

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier used on Label: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil

1(b) Other means of identification: SSAB - 001

1(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Structural steel for sustainable & lightweight solutions, Wear plate for maximum payload & longer service life, Cold rolled steel for lightweight & safe components, Structural steel for heavy & demanding applications, Pre-painted steel for sustainable & durable buildings, Protection plate for the safety of life & property, Ready-to-use engineering & tool steel for saving time to market.”

1(d) Name, address, and telephone number:

SSAB Americas Phone: (251) 662-4400 (8:00 am to 5:00 pm)
11 N. Water Street
Suite 17000
Mobile, AL 36602

1(e) Emergency Phone Number: (563) 381-5311 (after 5:00pm, weekends, holidays)

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the chemical: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil is considered an article under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and is not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008). However, **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** are not exempt as an article under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) due to its downstream use, thus this product is considered a mixture and a hazardous material. Therefore, the categories of Health Hazards as defined in “GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3” United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

2(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbols and precautionary statement(s):

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity - 2 Reproductive Toxicity - 2 Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	DANGER	Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.
	Acute Toxicity-Oral - 4 Skin Sensitization - 1 STOT Single Exposure - 3		Harmful if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Harmful in contact with skin. May cause respiratory irritation.
NA	Eye Irritation - 2B		Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist / vapor / spray. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.	Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

2(c) Hazards not otherwise classified: None Known

2(d) Unknown acute toxicity statement (mixture): None Known

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingrédients

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight *
Iron	7439-89-6	231-096-4	99.8
Chromium	7440-47-3	231-157-5	3
Manganese	7439-96-5	231-105-1	2.2

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingrédients (continued)

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration (continued):

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight *
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	2.0
Carbon	7440-44-0	231-153-3	1
Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6	1
Silicon	7440-21-3	231-130-8	1
Molybdenum	7439-9877	231-107-2	1

EC - European Community

CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

• All commercial steel products contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those specified. These small quantities frequently referred to as “trace” or “residual” elements generally originate in the raw materials used and vary in concentration by weight, and may include: aluminum, titanium, vanadium, niobium, tin, sulfur, boron, and phosphorus.

* Element weight percentage shown represent concentrations possible over all product ranges. These do not represent actual steel specification limits for any SSAB steel grade produced.

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of necessary measures:

- **Inhalation: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Eye Contact: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), 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. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Skin Contact:** If on skin: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Ingestion: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):

- **Inhalation: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Eye: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Skin: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Ingestion: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.) individual components may illicit an acute or chronic health effect. Refer to Section 11-Toxicological Information.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Not Applicable for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards arising from the chemical: Not Applicable for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke, fume and vapor may be emitted.

5(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Self-contained NIOSH approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke from fire are present. Heat and flames cause emittance of acrid smoke and fumes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Firefighters should wear full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing with thermal protection. Direct water stream will scatter and spread flames and, therefore, should not be used.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Not applicable to steel in solid state. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust. Fine, dry material should be removed by vacuuming or wet sweeping methods to prevent spreading of dust. Avoid using compressed air. Do not release into sewers or waterways. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

6(b) Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for safe handling: Not Applicable for Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil as sold/shipped, however further processing (welding, burning, grinding, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products.

7(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard, nor would any of the following exposure data apply. However, operations such as burning, welding (high temperature), sawing, brazing, machining, grinding, etc. may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Iron	10 mg/m ³ (iron oxide fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide, respirable fraction ⁵)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide dust and fume)	2,500 mg/m ³ (as Fe)
Chromium	0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr II & III, inorganic compounds) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as Cr, metal) 0.005 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water soluble & insoluble) "AL" 0.0025 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water soluble & insoluble)	0.003 mg/m ³ (as Cr III, inorganic compounds, inhalable fraction ⁶) "DSEN & RSEN" "water-soluble" compounds only 0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr, metal, inhalable fraction) 0.0002 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water insoluble & insoluble) "STEL" 0.0005 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water insoluble & insoluble)	0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr II & III, inorganic compounds & metal) 0.0002 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water insoluble & insoluble)	250 mg/m ³ (as Cr II & metal) 25 mg/m ³ (as Cr III) 15 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, Ca)
Manganese	"C" 5.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn)	0.02 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn, respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn, inhalable fraction)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn) "STEL" 3.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn)	500 mg/m ³ (as Mn)
Nickel	1.0 mg/m ³ (metal, insoluble & soluble compounds, as Ni)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal, as Ni, as inhalable fraction) 0.2 mg/m ³ (insoluble compounds, as Ni, inhalable fraction, inorganic only) 0.1 mg/m ³ (soluble compounds, as Ni, inhalable fraction, inorganic only)	0.015 mg/m ³ (metal & insoluble and soluble compounds, as Ni)	10 mg/m ³ (as Ni)
Carbon	15 mg/m ³ (as total dust, PNOR ⁷) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction, PNOS ⁸) 3.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOS)	NE	NE
Copper	0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume, Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	0.2 mg/m ³ (as fume) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume, Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	100 mg Cu/m ³
Silicon	15 mg/m ³ (total dust, PNOR) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable dust)	NE
Molybdenum	15 mg/m ³ (as total dust, PNOR) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ (as Mo insoluble compounds, inhalable fraction) 3.0 mg/m ³ (as Mo insoluble compounds, respirable fraction) 0.5 mg/m ³ (as Mo soluble compounds, respirable fraction)	NE	NE

