SHEET 0712001

Safety Data Sheet
Date of Issue: |Revision Date: May 30, 2016|Revision Number:
Imperial Supplies Part Number: 0712001

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier
Product Form:
Product Name: NYLON-INSULATED TERMINALS
CAS No:
Synonyms: Not Available

1.2. Intended Use of the Product
Use of the substance/mixture: Electronic terminals.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party
Company
K.S. TERMINALS INC.
No. 8, Zhangbin E. 3rd Road
Xianxi Township, Changhua Country 507
Phone: +886-4-7580001-529

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number
Emergency number |+886-4-7580001
|

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Not Applicable|

|

|

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)				
Signal Word (GHS-US)	Not Applicable			
Hazard Statements (GHS-US)	Not Applicable			
Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)	Not Applicable			

2.3. Other Hazards

Other Hazards Not Contributing to the Classification: Not Applicable.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)

Full text of H-phrases: See Section 16

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Copper	7440-50-8	72.010954	
Poly(hexamethyleneadipamide)	32131-17-2	27.902544	
Tin	7440-31-5	0.07209	
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	0.014405	
Lead	7439-92-1	0.000007	

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

First-aid Measures General:

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: ? If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

? Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

? Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

? Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator. bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained Perform CPR if necessary.

? Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs

? Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available)

? Seek medical attention in event of irritation. For thermal burns:

? Decontaminate area around burn.

? Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)

? Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pan subsides.

? Use compresses if running water is not available

? Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.

? Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection

? Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)

? Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes
? Use compresses rt running water is not available.
? Do NOT apply ice as this may tower body temperature and cause further damage.
? Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
? Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile. nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury or it would cause discomfort):
? Lay the person fiat.
? Elevate feet about 12 inches.
? Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible
? Cover the person with coat or blanket
? Seek medical assistance. For third-degree burns
Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.
In the mean time:
? Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound
? Separate burned toes and fingers with dry sterile dressings.
? Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter, this may cause infection.
? To prevent shock see above
? For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.
? Have a person with a facial burn sit up.
? Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
In case of burns:
? Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.
? DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.
? DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.
? Quickly cover wound with dressing or dean doth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.
? For large burns, sheets, towel3 or pillow 3lips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.
? DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under 3ny drcumst3nces.
? Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.
? Akoholisnottobegrvenunder3nyarcuriistances.
? Reassure.

? Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.
? Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel n advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient
? If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
? Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
? Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: If this product comes in contact with eyes:

? Wash out immediately with water.
?If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
?Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled
personnel.
First-aid Measures After Ingestion: ? Immediately give a glass of wafer.
? First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information

Centre or a doctor.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Symptoms/Injuries: See Section 11
Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:
Chronic Symptoms:

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media
Suitable Extinguishing Media: Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.

Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture
Fire Hazard: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
Explosion Hazard: ? Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
? Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
? Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely it ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
Combustion products include; carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (Nox) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Nylon fines in air possess electrostatic properties which assist sparkingn small fires flame retardant grades of nylon should cease flaming once source of ignition is removedin large fires burning will be sustained if sufficient oxygen is available. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of ammonia, nitrogen oxides (Nox), minor amounts of hydrogen cyanide and in case of flame retardant grades, halogenated gases. CARE: Contaminated of heated/molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.
Reactivity:

5.3. Advice for Firefighters
Precautionary Measures Fire:
Firefighting Instructions: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Protection During Firefighting:

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures
General Measures: Minor Spills: ? Clean up all spills immediately.
? Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
? Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
? Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Major Spills:
Moderate hazard.
? CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
? Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
? Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel
Protective Equipment:
Emergency Procedures:

6.1.2. For Emergency Responders
Protective Equipment:
Emergency Procedures:

6.2. Environmental Precautions

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up
For Containment:
Methods for Cleaning Up:

