SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: LaserForm® Maraging steel
Product type: Solid. [Metallic powder.]

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses
For use with 3D Systems DMP (Direct Metal Printing) equipment.

Uses advised against
Any other uses.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the data sheet

3D Systems, Inc.
333 Three D Systems Circle
Rock Hill, South Carolina U.S.A.
Phone: 803.326.3900 or Toll-free Phone: 800.793.3669
e-mail: moreinfo@3dsystems.com

3D Systems Europe Ltd.
Mark House, Mark Road Hemel Hempstead
United Kingdom Phone: +44 144-2282600
e-mail: moreinfo@3dsystems.com

3D Systems / Australia
5 Lynch Street Hawthorn, VIC 3122
+1 03 9819-4422 e-mail: moreinfo@3dsystems.com

3D Systems Japan K.K.
Ebisu Garden Place Tower 27F
4-20-3, Ebisu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 50-6027 Japan
Telephone No. +81-3-5798-2500 e-mail: moreinfo@3dsystems.com

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5 Lynch Street Hawthorn, VIC 3122
+1 03 9819-4422 e-mail: moreinfo@3dsystems.com

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4-20-3, Ebisu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 50-6027 Japan
Telephone No. +81-3-5798-2500 e-mail: moreinfo@3dsystems.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

USA
Chemical Emergency: 800.424.9300 – Chemtrec

Europe
Emergency: 1 703.527.3887 – Chemtrec

Australia
Chemical Emergency: +(61) 29037.2994 – Aus Chemtrec

Japan
Chemical Emergency: +(81)-345209637 – Chemtrec

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Product definition: Mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Hazard Class Category Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Statement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resp. Sens.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Sens</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H317</td>
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<td>Carc.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H351</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repr.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H361f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ingredients of unknown toxicity: Not applicable
Ingredients of unknown ecotoxicity: Not applicable

2.1.2 Additional Information

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see SECTION 16.

2.2 Label Elements

Hazard pictograms:
Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H334 : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H361f : Suspected of damaging fertility.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:
P201 : Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 : Do not breathe dust.
P273 : Avoid release to the environment
P280 : Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection or face protection.
P314 : Get medical attention if you feel unwell
P342+P311 : If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or physician.
P405 : Store locked up

2.3 Other Hazards which do not result in classification
None known

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance/mixture:</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical name</td>
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<td>Iron</td>
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<td>Nickel</td>
<td>7440-02-0 231-111-4 10-30</td>
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<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>7440-48-4 7-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>7439-98-7 231-107-2 3-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium</td>
<td>7440-32-6 231-142-3 0.5-1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

See section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

There are no additional ingredients present which within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment, are PBTs or vPvBs or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.
SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- **Following eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

- **Following inhalation:** Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.

- **Following skin contact:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

- **Following ingestion:** Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

- **Protection of the first aider:** No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Potential acute health effects**

- **Eye contact:** Moderately irritating to eyes.

- **Inhalation:** Exposure to high concentrations may result in health complaints. Irritating to respiratory system. Exposure may result in depressed respiration, coughing, nausea and sore throat. Prolonged or repeated exposure to large amounts may cause damage to lungs (lung edema). May cause sensitization by inhalation (fever, pain). For oversensitive people even exposure to very small amounts causes allergic reactions.

- **Skin Contact:** Exposure to high concentrations may result in health complaints. Prolonged or repeated exposure may be irritating (redness, pain). May cause sensitization by skin contact (sweating, fever, pain). For oversensitive people even exposure to very small amounts causes allergic reactions.

- **Ingestion:** Prolonged or repeated exposure may be irritating to mouth, throat and esophagus (sore throat, nausea).

**Over-exposure signs/symptoms**

- **Eye contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering and redness.