NE - None Established

1. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (C) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Peak is defined as the acceptable maximum peak for a maximum duration above the ceiling concentration for an eight-hour shift. A skin notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period of time (15 minutes) for only four times throughout the day with at least one hour between exposures. A "skin" notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. DSEN - May cause dermal sensitization. This notation is used to indicate the potential for dermal sensitization resulting from the interaction of an absorbed agent and ultraviolet light (i.e. photosensitization). RSEN - May cause respiratory sensitization.
3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL)- Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
4. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994. Ca is designated as carcinogen.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (continued)

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) (continued):

5. Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in ACGIH 2018 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] Appendix D, paragraph C.
6. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2018 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.
7. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5.0 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.
8. PNOS (Particulates Not Otherwise Specified). Particulates identified under the PNOS heading are "nuisance dusts" containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust is necessary for use in enclosed or confined spaces. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

8(c) Individual Protection Measures:

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- **Eyes:** Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely. Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.
- **Skin:** Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Solid, Black Gray

9(b) Odor: Odorless

9(c) Odor Threshold: NA

9(d) pH: NA

9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: 1530°C (2786°F)

9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: 2900°C (5252°F)

9(g) Flash Point: NA

9(h) Evaporation Rate: NA

9(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable, non-combustible

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA

9(k) Vapor Pressure: NA

9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA

9(m) Relative Density: 7.86

9(n) Solubility(ies): Water Insoluble

9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: ND

9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: NA

9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND

9(r) Viscosity: NA

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10(a) Reactivity: Not Determined (ND) for product in a solid form. Do not use water on molten metal.

10(b) Chemical Stability: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction: None Known



10(d) Conditions to Avoid: Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite

10(e) Incompatible Materials: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.

10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11(a-e) Information on toxicological effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** when further processed using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA and the EU CPL:

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
Acute Toxicity Hazard (covers Categories 1-4)	NA*	4 ^a		Warning	Harmful if swallowed.
Eye Damage/ Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	NA*	2B ^c	No Pictogram	Warning	Causes eye irritation.
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)	NA*	1 ^d		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^e		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer.
Toxic Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^h		Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	NA*	3 ⁱ		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	NA*	1 ^j		Danger	Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

* Not Applicable - Semi-formed steel products are considered articles under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and are not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.

a. No LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil**. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Iron:** Rat LD₅₀ =98.6 g/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ =1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rat LD₅₀ =984 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rabbit LD₅₀ =890 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Guinea Pig LD₅₀ =20 g/kg (TOXNET)
- **Carbon:** LD₅₀ = >10,000 mg/kg (Oral/ Rat)
- **Copper:** Rat LD₅₀ = 481 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 2500 mg/kg (REACH)
- **Manganese:** Rat LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 9000 mg/kg (NLM Toxnet)
- **Silicon:** LD₅₀ = 3160 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Nickel:** LD₅₀ >9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Molybdenum:** May cause skin irritation.

c. No Eye Irritation data available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron and Molybdenum:** Causes eye irritation.
- **Silicon:** Slight eye irritation in rabbit protocol.
- **Nickel:** Slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.

d. No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** May cause allergic skin sensitization

e. No Respiratory Sensitization data available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as a mixture or its components.

f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:

- **Iron:** IUCLID has found some positive and negative findings in vitro.
- **Nickel:** EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Nickel and certain nickel compounds** – IARC-1 (compounds), carcinogen to humans; IARC-2B (elemental & alloys), possibly carcinogenic to humans; ACGIH TLV-A1 (insoluble compounds, as Ni), confirmed human carcinogen; TLV-A5 (elemental), not suspected as a human carcinogen; NTP-K, known to be a carcinogen; NIOSH-Ca, potential occupational carcinogen.
- **Welding Fumes** - IARC-2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans; NIOSH-Ca, potential occupational carcinogen.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

