COMPILE REPORT OF MSDS

No: SZ100700347A-(E) **Report Date:2010/07/28**

Applicant : SUZHOU CYPRUS ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Address : Room 610, Building 1, No.75, ShiShan Road, High-tech Zone, Suzhou.

The following sample was submitted and identified by/on behalf of the applicant as:

Product Name : Vacuum Tweezers

Receiving Date : Jul. 23, 2010

Compiling Period : Jul. 23, 2010- Jul. 28, 2010

Compile Requested : MSDS report of products

Compile Results : Please refer to appurtenance page1-8

Signed for and on behalf of UTS

Jeffery Chou, General Manager

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MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet)

1 Identification of the substance / Preparation and of the company

PRODUCT NAME	**: Vacuum Tweezers**
MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER	**: SUZHOU CYPRUS ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**
ADDRESS	**: Room 610, Building 1, No.75, ShiShan Road, High-tech Zone, Suzhou.**
TEL	**: ---**
FAX	**: ---**
E-MAIL	**: ---**

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Eye Irritation Category 2B

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by UTS(United Testing Services) using GHS criteria:

H320

Causes eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

3 Composition / Information on ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Weight in Percent (%)	EC No.	备注
silica gel	112926-00-8	79	231-545-4	---
carbon black	1333-86-4	20	---	---

4 First aid measures

SWALLOWED

• Immediately give a glass of water .

• First aid is not generally required . If in doubt , contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor .

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

• Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

• Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

• If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

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

• Seek medical attention in event of irritation .

INHALED

• 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-valvemask device , or pocket mask as trained . Perform CPR if necessary.
• Transport to hospital , or doctor .

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically .

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

• There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
• Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only .
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
• Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
• Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
• Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
• If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
• Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

• Non combustible.
• Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

6 Accidental release measures

MINOR SPILLS

• Remove all ignition sources.
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
• Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
• Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust .
• Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

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.

• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
• Recover product wherever possible.
• IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
• ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
• If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

• 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.
• DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
• DO NOT allow material to contact humans , exposed food or food utensils.
• Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
• When handling , DO NOT eat , drink or smoke.
• Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
• Avoid physical damage to containers.
• Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
• Work clothes should be laundered separately . Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
• Use good occupational work practice .
• Observe manufacturer’s storing and handling recommendations.
• Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

• Polyethylene or polypropylene container .
• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Silicas :
• react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
• react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
• reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride , and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
• may react With fluorine , chlorates
• are incompatible with strong oxidisers , manganese trioxide , chlorine trioxide , strong alkalis , metal oxides , concentrated orthophosphoric acid , vinyl acetate
• may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.
• Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
• These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers . They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels-contact with these materials , following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature , is often violent and may produce ignition.
• The state of subdivision may affect the results.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

• Store in original containers.
• Keep containers securely sealed.
• Store in a cool , dry , well-ventilated area .
• Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers .
• Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks .
• Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations .

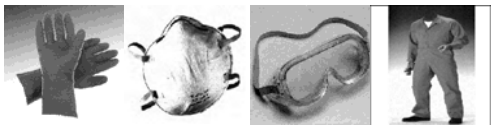
+	+	+	+	X	+

+: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
X: Must not be stored together

8 Exposure controls / personal protection

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

• 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
• frequency and duration of contact,
• chemical resistance of glove material,
• glove thickness and
• dexterity,
are important in the selection of gloves.
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
• fluorocaoutchouc
• polyvinyl chloride
Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit .

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Sinks in water.
Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not applicable
Solubility in water (g/L): Not available.
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Nil.
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Applicable
State: Divided solid Viscosity: Not Applicable

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.

EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

SKIN

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.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles. Overexposure to respirable dust may produce wheezing, coughing and breathing difficulties leading to or symptomatic of impaired respiratory function.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

The synthetic, amorphous silicas are believed to represent a very greatly reduced silicosis hazard compared to crystalline silicas and are considered to be nuisance dusts.

When heated to high temperature and a long time, amorphous silica can produce crystalline silica on cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling pulmonary fibrosis that may take years to develop. Discrepancies between various studies showing that fibrosis associated with chronic exposure to amorphous silica and those that do not may be explained by assuming that diatomaceous earth (a non-synthetic silica commonly used in industry) is either weakly fibrogenic or nonfibrogenic and that fibrosis is due to contamination by crystalline silica content.

Silica gel is an amorphous silica and contains no crystalline material. The best medical and technical information indicates no history or probability of silicosis following exposure to silica gel.

Some drying effects on skin and mucous membranes may be experienced.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS-Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances .

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Intravenous (Mouse) LD: 234 mg/kg	Eye (Rabbit) : 8.3 mg/48hr

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country , state and / or territory . Each user must refer to laws operating in their area . In some areas , certain wastes must be tracked .
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common-the user should investigate :
• Reduction ,
• Reuse
• Recycling
• Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused , or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use . Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type . Note that properties of a material may change in use , and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal .
• In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
• Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
• Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
• Consult State Land Waste Management Authority fordisposal.
• Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
Recycle containers if possible , or dispose of in an authorised landfill .

14 TRANSPORT INFORATION

No data

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

16 OTHER INFORMATION

The (M)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.

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the UTS(United Testing Services) Classification committee using available literature references.

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Sample Photo