- **Inhalation:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing, wheezing and breathing difficulties, asthma, reduced fetal weight, an increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

- **Skin contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: Irritation, redness, reduced fetal weight, increase in foetal deaths, skeletal malformations

- **Ingestion:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations

**Long term exposure**

- Potential immediate effects : Not available.

- Potential delayed effects : Not available.

4.3 Indications of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- **Notes to physician:** Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

- **Specific treatment:** No specific treatment.
SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media:
- Suitable extinguishing media: Use approved type D extinguisher or smother with dry sand, dry clay or dry ground limestone.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water nor high volume water jets. Do not use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂) or Halon.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
- Hazards from the substance or mixture: This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: metal oxide/oxides

5.3 Advise for firefighters:
- Special protective actions for firefighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters: Firefighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for firefighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
- For non-emergency personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders: if specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in “For non-emergency personnel”.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, or soil). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Wear appropriate protective equipment and antistatic clothing.
- For containment: Use non-sparking antistatic tools and containers. Do not use compressed air and avoid dust generation.
- For cleaning up small spillage: Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- For cleaning up large spillage: Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

6.4 Reference to other sections
- See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
- See section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- See section 13 for additional waste treatment information
SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures:
- **Personel protection**
  Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use.

- **Measures to prevent fire**
  Avoid the formation of dust. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

- **Measures to protect the environment**
  Avoid release to the environment. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container for other purposes than storing this material.

Advice on general occupational hygiene
Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed before re-use. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities
Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
- **Recommendations:** Not available.
- **Industrial sector specific Solutions** Not available.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

**Occupational exposure limits**

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<th></th>
<th>Titanium</th>
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<td><strong>Polish Rozporzadzenie Ministra Pracy i Polityki Spolecznej (Dz.U. 2014 poz. 817) (Polska, 6/2014).</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDSCh: 30 mg/m³, (w przeliczeniu na Ti) 15 minuty.</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Czech MZCR PEL/NPK-P (Česká republika, 1/2013).</strong></td>
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<td>PEL: 10 mg/m³ 8 hodin. Skupenství: prach</td>
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SDS • LaserForm® Maraging Steel (A) • 15-0166-512-00-B • ENGLISH (UK) • GHS
### Cobalt

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<th>Form</th>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
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<td>Stof en rook</td>
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<td>Poussières et fumées.</td>
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<td>German</td>
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<td>Rauch und Stäube.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>MZCR PEL/NPK-P (Česká republika, 1/2013).</td>
<td>Senzibilizátor kůže. NPK-P: 0.1 mg/m³, (jako Co) 15 minuty. PEL: 0.05 mg/m³, (jako Co) 8 hodin.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>Arbejdstilsynet (Danmark, 10/2012).</td>
<td>Carcinogen. GV: 0.01 mg/m³ 8 timer. Form: pulver, støv, røg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish</td>
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<td>Carcinogen. GV: 0.02 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>GKV_MAK (Österreich, 12/2011). MAK - Kurzzeitwerte: 20 mg/m³, (als Mo berechnet), 2 mal pro Schicht, 60 Minuten. Form: einatembare Fraktion</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>MZCR PEL/NPK-P (Česká republika, 1/2013).</td>
<td>NPK-P: 25 mg/m³ 15 minuty. PEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hodin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Finish</td>
<td>Työterveyslaitos, Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriö (Suomi, 3/2014)</td>
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<td>Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Polityki Społecznej (Dz.U. 2014 poz. 817) (Polska, 6/2014).</td>
<td>NDSCh: 10 mg/m³, (w przeliczeniu na Mo) 15 minuty. NDS: 4 mg/m³, (w przeliczeniu na Mo) 8 godzin.</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>VLE-MP: 10 mg/m³ 8 horas. Formulário: fracción inalável VLE-MP: 3 mg/m³ 8 horas. Formulário: fracción respirável</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>INSHT (España, 1/2014).</td>
<td>VLA-ED: 10 mg/m³ 8 horas. Forma: fracción inhalable VLA-ED: 3 mg/m³ 8 horas. Forma: fracción respirable</td>
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<td>AFS 2011:18 (Sverige, 12/2011).</td>
<td>NGV: 5 mg/m³, (som Mo) 8 timmar. Form: respirabelt damm NGV: 10 mg/m³, (som Mo) 8 timmar. Form: total damm</td>
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<td>French</td>
<td>SUVA (Suisse, 1/2014).</td>
<td>VMÉ: 10 mg/m³, (exprimé en Mo) 8 heures. Forme: Poussières inhalables (poussières totales)</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>MAK-Wert: 10 mg/m³, (als Mo berechnet) 8 Stunden. Form: Einatembarer Staub (Gesamtstaub)</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>SUVA (Svizzera, 1/2014).</td>
<td>TWA: 10 mg/m³, (calculated as Mo) 8 ore. Forma: Frazione inalabile</td>
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</table>