11(a-e) Information on toxicological effects (continued):

h. Carcinogenicity (continued):

- **Chromium (as metal and trivalent chromium compounds)** – IARC-3 (organic & inorganic compounds), unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans; ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen; EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (CBD, cannot be determined).
- **Chromium (hexavalent)** - IARC-1, carcinogen to humans; ACGIH TLV-A1, confirmed human carcinogen; NIOSH-Ca, potential occupational carcinogen; NTP-K, known to be a carcinogen; EPA-A, human carcinogen (by inhalation route of entry), EPA-K, cannot be determined, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.

i. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproductive information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** Effects on fertility.

j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:

- **Iron and Molybdenum:** Irritating to Respiratory tract.

k. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:

- **Copper:** Target organs affected - Skin, eyes liver, kidneys and respiratory tract.
- **Nickel:** Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m³ Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/ m³ Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m³ Lung weights and Alveolar histopathology.
- **Manganese:** Inhalation of metal fumes - Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscle weakness (Whitlock *et al.*, 1966).

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2018, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:

Acute Effects:

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 micrometer and usually between 0.02-0.05 micrometers from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as "metal fume fever". Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted. Freshly formed oxide fumes of manganese and copper have been associated with causing metal fume fever.
- **Eye:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with metal dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of metal dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

Acute Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Iron is harmful if swallowed, causes skin irritation, and causes eye irritation. Contact with iron oxide has been reported to cause skin irritation and serious eye damage. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye, may cause rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.
- **Chromium, chromium oxides and hexavalent chrome:** Hexavalent chrome causes damage to gastrointestinal tract, lung, severe skin burns and eye damage, serious eye damage, skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Inhalation may cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties.
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Manganese and Manganese oxide are harmful if swallowed.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Carbon:** Not Reported/ Not Classified
- **Copper and copper oxides:** Copper may cause allergic skin reaction. Copper oxide is harmful if swallowed, causes skin and eye irritation, and may cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** May be harmful if swallowed.
- **Molybdenum and oxides:** Molybdenum causes skin and eye irritation. Molybdenum oxide is toxic if swallowed, and causes eye irritation

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by IARC.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component (continued):

- **Chromium, chromium oxides and hexavalent chromium:** The health hazards associated with exposure to chromium are dependent upon its oxidation state. The metal form (chromium as it exists in this product) is of very low toxicity. The hexavalent form is very toxic. Repeated or prolonged exposure to hexavalent chromium compounds may cause respiratory irritation, nosebleed, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Industrial exposure to certain forms of hexavalent chromium has been related to an increased incidence of cancer. NTP (The National Toxicology Program) Fourth Annual report on Carcinogens cites "certain Chromium compounds" as human carcinogens. ACGIH has reviewed the toxicity data and concluded that chromium metal is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Hexavalent chromium may cause genetic defects and is suspected of damaging the unborn child. Developmental toxicity in the mouse, suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections. Occupational overexposure (Manganese) is a progressive, disabling neurological syndrome that typically begins with relatively mild symptoms and evolves to include altered gait, fine tremor, and sometimes, psychiatric disturbances. May cause damage to lungs with repeated or prolonged exposure. Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to manganese oxides include: speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. Nickel causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2018 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Nickel is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- **Carbon:** Chronic inhalation may lead to decreased pulmonary function.
- **Copper and copper oxides:** Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of copper can cause metal fume fever. Chronic inhalation of copper dust has caused, in animals, hemolysis of the red blood cells, deposition of hemofuscin in the liver and pancreas, injury to lung cells and gastrointestinal symptoms.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Molybdenum and oxides:** Certain handling operations, such as burning and welding, may generate both insoluble molybdenum compounds (metal and molybdenum dioxide) and soluble molybdenum compounds (molybdenum trioxide). Molybdenum compounds generally exhibit a low order of toxicity with the trioxide the more toxic. However, some reports indicate that the dust of the molybdenum metal, molybdenum dioxide and molybdenum trioxide may cause eye, skin, nose and throat irritation in animals. Also, it has been reported to cause induction of tumors in experimental animals, suspected of causing cancer. Molybdenum oxide is suspected of causing cancer in humans.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product when processed have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- **Iron Oxide:** LC₅₀: >1000 mg/L; Fish 48 h-EC₅₀ > 100 mg/L (Currenta, 2008k); 96 h-LC₀ ≥ 50,000 mg/L Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95 – 97% Fe₂O₃; < 4% SiO₂ and Al₂O₃) (Bayer, 1989a)
- **Hexavalent Chrome:** EU RAR listed as category 1, found acute EC₅₀ and LD₅₀ to algae and invertebrates < 1 mg.
- **Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC₅₀ in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

12(e) Other adverse effects: None Known

Additional Information:

Hazard Category: Not Reported

Signal Word: No Signal Word

Hazard Symbol: No Symbol

Hazard Statement: No Statement

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue (EWC): 16-01-17 (ferrous metals), 12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03-04 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

Please note this information is for Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.