6.4. Reference to Other Sections
See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling
Additional Hazards When Processed:
The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.)
It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns.
Fumes or vapours emitted from hot melted materials, during converting operations, nay condense on overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate may contain substances which are irritating or toxic. Avoid contact of that material with the skin.
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
Establish good housekeeping practices.
Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
Hygiene Measures:

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures:

Storage Conditions:

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls	For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!! Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well- designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and

	ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment.
Personal Protective Equipment Materials for Protective Clothing	
Hand Protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. ?When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves. ?Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials. ? Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. ? Polychloroprene. ? Nitrile rubber. ? Butyl rubber.
Eye Protection	? Safety glasses with side shields. ? Chemical goggles. ? Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Skin and Body Protection	See Hand protection below. Other protection: ? When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. ? Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure. ? CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating. ? Overalls. ? P.V.C. apron. ? Barrier cream.
Respiratory Protection	Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent).
Thermal Hazard Protection	

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Metal silver + various colors NY
Odor	Not Available
Odor Threshold	Not Available
pH	Not Available
Relative Evaporation Rate (butyl acetate=1)	Not Available
Melting Point	Not Available
Freezing Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	Not Available
Flash Point	Not Available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not Available
Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Available
Vapor Pressure	Not Available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	Not Available
Relative Density	Not Available
Specific Gravity	

Solubility	Not Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available
Lower Flammable Limit	Not Available
Upper Flammable Limit	Not Available

9.2. Other Information

VOC g/L: Not Available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

See section 7

10.2 Chemical Stability

?Unstable in the presence of incompatible.
? materials. Product is considered stable.
? Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

See section 7.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

See section 7.

10.5 Incompatible Materials

Nylon, nitrosated with dinitrogen trioxide and stored cold, exploded on warming to ambient temperature. The N-nitroso-nylon is similar structuraly to N-nitroso-N-alkylamides, some of which are thermally unstable. Nylon components should be excluded from contact with nitrosatng agents.
BRETHERICK L: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

? Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Data not available to make classification.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Data not available to make classification.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Data not available to make classification.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Data not available to make classification.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Data not available to make classification.

Carcinogenicity: Data not available to make classification.

Reproductive Toxicity: Data not available to make classification.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Data not available to make classification.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Data not available to make classification.

Aspiration Hazard: Data not available to make classification.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure.

CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be Kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this

material. Entry into the blood stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Chronic Symptoms: Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Workers exposed to nylon dusts for 20 years have, on occasion, shown respiratory tract lesions, including sarcoid-like lung granulomas. Occupational exposure to nylon dusts may result in pathologic lung changes.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

12.2. Persistence and Degradability
Ingredient

Persistence: Water/Soil
Persistence: Air

No Data available for all ingredients
No Data available for all ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Phosphorous	HIGH (BCF = 2310000)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Ingredient	Mobility
No Data available for all ingredients	

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: ?Recycle wherever possible.
?Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
?Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
?Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Additional Information:

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name |NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS.
Hazard Class |<PICTOGRAM PHRASE>
Identification Number|
Label Codes |
ERG Number |

14.2 In Accordance with IMDG
Proper Shipping Name |NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS.
Hazard Class |
Identification Number|
Label Codes |<PICTOGRAM PHRASE>
ntification Of The |
Substance/m |
EmS-No. (Fire) |
EmS-No. (Spillage) |

14.3 In Accordance with IATA
Proper Shipping Name |NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS.
Identification Number|<PICTOGRAM PHRASE>
Hazard Class |
Label Codes |
ntification Of The |
Substance/m |
ERG Code (IATA) |

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations
US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)
Name Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)
Reportable Quantity in kg
Copper 5000
2270
Lead 10
4.54
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes |Immediate (acute) health hazard

|NO
|Delayed (chronic) health hazard
|NO
|Fire hazard
|NO
|Pressure hazard
|NO
|Reactivity hazard
|NO
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |

15.2 US State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects to other reproductive harm.

US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE: Lead and lead compounds Lead Listed.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision date |May 30, 2016
Other Information |The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

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