### Molybdenum

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>MAK - Kurzzeitwerte: 20 mg/m³, (als Mo berechnet), 2 mal pro Schicht, 60 Minuten. Form: einatembare Fraktion</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PEL: 0.5 mg/m³ 8 hodin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>Arbejdstilsynet (Danmark, 10/2012). Carcinogen.</td>
<td>Gennemsnitværdier: 0.05 mg/m³, (beregnet som Ni) 8 timer. Form: pulver og støv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Finish</td>
<td>Työterveyslaitos, Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriö (Suomi, 3/2014)</td>
<td>HTP-arvot 8 h: 0.01 mg/m³, (laskettuna Ni:nä) 8 tuntia. Olomuoto: alveolijae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Ministère du travail (France, 7/2012).</td>
<td>VME: 1 mg/m³, (en Ni) 8 heures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>25/2000. (IX. 30.) EüM-SzCsM együttes rendelet (Magyarország, 12/2011). A bőrrel érintkezésbe kerülve érzékenységet okoz.</td>
<td>MK: 0.1 mg/m³, (Ni re számítva)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>FOR-2011-12-06-1358 (Norge, 1/2013). Hudirriterende. Kreftfremkallende. Reproduktiv gift.</td>
<td>Gjennomsnittsverdi: 0.05 mg/m³, (beregnet som Ni) 8 timer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>Rozporzadzenie Ministra Pracy i Polityki Społecznej (Dz.U. 2014 poz. 817) (Polska, 6/2014).</td>
<td>NDS: 0.25 mg/m³, (w przeliczeniu na Ni) 8 godzin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portugese</td>
<td>Instituto Português da Qualidade (Portugal, 11/2014).</td>
<td>VLE-MP: 1.5 mg/m³ 8 horas. Formulário: fraccção inalável</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>INSHT (España, 1/2014). Sensibilizante por contacto con la piel.</td>
<td>VLA-ED: 1 mg/m³ 8 horas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>AFS 2011:18 (Sverige, 12/2011). Orsakar hudallergi.</td>
<td>NGV: 0.5 mg/m³ 8 timmar. Form: total damm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>SUVA (Suisse, 1/2014). Sensibilisant cutané.</td>
<td>VME: 0.5 mg/m³ 8 heures. Forme: Poussières inhalables (poussières totales)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>German</td>
<td>SUVA (Schweiz, 1/2014). Hautsensibilisator.</td>
<td>MAK-Wert: 0.5 mg/m³ 8 Stunden. Form: Einatembarer Staub (Gesamtstaub)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>SUVA (Svizzera, 1/2014). Sensibilizzatore cutaneo.</td>
<td>TWA: 0.5 mg/m³ 8 ore. Forma: Frazione inalabile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). Absorbed through skin.</td>
<td>TWA: 0.5 mg/m³, (as Ni) 8 hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information on Monitoring procedures
If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

- Derived effect levels: No DELs available
- Predicted effect concentrations: No PECs available

8.2 Exposure controls
8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls
Technical measures to prevent exposure
Ensure adequate ventilation to maintain exposures below occupational limits. Whenever possible the use of local exhaust explosion proof ventilation or other engineering controls is the preferred method of controlling exposure to airborne dust and fume to meet established occupational exposure limits. Do not blow dust off clothing or skin with compressed air.