STEEL SHEET, PLATE, SLAB AND COIL

SSAB Code No.: SSAB-001

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Revision: 10/31/2018

Section 14 - Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information:

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172.101 does not regulate Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Shipping Symbols: NA Hazard Class: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA DOT/IMO Label: NA Special Provisions (172.102): NA	Packaging Authorizations a) Exceptions: NA b) Group: NA c) Authorization: NA	Quantity Limitations a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: NA b) Cargo Aircraft Only: NA Vessel Stowage Requirements a) Vessel Stowage: NA b) Other: NA DOT Reportable Quantities: NA
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International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) does not regulate Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil as a hazardous material.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Classification Code: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA ADR Label: NA Special Provisions: NA Limited Quantities: NA	Packaging a) Packing Instructions: NA b) Special Packing Provisions: NA c) Mixed Packing Provisions: NA	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers a) Instructions: NA b) Special Provisions: NA
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International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil as a hazardous material.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Class/Division: NA Hazard Label (s): NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA Excepted Quantities (EQ): NA	Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ) Pkg Inst: NA Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	Cargo Aircraft Only: NA Pkg Inst: NA Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	Special Provisions: NA ERG Code: NA
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Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions

Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package

ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil does not have a TDG classification.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations relating to an SSAB product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

OSHA Regulations: Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EPA Regulations: The product, Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil is not listed as a whole. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components	Regulations
Chromium	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, RCRA, SDWA,
Manganese	CAA, SARA 313, SDWA
Nickel	CAA, CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313
Copper	CWA, SARA 313, SDWA

SARA 311/312 Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Regulations Key:

CAA	Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Secs. 9601 (14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
CWA	Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR Sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (continued)

EPA Regulations (continued):

Section 313 Supplier Notification: The product, **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and 40 CFR part 372:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
7440-47-3	Chromium	3 max
7439-96-5	Manganese	2.2 max
7440-02-0	Nickel	2.0 max
7440-50-8	Copper	1.0 max

State Regulations: The product, **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon
- Environmental Hazards: Copper, Chromium, Manganese, Nickel
- Special Hazardous Substance: Chromium, Nickel

California Prop.
65:



This product can expose you to chemicals including chromium (hexavalent chromium compounds) and nickel (metallic) which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

New Jersey: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Copper, Chromium, Manganese, Nickel

Minnesota: Copper, Chromium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Silicon

Massachusetts: Copper, Chromium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel

Other Regulations:

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): The product, **Steel Sheet, Plate, Slab and Coil** is not listed as a whole. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Iron	Combustible dusts - Category 1*
Copper	Acute oral toxicity – oral – Category 4; Combustible dusts*
Manganese	Reproductive toxicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1; Combustible dusts*
Molybdenum	Combustible dusts*
Nickel	Skin sensitization – Category 1; Carcinogenicity – Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure - Category 1

*This product could belong to the hazard class "Combustible dust", based on various factors related to the combustibility and explosiveness of its dust, including composition, shape and size of the particles.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: AM Health and Safety, Inc.

Revision History:

4/17/10 – Original

06/08/10 – Company update and re-format

12/11/2014 - Reformat to OSHA HAZCOM 2012 SDS

10/31/2018 – Update exposure limits and WHMIS 2015

Expiration Date: 10/31/2021

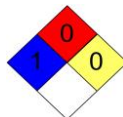
Additional Information:**Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification**

Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

HEALTH= 1, Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated. Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn.

PHYSICAL HAZARD= 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FLAMMABILITY = 0, Materials that will not burn.

INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

Section 16 - Other Information (continued)

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NIF	No Information Found
BEIs	Biological Exposure Indices	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	NTP	National Toxicology Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	ORC	Organization Resources Counselors
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CNS	Central Nervous System	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
GI, GIT	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract	PNOR	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	PNOC	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration	ppm	parts per million
LD50	Median Lethal Dose	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
LD_{Lo}	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans	RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level	SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
LOAEC	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration	SDS	Safety Data Sheet
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mg/m³	milligram per cubic meter of air	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
mppcf	million particles per cubic foot	TWA	Time-weighted Average
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. However, SSAB Americas and AM Health and Safety, Inc. make no warranty as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any of the foregoing or that additional or other measures may not be required under particular conditions.



