inhalation LC50 (rat) >2.06 g/m³ Dermal LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg; Calcium Carbonate: Acute oral LD50:6450 mg/kg (rat);

Skin corrosion or irritation / Serious eye damage or irritation / Respiratory or skin sensitization / Germ cell mutagenicity / Reproductive toxicity / Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure / Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Arc Rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Skin cancer has been reported. Information on the likely routes of exposures: Ingestion is not a likely route of exposure for this product or expected under normal use. If swallowed call physician immediately! Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Rinse mouth with water if person is conscious. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if person is unconscious, having convulsions, or not breathing. Inhalation of welding fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Skin/Eye Contact: Arc Rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Skin cancer has been reported.

Welding fumes are carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). International Agency for Research on Cancer IARC- has classified Nickel as a possible carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). Quartz & Chromium (IV) evaluation as carcinogenic to humans (Group1). Calcium Fluoride & Chromium oxides evaluation, not classified as to carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3). National Toxicology Program (NTP) list Nickel with Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen; Quartz & Chromium (IV) known to be human carcinogen. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances Chromium (IV) Cancer;

Symptoms related to physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: Inhalation: Chromium (IV) and compounds pose a cancer risk to humans; liver damage, allergic and skin rash have been reported. Nickel and compounds pose a respiratory cancer risk, and may give skin itch to dermatitis. Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. Pre-existing respiratory issues may be aggravated. Long-term (chronic) over-exposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and is believed to affect pulmonary function. Manganese and Manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can affect or cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain: symptoms may result in impaired speech and movement, lack of energy, stiffness in legs, feet, toes, muscular weakness as well as psychological disturbances. Reports of bronchitis and lung fibrosis have also been noted. Copper and copper alloy compounds has effects with GASTRO-INTESTINAL system.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure: There are no immediate health hazards associated with the wire or rod form of this product. Skin, respiratory, pancreas, and liver disorders may be aggravated by prolonged over-exposures to the dusts or fumes generated by these products. Pre-existing respiratory issues may be aggravated. Long-term (chronic) over-exposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and is believed to affect pulmonary function. Manganese and Manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can affect or cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain: symptoms may result in impaired speech and movement, lack of energy, stiffness in legs, feet, toes, muscular weakness as well as psychological disturbances. Reports of bronchitis and lung fibrosis have also been noted. Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

Other information during use: Inhalation acute toxicity: Carbon dioxide LC Lo (Human, 5 min): 90000 ppm, Carbon monoxide LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 1,300 mg/l, Nitrogen dioxide LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 88 ppm, Ozone LC Lo (Human, 30 min): 50 ppm, Chromium (IV) LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 33-70 mg/m3

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity / Persistence and Degradability / Bioaccumulative Potential / Mobility in Soil:

Acute; Fish /Aquatic Invertebrates Aquatic Environment = Iron= LC50 Channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus) > 500 mg/l, 96 hours; Nickel LC50 Fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas) 2.916 mg/l, 96 hours, EC50 Water flea (Daphnia obtusa) 1 mg/l, 48 hours ; Copper LC50 Fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas) 1.6 mg/l, 96 hours, EC50 Water flea (Daphnia obtusa) 0.102 mg/l, 48 hours ; Sodium silicate LC 50 (Western mosquitofish (Gambusia affinis), 96 h): 1,800 mg/l, EC50 (Water flea (Ceriodaphnia dubia), 48 h): 22.94 - 49.01 mg/l ; Molybdenum LC50 Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 800 mg/l, 96 hours, Manganese = EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h): 40 mg/l; Potassium Silicate = EC50 Daphnia magna (Daphnia) > 146 mg/L, 48-hr; Sodium Silicate; EC50 Daphnia magna (Daphnia) = 216 mg/L, 96-hr ; Bentonite LC 50 (Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 h): 19,000 mg/L ; 48-hr EC50 > 146 mg/L,

Environment-Toxicity to Aquatic Plants LC50(green algae (scenedesmus dimorphuis) 3 days) 0.0623 mg/l, Persistence and Degradability / Mobility in Soil: No data

Bioaccumulative Potential Accumulation/The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances. Bioaccumulative Potential Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) Product: No data available. Specified substance(s): Nickel Zebra mussel (Dreissana polymorpha), Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 5,000 – 10,000 (lotic) Bioconcentration factor calculated using dry weight tissue concentration: Copper and/or copper alloys and compounds (as Cu) Blue-green algae (Anacystis nidulans), Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 36.01 (Static); compounds (as Co) Brown shrimp (Penaeus aztecus), Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) : >2,250 -<2,500 (Static)

Other Adverse Effects: Possibly harmful to aquatic life. Do not allow material to be released to the environment without proper governmental permits. No further relevant information available.

SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods: Avoid or minimize generating waste. When possible collect scrap and by-products with proper id for recycling. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, National, Provincial, State, and local regulations. These products, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number / UN Proper shipping name / Transport Hazard class (es)/ Packing group / Marine pollutant / Special Precautions: Not Regulated as Dangerous Good or Not Regulated, No international regulations

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States: TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of these products are listed on the TSCA Inventory

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Copper = 5000 lbs. (for particulates less than 100 micrometers in size). Nickel = 100 lbs. Chromium and Chromium compounds or alloys 5000 lbs. Manganese = Reportable quantity: Included in the regulation but with no data values. See regulation (40 CFR 302.4).

EPCRA/SARA Title III 313 Toxic Chemicals The following metallic components are listed as SARA 313 'Toxic Chemicals' and potential subject to annual SARA 313 reporting. See Section 3 for weight percent. Ingredient & Disclosure threshold: Copper 1.0% de minimis concentration; Manganese 1.0% de minimis concentration; Chromium 1.0% de minimis concentration; Nickel 0.1% de minimis concentration

Section 311 Hazard Class: As shipped: Immediate (Acute) In use: Immediate & delayed (Acute)

⚠ **CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING:** Welding and use of this product can expose you to chemicals including hexavalent chromium compounds, nickel, and titanium dioxide (airborne respirable particles), which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and hexavalent chromium compounds and nickel, which are known to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.p65warnings.ca.gov.

Nickel, Titanium Dioxide, Quartz and Chromium as possible carcinogens

California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance: Hexavalent chromium compounds, Nickel CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance: Hexavalent chromium compounds (2-27-1987), Nickel (10-1-1989) CRT: Listed date/Developmental toxin & Listed date/Male or Female reproductive toxin: Hexavalent chromium compounds (12-19-2008)

US State Regulations list:

State Right-to-Know	State Right-to-Know
Alaska-Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Carbon Black, Manganese.	Missouri-Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Carbon Black, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon,
California-Hazardous Substances Listed substance: Carbon Black, Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon, Iron, Iron oxide, Nickel,	New Jersey-Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Carbon Black, Chromium, Hexavalent chromium compounds, Copper, Iron, Iron oxide, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Silicon, Titanium Dioxide, Fluoride (as F), Limestone
Florida-Substance List: Manganese	North Dakota-List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: Copper.
Illinois-Toxic Substance List: Carbon Black, Copper, Manganese and Silicon.	Pennsylvania-Hazardous Substance List: Carbon Black, Copper, Hexavalent chromium compounds, Chromium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Silicon, Titanium Dioxide, Fluoride (as F), Limestone
Kansas-Section 302/313 List: Copper, and Manganese.	Rhode Island-Hazardous Substance List: Welding Fumes, Carbon Black, Manganese, Nickel, Silicon,
Massachusetts-Substance List: Carbon Black, Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Silicon	Texas-Hazardous Substance List: Carbon Black, Manganese
Michigan - Critical Materials Register: Copper.	West Virginia-Hazardous Substance List: Carbon Black, Manganese.
Minnesota-List of Hazardous Substances: Welding Fumes, Carbon Black, Manganese, and Silicon.	Wisconsin-Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Carbon Black, Manganese.

SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

Rating System	Health / Flammability / Physical (Reactivity)
HMIS®	Health 2 | Flammability 0 | Physical Hazard 0
NFPA 704	Health 2 | Fire 0 | Reactivity 0

Approval Date: 01-01-2026 SDS Number: 202601-04

U.S. DOT = Material is not hazardous and is not considered as a dangerous item.

Copper Bridge LLC believes that the information contained in this (SDS) Safety Data Sheet is accurate. However, Copper Bridge LLC does not express or implies any warranty with respect to this information.

