Nosler UP FRONT

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: Product and Company Identification

Product Name; Bullets, Cores, Reloading Components That Contain Lead
Manufacturer: Nosler, Inc.
Address: 107 S.W. Columbia Street
Bend, OR 97702
Business Phone: 800/285-3701 or 541/382-3921
Date Prepared: 12/1/15
Date Revised: 3/2/18
Emergency Telephone Number: ChemTel Number Within United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands Toll free 800/255-3924 Contract #MIS6412505
Outside U.S.. Canada, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands 1/813/248-0585

SECTION 2: Hazard Identification

US DOT Symbols

Not Regulated

GHS Hazard Symbols

Hazard Statements

H373: May cause damage to central nervous system, kidneys, liver, through prolonged or repeated exposure
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Signal Word

Warning

Routes of Entry:	Inhalation	Skin	Ingestion
When process or handling.	Dust, vapor, and/or fume may be irritating to the respiratory system and can result in both acute and chronic overexposure.	Dust, vapor and/or fume are not readily absorbed through the skin.	Dust, vapor and/or fume may be absorbed by the digestive system and can result in acute and chronic overexposure.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

Acute Overexposure: If left untreated: headache, chills, nausea, weakness, vomiting, loss of appetite, uncoordinated

body movements, convulsions, stupor, and coma. If the metal fume is inhaled, mild irritation may result to the throat, upper respiratory tract, and lungs. The metal fume may also produce influenza – like symptoms, known as metal fume fever. Symptoms of this reaction may include metallic taste, runny nose, nausea, fever and chills. These effects disappear within 24 hours.

Chronic Overexposure: If left untreated: weakness, insomnia, hypertension, slight irritation to skin and eyes, metallic taste in mouth, anemia, constipation, headache, muscle, and joint pains, metal fume fever, ulceration of the nasal septum, neuromuscular dysfunction, paralysis, and encephalopathy. Lead exposure can pose a risk to developing fetuses and may impair the reproductive systems in men and women. Damage to kidneys, red blood cell forming, and central nervous system may occur. Inhalation of large amounts of the dust and/or fume of this product may cause lung inflammation, which may progress to bronchitis and permanent lung damage.

Carcinogencity:

Copper, Tin, Antimony, and Zinc are not known or reported to be carcinogenic by any reference source including IARC, OSHA, NTP, or EPA.

Lead is classified as a possible carcinogen by IARC (group 2B), reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen by NTP, and a probable human carcinogen by EPA.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Asthma and emphysema may be aggravated by exposure to the dust or fume.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components/Common Names		OSHA PEL	% by Weight
Copper (CAS #7440-50-8)	Dust:	1 mg/m³	20 to 30
	Fume:	0.1 mg/m³	
Zinc (CAS #7440-66-6)		N/A	1 to 2
Lead (CAS #7439-92-1)		0.05 mg/m³	60 to 70
Antimony (CAS #7440-36-0)		0.5 mg/m³	0 to 2.5
Tin (CAS #7440-31-5)		2.0 mg/m³	0 to 6
Acetal Polymer Resin (CAS #25231-38-3)	Total Dust:	15 mg/m³	0 to 1
	Respirable Dust:	5 mg/m³	

SECTION 4: First-Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops, call a physician. If clothing comes in contact with the product, the clothing should be laundered before re-use.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure to fresh air. Get medical attention if experiencing effects of overexposure.

Ingestion: Get immediate medical attention

Notes to Physician regarding Lead:
Lead and its inorganic compounds are neurotoxins, which may produce peripheral neuropathy, For an overview of effects of lead exposure, consult OSHA Appendix A of Occupational Exposure to Lead (29CFR1910.1025).

SECTION 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point (Method Used) **Flammable Limits**
Autoignition N/A

Extinguishing Media
Dry chemical or carbon dioxide should be used on surrounding fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures
Use full body protective clothing, full facepiece, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive-pressure mode.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
When heated to decomposition or the point of melting, metals may produce fume, vapor and/or dust that may be toxic and/or respiratory irritants.

HMIS Hazard Classification
Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0 Other: N/A

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

Spills will not normally require emergency response. If in the form of dust, material should be vacuumed or wet swept. Particulate matter should be stored in dry containers for later disposal. Do not use compressed air or dry sweeping as a means of cleaning.

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SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Avoid skin and eye contact. Upon contact wash off with water. Store in a dry area where accidental contact with acids is not possible.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection:
Respiratory protection not normally needed. If significant dusting occurs or fumes are generated, wear a NIOSH / MSHA approved respirator.

Ventilation Requirements:
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended if significant dusting occurs or fumes are generated. Otherwise, use general exhaust ventilation.

Protective Gloves:
Gloves should be worn when handling the product.

Eye Protection:
Safety glasses

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:
Coveralls, or other full body clothing, shall be worn during product use and properly laundered after use, with the wash water disposed of in accordance with local, state, federal, and international regulations. Personal clothing and shoes should be protected from contamination with this product.