Safety Data Sheet

Including Wheatland Tube, Atlas Tube, Sharon Tube, Picoma and Western Tube Divisions

Zekelman Industries Corporate Office

227 West Monroe Street
26th Floor
Chicago, IL 60606
Phone: (312) 275-1601

Zekelman Industries Business Units (include):

1. Pipe & Sprinkler – Wheatland, PA; Warren, OH and Chicago, IL
2. DOM – Farrell, PA and Niles, OH
3. HSS & Piling – Chicago, IL; Birmingham, AL; Blytheville, AR; and Harrow, ONT, and Oak Bluff, MB CANADA;
4. Electrical, Fence & Mechanical – Chicago, IL, Cambridge, OH and Long Beach, CA
5. Energy Tubulars – Wheatland, PA; Warren, OH and Niles, OH

Dear Customer:

Enclosed is a Zekelman Industries Safety Data Sheet for the products that you purchase. It is the continuing policy of Zekelman Industries to provide to our customers, health, safety and environmental protection information that is appropriate for handling and utilizing our products.

These Safety Data Sheets contain information that is valuable to your employee health and safety program and may be required to be in your possession by the Federal Hazard Communication Standard or other right-to-know legislation. It is important that your facility hazard communication coordinator, industrial hygiene or safety personnel receives this information so that it can be communicated to those employees having contact with these products.

SDSs for a specific pipe coating (rust preventatives or protective coatings that are applied to products requiring such treatment) are available upon request.

Hazard Communication Programs are of the utmost importance to Zekelman Industries. We believe this information will be very beneficial to your Hazard Communication Program and we welcome any inquiries regarding additional information that you may require.

Contact and Emergency Telephone #:

Mike Ryan
Manager Technical Services
Email: mike.ryan@zekelman.com
Phone: (724) 342-6851 x 1587
Fax: (724) 346-7158



Safety Data Sheet

1. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer:
Zekelman Industries
227 West Monroe Street, 26th Floor
Chicago, IL 60606

Emergency Contact
Mike Ryan
724-342-6851 x 1587
mike.ryan@zekelman.com

Zekelman Industries includes the Wheatland Tube, Atlas Tube, Sharon Tube, Western Tube and Picoma Divisions.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name(s): CBW Pipe, ERW Pipe, Carbon Steel pipe, MLT, Mega-Flow, Mega-Thread, Schedule 10, Schedule 40, WLS, WST, GL, WT-40, WT-30, WT-20, Tubing, Casing, Line Pipe, Hollow Structural Sections (HSS), Pipe Piles, Mechanical Tubing, Conduit, Rigid Metal Conduit (RMC), Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT), Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC)

ASTM Standard(s): A53, A135, A252, A795, A500, A501, A513, A589, A618, A865, A1085, F1043, F1083,
API Standard(s) 5L & 5CT;

UL Standard(s): 6, 6A, 797 & 1242; ANSI Standard(s) C80.1, C80.3, C80.5 & C.80.6

Common Names: Standard Pipe, Schedule 40, SureThread, Fence Pipe, Mechanical Tubing and Pipe, Schedule 10, Plumbing Pipe, Sprinkler Pipe, Water Pipe, Line Pipe, Gas Pipe, Steam Pipe, Extra Heavy Pipe, Schedule 80, Rigid Conduit, RMC, RGC, EMT, Color EMT, IMC, Aluminum Rigid Conduit, Electrical Fittings, Nipples & Couplings, Coupling Stock, Tubing, Casing, Line Pipe, Hollow Structural Sections (HSS), Pipe Piles, DOM

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This formed solid metal product poses little or no immediate health or fire hazard. When product is subjected to welding, burning, melting, sawing, brazing, grinding or other similar processes, potentially hazardous airborne particulate and fumes may be generated. These operations should be performed in well-ventilated areas. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. Iron or steel foreign bodies imbedded in the cornea of the eye will produce rust stains unless removed promptly. If appropriate, respiratory protection and other personal protective equipment should be used.

Primary Entry Routes: Semi-finished Alloy steel products in their usual physical form do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard; however, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, machining and grinding may result in the following effects if exposures exceed recommended limits as listed in Section 2. Steel surfaces may be treated with small amounts of corrosion resistant paints, epoxies, laminates, etc., generally applied at the customer's request. Refer to the coating manufacturer's MSDS for hazards associated with coatings.