8.2.2 Personel Protection equipment
8.2.2.1 Hygiene measures
Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

8.2.2.2 Eye and face protection
Safety glasses or goggles are recommended when handling this material.

8.2.2.3 Skin protection
Hand Protection
Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Rubber or other appropriate gloves should be worn to minimize contact. For hygienic reasons rubber gloves should not be worn for more than 2 hours.

Other skin protection
Use long sleeved antistatic garments and closed, antistatic safety shoes. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

8.2.2.4 Respiratory protection
Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

8.2.2 Environmental exposure control
Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance
- Physical state: Solid. [Metallic Powder.]
- Colour: Grey.
- Odour: Odourless.
- Odour threshold: Not available
- pH: Not available
- Melting point/freezing point: 1370 - 1455°C
- Initial boiling point and boiling range: Not available
- Flash point: [Product does not sustain combustion.]
- Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and shocks and mechanical impacts.

Explosive properties: Not applicable

20 Liter Screening Test [ASTM E 1226]: Not explosive.
Minimum Ignition Temperature of a Dust Cloud (MAIT) [ASTM E1491]: >1000°C
Percent Combustible Material (PCM) [OSHA NEP Test #3]: The sample oxidized. No values could be determined.

Flammability - Burning rate test [UN - Transport of dangerous goods Test - N.1]: No ignition

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.

Oxidising properties: Not expected based on chemical composition.

Decomposition temperature: Not available.

Viscosity: Not available.

Evaporation rate: Not available.

Vapour pressure: Not available.

Vapour density: Not available.

Relative density: Not available.

Solubility(ies): Not available.

Solubility in water (g/l): Not available.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not available.

9.2 Other information

No additional information.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions and under recommended storage conditions.

10.2 Reactivity
No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Avoid contact with combustible materials, acids, oxidising agents, halogenated hydrocarbons.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
- Conclusion/Summary: Not available

Acute Toxicity estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>ATE Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (dusts and mists)</td>
<td>15 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion/Summary: Not available
Irritation/Corrosion
Conclusion/Summary: May be irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system

Sensitisation
Conclusion/Summary: Not available

Mutagenicity
Conclusion/Summary: Not available

Carcinogenicity
Conclusion/Summary: Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Reproductive toxicity
Conclusion/Summary: Not available

Teratogenicity
Conclusion/Summary: Not available

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
Conclusion/Summary: Not available

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target Organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aspiration hazard
Conclusion/Summary: Not available

11.2 Information on the likely routes of exposure
Routes of entry anticipated: oral, dermal, inhalation

11.3 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Adverse symptoms may include the following

Eye contact: pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation: respiratory tract irritation
coughing
wheezing and breathing difficulties
asthma
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Skin contact: irritation
redness
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Ingestion: reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

11.4 Delayed and immediate after short- and long-term exposure
11.4.1 Short term exposure
Potential immediate effects: Not available
Potential delayed effects: Not available

11.4.2 Long term exposure
Potential immediate effects: Not available
Potential delayed effects: Not available

11.5 Potential acute and chronic health effects
11.5.1 Potential acute health effects
Eye contact: Moderately irritating to eyes.
Inhalation: Exposure to high concentrations may result in health complaints. Irritating to respiratory system. Exposure may result in depressed respiration, coughing, nausea and sore throat. Prolonged or repeated exposure to large amounts may cause damage to lungs (lung edema). May cause sensitization by inhalation (fever, pain).
For oversensitive people even exposure to very small amounts causes allergic reactions.