Other Precautions:

For Lead:
Precautionary Statement:
There are two major means of heavy metal absorption: namely, inhalation and ingestion. Most inhalation problems can be prevented with adequate use of aforementioned ventilation and respirator information. Always exercise normal, good personal hygiene prior to smoking or eating. Smoking and eating should be confined to non-contaminated areas.

Work clothes and equipment should remain in designated lead contaminated areas, and never taken or laundered with personal clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Wash hands, face, neck, and arms thoroughly before eating or smoking.

This product is intended for industrial use only, and should be isolated from children and their environment. Caution must be exercised not to expose anyone to the smoke fumes and dust generated from the use of this product. Do not smoke while using this product.

In accordance with California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65), the following statement is issued**: Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer , birth defects, or other reproductive harm.**

This product contains greater than 0.10% Lead (CAS # 7439-92-1) and greater than 1% Antimony which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Adhere to all personal protection equipment procedures when handling, and ventilation requirements when heavy metal exposures are above permissible exposure limits or threshold limit values.

Before using this product be familiar with the information contained in the Federal Standard for Occupational Exposure to Lead (29CFR1910.1025).

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point
- Lead=1,740°C
- Tin=2,507°C
- Antimony=1,587°C
- Copper=2, 595°C
- Zinc=907°C
- Acetal Polymer Resin=N/A

Specific Gravity (H2O=1.0 g/cc)
- Lead=11.34 g/cc
- Tin=7.31 g/cc
- Antimony=6.66 g/cc
- Copper=8.92 g/cc
- Zinc=7.14 g/cc
- Acetal Polymer Resin=>1

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)
- Lead=0 mm (approx.)
- Tin=1mm at 1,492°C
- Antimony=1mm at 886°C
- Copper=N/A
- Zinc=N/A
- Acetal Polymer Resin=N/A

Melting Point
- Lead=328°C
- Tin=232°C
- Antimony=630°C
- Copper=1,083°C
- Zinc=420°C
- Acetal Polymer Resin=175°C-183°C

Vapor Density (Air=1)
- N/A (all constituents)

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)
- N/A (all constituents)

Solubility in Water
- Insoluble (all constituents)

Appearance and Odor
- Red/Gold metallic color with colored plastic tip in select product lines. Odorless, except bullets with plastic tips may exhibit a slight smell of formaldehyde if melted. Any exposed lead will exhibit a dull or shiny blue/gray appearance.

Viscosity
- N/A

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
- N/A

pH
- N/A

Freezing Point
- N/A

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong acids or oxidizers may liberate hydrogen gas.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Copper fume, lead fume, zinc oxide fume, heavy metal fume, vapor, and/or dust.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

With the exception of lead, under normal conditions of use, no acute or chronic health effects are expected for inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, or through ingestion related to copper, zinc, antimony, acetal resin, or tin. The greatest potential for toxicity is from lead exposure.

LD-50 (oral)	LC-50 (inhalation)	IDLH
Copper 1,000 mg/m³	Copper >2,000 mg/m³	Copper 100 mg/m³
Zinc 7,950 mg/kg (mouse)	Zinc 2,500 mg/m³ (mouse)	Zinc 500 mg/m³
Antimony 7 g/kg (rat)	Antimony N/A	Antimony 50 mg/m³
Lead N/A	Lead N/A	Lead 100 mg/m³
Tin >2,000 mg/kg bodyweight (rat)	Tin >5 g/m³ (rat)	Tin 100 mg/m³

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Data is lacking for ecological information in regards to toxicity, mobility in soil, PBT and vPvB assessment for copper and zinc.

Copper is toxic to aquatic species and the generally accepted level for toxicity is > 1.0 mg/l.

Zinc may be toxic to some species with as little as .13 mg/l.

Lead is a toxic metal and can accumulate in individual organisms including humans, waterfowl, soil, and will not biodegrade. In high enough concentrations, lead can be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Tin itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Antimony is a moderate ecological hazard. This product may be dangerous to plants and/or wildlife. Harmful to fish and other water organisms.

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

Copper, lead, antimony, tin, and zinc can be recycled. Dispose of containers and product in accordance with state, federal, local, and international regulations.

RCRA Hazard Class: Lead is a hazardous waste/D008.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

Not regulated as a hazardous material under U.S. Department of Transportation or Air Transportation.

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

SARA 311/312 Hazard Classifications: None
SARA 313 Lead, Antimony, Zinc (fume or dust), and Copper
TSCA: Components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act inventory
CERCLA RQ's: Copper @5,000 pounds, Lead @ 10 pounds, Antimony @ 5,000 pounds, Zinc @ 1,000 pounds, and Tin is not listed under CERCLA.

State Regulations under Right-To-Know:

Massachusetts: Copper, Lead, Antimony, and Zinc
Michigan: Copper, Lead, Antimony, and Zinc
New Jersey: Copper, Lead, Antimony, and Zinc
Pennsylvania: Copper, Lead, and Antimony

California Proposition 65: Lead

SECTION 16: Other Information

Information contained and presented in this SDS is given in good faith. However, no warranty is expressed or implied and no responsibility is assumed for errors or omissions in its content.