Acute Effects:

Inhalation: Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and usually between 0.02-0.05 microns from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as "metal fume fever". Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. After excessive exposures, onset of symptoms present after a few hours and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted. Freshly formed oxide fumes of manganese and copper have been associated with causing metal fume fever. Inhalation of chromium compounds may cause upper respiratory tract irritation. Molybdenum, nickel, and vanadium compounds, especially vanadium pentoxide, are respiratory tract irritants.

Eye: Particles of iron or iron compounds could become imbedded in the eye.

Skin: Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion. Chromium, molybdenum and vanadium compounds, especially vanadium pentoxide, are skin irritants. Exposure to nickel may cause contact and atopic dermatitis and



Safety Data Sheet

allergic sensitization. Repeated or prolonged contact with chemical surface treatments or oil residue may cause skin irritation, dermatitis, ulceration or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals

Ingestion: Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

Chronic Effects: Chronic inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts are associated with the following conditions:

IRON OXIDE: Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by IARC (The International Agency for Research on Cancer).

ALUMINUM: Aluminum dusts/fines are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Aluminum dust is a respiratory and eye irritant.

CARBON: Chronic inhalation of high concentrations to carbon may cause pulmonary disorders.

CHROMIUM: The health hazards associated with exposure to chromium are dependent upon its oxidation state. The metal form (chromium as it exists in this product) is of very low toxicity. The hexavalent form is very toxic. Repeated or prolonged exposure to hexavalent chromium compounds may cause respiratory irritation, nosebleed, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Industrial exposure to certain forms of hexavalent chromium has been related to an increased incidence of cancer. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) Fourth Annual report on Carcinogens cites "certain Chromium compounds" as human carcinogens. ACGIH has reviewed the toxicity data and concluded that chromium metal is not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

COPPER: Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of copper can cause metal fume fever. Chronic inhalation of copper dust has caused, in animals, hemolysis of the red blood cells, deposition of hemofuscin in the liver and pancreas, injury to lung cells and gastrointestinal symptoms.

MANGANESE: Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections.

MOLYBDENUM: Certain handling operations, such as burning and welding, may generate both insoluble molybdenum compounds (metal and molybdenum dioxide) and soluble molybdenum compounds (molybdenum trioxide). Molybdenum compounds generally exhibit a low order of toxicity with the trioxide the more toxic. However, some reports indicate that the dust of the molybdenum metal, molybdenum dioxide and molybdenum trioxide may cause eye, skin, nose and throat irritation in animals.

NICKEL: Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2009 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens.

SILICON: Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.

VANADIUM: Excessive long term or repeated exposures to vanadium compounds, especially the pentoxide, may result in chronic pulmonary changes such as emphysema or bronchitis.

Long-term inhalation exposure to high concentrations (over-exposure) to pneumoconiotic agents may act synergistically with inhalation of oxides, fumes or dusts of this product to cause toxic effects.

Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list steel products as carcinogens. IARC identifies nickel and certain nickel compounds and welding fumes as Group 2B carcinogens that are possibly carcinogenic to humans. ACGIH lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. IARC lists chromium metal and trivalent chromium compounds as Group 3 carcinogens, not classifiable as to their human carcinogenicity. Hexavalent chromium compounds are listed by IARC as Group 1 carcinogens that are carcinogenic to humans. NTP Fourth Annual report on Carcinogens cites "certain Chromium compounds" as human carcinogens. ACGIH has reviewed the toxicity data and concluded that chromium metal is not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Safety Data Sheet

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure.

SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Base Metal, Alloying Elements & Metal Coatings