Skin contact: Exposure to high concentrations may result in health complaints. Prolonged or repeated exposure may be irritating (redness, pain). May cause sensitization by skin contact (sweating, fever, pain). In oversensitive people even exposure to very small amounts causes allergic reactions.

Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated exposure may be irritating to mouth, throat and esophagus (sore throat, nausea).

11.5.2 Potential chronic health effects
Conclusion/Summary: Not available
General: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity: Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards
Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards
Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards
Fertility effects: Suspected of damaging fertility

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cobalt</td>
<td>Acute LC50 4400 µg/l</td>
<td>Daphnia – Daphnia magna</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 3.4 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish – Pimephales promelas</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Conclusion/Summary: Not available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP&lt;sub&gt;ow&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15600</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.4 Mobility in soil

| Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc) | Not available |
| Mobility                              | Not available |

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| PBT                          | Not applicable |
| vPvB                         | Not applicable |

12.6 Other adverse effects
No known significant effects or critical hazards

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

13.1.1 Product

Methods of disposal

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Hazardous waste

The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.
13.1.2 Packaging
Methods of disposal
Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

13.2 Special precautions
This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14. Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ADR/RID</th>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.1 UN number</td>
<td>UN3077</td>
<td>UN3077</td>
<td>UN3077</td>
<td>UN3077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2 UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Cobalt)</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Cobalt)</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Cobalt). Marine pollutant (Cobalt)</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Cobalt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4 Packaging group</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.5 Environmental hazards</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.6 Special precautions for user</td>
<td>Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in event of an accident or spillage.</td>
<td>Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in event of an accident or spillage.</td>
<td>Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in event of an accident or spillage.</td>
<td>Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in event of an accident or spillage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information</td>
<td>This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.</td>
<td>This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.</td>
<td>This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.</td>
<td>This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Tunnel code (E)</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Subject to IMDG Code 37-14 Chapter 2.10.2.7</td>
<td>Remarks Subject to IATA Special Provision A 197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)
Annex XIV – List of substances subject to authorisation - Substances of very high concern
None of the components are listed

Annex XVII – Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
Restricted to professional users
Additional information
Cobalt: Group 2B carcinogen (possible for humans) by IARC.
Inhalable cobalt metal: Carcinogen Category 3 (limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect) by TRGS 905 (Germany).

Other EU regulations
Europe inventory : All components listed are exempted.
Black List Chemicals : Not listed
Priority list Chemicals : Listed
Integrated pollution prevention and control list (IPPC) – Air : Listed
Integrated pollution prevention and control list (IPPC) – Water : Listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not Listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not Listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not Listed

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment
This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION
Abbreviations and acronyms
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008]
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
RRN = REACH Registration Number

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2, H319</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resp. Sens. 1, H334</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Sens. 1, H317</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carc. 2, H351</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 2, H361f</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 1, H372</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1, H400</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 2, H411</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full text of abbreviated H statements
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.
H334 : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H350i : May cause cancer if inhaled.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.
H361f : Suspected of damaging fertility.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411  : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412  : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]
- Acute Tox. 4, H332  ACUTE TOXICITY: INHALATION - Category 4
- Aquatic Acute 1, H400  ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
- Aquatic Chronic 1, H410  LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
- Aquatic Chronic 2, H411  LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
- Aquatic Chronic 3, H412  LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
- Carc. 1, H350i  CARCINOGENICITY: INHALATION - Category 1
- Carc. 2, H351  CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
- Eye Irrit. 2, H319  SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
- Repr. 2, H361f  TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION [Fertility] - Category 2
- Resp. Sens. 1, H334  RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION - Category 1
- Skin Sens. 1, H317  SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
- STOT RE 1, H372  SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1

SDS information
- Creation date  : October 12th, 2017
- Revision      : 00-B
- Revision date : March 03th, 2018
- Revision changes : Addition of H sentence (H400), explosion/flammability test results and Seveso directive.

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