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Percentage by wt.	OSHA PEL 1	ACGIH TLV 2
Base Metal (Steel):				
Iron	7439-89-6	>95	10 mg/m ³ - Iron oxide fume	5 mg/m ³ - Iron oxide dust and fume
Steel Alloying Elements:				
Aluminum	7429-90-5	< 0.070	15 mg/m ³ - as total dust 5 mg/m ³ - as respirable fraction	10 mg/m ³ - Metal Dust 5 mg/m ³ - Welding fume
Carbon	7440-44-0	< 0.46	15 mg/m ³ - as total dust (PNOR) 3 5 mg/m ³ - as respirable fraction (PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ - as inhalable fraction ⁴ (PNOS) 5 3 mg/m ³ - as respirable fraction ⁶ (PNOS)
Chromium	7440-47-3	< 1.10	1 mg/m ³ - Chromium metal	0.5 mg/m ³ - Chromium metal & Cr III compounds
Copper	7440-50-8	< 0.21	0.1 mg/m ³ - Fume (as Cu) 1 mg/m ³ - Dusts & mists (as Cu)	0.1 mg/m ³ - Fume 1 mg/m ³ - Dusts & mists (as Cu)
Manganese	7439-96-5	< 1.66	5 mg/m ³ (C) - Fume & Mn compounds	0.2 mg/m ³
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	< 0.25	15 mg/m ³ - as total Dust 5 mg/m ³ - as respirable fraction	10 mg/m ³ - Insoluble Compounds 5 mg/m ³ - Soluble Compounds
Nickel	7440-02-0	< 0.10	1 mg/m ³ - Metal & insoluble compounds (as Ni)	1.5 mg/m ³ - Elemental nickel (as Ni) 0.2 mg/m ³ - Insoluble compounds
Silicon	7440-21-3	< 0.35	15 mg/m ³ - as total dust 5 mg/m ³ - as respirable fraction	10 mg/m ³
Vanadium	7440-62-2	< .15	0.5 mg/m ³ - as respirable Dust 0.1 mg/m ³ - Fume	0.05 mg/m ³
Base Metal (Aluminum):				
Aluminum as Metal	7429-90-5	>90	15 mg/m ³ - as total dust 5 mg/m ³ - as respirable fraction	10 mg/m ³ - Metal Dust 5 mg/m ³ - Welding fume
Aluminum Alloying Elements:				
Metallic Coating – (Galvanized Product Only)				
Zinc	1314-13-2	<6.0	5 mg/m ³ - Dust – As Zinc Oxide 15 mg/m ³ - Fume - As Zinc Oxide	5 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³

* Varnish, Paint or Oil coating may be used: Listing of coatings used is available upon request (Addendum 2).

Notes:

- All commercial steel products contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those listed in the attached SDS. These small quantities are frequently referred to as “trace” or “residual” elements that generally originate in the raw materials used. Steel products may contain the following trace or residual elements including typical percentages for the elements identified: boron (≤0.0005 max, typically 0.0001%), calcium (≤ 0.005 max, typically 0.0003%), columbium (≤0.15 max, typically 0.002%), molybdenum (≤0.6 max, typically 0.006%), phosphorous (≤0.1 max, typically 0.01%), sulfur (≤ 0.04 max, typically, 0.007%), tin (≤ .03 max, typically 0.002%), titanium (≤0.15 max,



Safety Data Sheet

typically 0.002%), and vanadium (≤ 0.15 max, typically 0.001%). Other trace elements not frequently identified, may include antimony, arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, lead, and zirconium.

- Percentages are expressed as typical ranges or maximum concentrations of the ingredients for the purpose of communicating the potential hazards of the product. Consult product specifications for specific composition information.
- OSHA (Occupational Health and Safety Administration) PELs (Permissible Exposure Limits) are 8-hour TWA (Time Weighted Average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A ("C") designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted.
- TLV (Threshold Limit Values) established by ACGIH (the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted.
- PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated) - All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.
- Inhalable fraction - The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2009 TLVs® and BEIs® (Biological Exposure Indices).
- PNOS (Particulates Not Otherwise Specified) - Particulates identified under the PNOS heading are "nuisance dusts" containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica. A TWA-TLV of 10 mg/m³ for inhalable particulate and 3 mg/m³ for respirable particulate has been recommended.
- Respirable fraction - The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2009 TLVs® and BEIs®.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation: For over-exposure to airborne fumes and particulate, remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly.

Eye Contact: Flush with large amounts of clean water to remove particles. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Not anticipated to pose a significant skin hazard. However, should dermatitis develop, wash affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. If irritation or other symptoms develop, seek medical attention. If thermal burn has occurred, flush area with cold water and seek medical attention. If mechanical abrasion has occurred, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Not a probable route of industrial exposure; however, if ingested, seek medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Steel products in the solid state present no fire or explosion hazard and do not contribute to the combustion of other products.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill/Leak Procedures: Steel products in the solid state present no release hazard. No special [reactions are required for spills of bulk material. If large quantities of dust are spilled, remove by vacuuming or wet sweeping to prevent heavy concentrations of airborne dust.

Hazardous Materials Released: N/A

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and Federal requirements.

Disposal: Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE



Safety Data Sheet

Handling Precautions: Operations with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particles should be evaluated and controlled as needed. Minimize generation of airborne dust and fume. Avoid breathing metal dust or fumes. Practice good housekeeping. Non-metallic coatings, i.e. oils, paints, epoxies, laminates, etc. may be applied (generally at the customer's request) to the surface of these products. Burning or welding on steel products with non-metallic coatings may produce emissions which may cause eye and respiratory tract irritation or other respiratory system effects. The possible presence of these coatings should be recognized and considered when evaluating potential employee health hazards and exposures during handling and welding or other dust/fume generating activities. Prolonged contact with non-metallic coating oils may cause skin irritation and should be avoided.

Storage Requirements: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. When airborne emissions may occur due to further processing: (1) avoid breathing dust and fume, (2) evaluate potential employee exposure, (3) minimize generation of airborne emissions, (4) maintain surfaces free as practical of accumulated material, (5) use protective clothing as specified by an industrial hygienist or safety professional where exposure levels may be excessive, (6) do not smoke in work area, (7) wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking and after handling, (8) change contaminated clothing before leaving work premises. Removal of surface coatings should be considered prior to welding or other fume generating activities.

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Administrative Controls: Do not use compressed air to clean-up accumulated material or dust. Minimize generation of airborne emissions.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: For operations, which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, gloves and safety glasses to prevent skin and eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely. Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Solid

Appearance and Odor: Metallic Gray, Odorless

Odor Threshold: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable

Vapor Density (Air = 1): Not Applicable

Formula Weight: Not Applicable

Density: 7.85

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1, at 4 °C): 7.6-7.8

pH: Not Applicable

Water Solubility: Insoluble

Other Solubilities: Not Applicable

Boiling Point: Not Applicable

Viscosity: Not Applicable

Refractive Index: Not Applicable

Surface Tension: Not Applicable

% Volatile: Not Applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

Melting Point: Base Metal 1537.8°C, (2800 °F)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.



Safety Data Sheet

Chemical Incompatibilities: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite. Molten metal may react violently with water.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other elements. If present, surface treatments such as corrosion-inhibiting oils, resin, or coatings on the product may yield noxious gases such as the oxides of carbon upon thermal oxidative decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Data:* No information is available for the product as a mixture. The possible presence of chemical surface treatments and oil coatings should be considered when evaluating potential employee health hazards and exposures during handling and welding or other fume generating activities.

Eye Effects: Eye contact with the individual components may cause particulate irritation. Implantation of iron particles in guinea pig corneas have resulted in rust rings with corneal softening about rust ring.

Skin Effects: Not anticipated to pose significant skin hazards. Skin contact with the individual components may cause physical abrasion, irritation, dermatitis, ulcerations and sensitizations.

Chronic Effects: Refer to Section 3

Acute Inhalation Effects: Inhalation of the individual alloy components has been shown to cause various respiratory effects.

Acute Oral Effects: No Information Found (NIF)

Other: No LC50 or LD50 has been established for the mixture as a whole. Iron LD50: 30 g/kg oral (rat), Aluminum LD50: NIF, Carbon LD50: NIF, Chromium LDLo: 71 mg/kg GIT orl (human), Copper LDLo: 120 µg/kg GIT ipl (rat), Manganese LD50: 9 g/kg oral (rat), Molybdenum LDLo: 114 mg/kg ipr (rat), Nickel LDLo: 5 mg/kg orl (guinea pig), Silicon LD50: NIF, Vanadium LD50: 59 mg/kg scu (rabbit)

Carcinogenicity: Chromium and Nickel, Refer to Section 3

Mutagenicity: NIF

Teratogenicity: NIF

- See NIOSH, RTECS (NO7400000), for additional toxicity data on iron oxide, (BD1200000) for aluminum oxide, (FF5250000) for carbon, GB5425000) for chromium, (GL5325000) for copper, (OO9275000) for manganese, (QA4680000) for molybdenum, (QR5950000) for nickel, (WM0400000) for silicon, (YW2460000) for vanadium pentoxide

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: No information found for the product as a whole. However, individual components of the product have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife.

Environmental Fate: No Information Found (NIF)

Environmental Degradation: NIF

Soil Absorption/Mobility: No information found for the product as a whole. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Disposal: This material is considered to be a solid waste, not a hazardous waste. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations for disposal of solid waste and airborne particulates accumulated during handling operations of the product. Waste steel products can be recycled for further use.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements: No Information Found (NIF)

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable Federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions.



Safety Data Sheet

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Carbon and Alloy Steels are not listed as hazardous substances under 49 CFR 172.101.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable

Shipping Symbols: Not Applicable

Hazard Class: Not Applicable

ID No.: Not Applicable

Packing Group: Not Applicable

Label: Not Applicable

Special Provisions (172.102):

None

Packaging Authorizations

a) Exceptions: None

b) Non-bulk Packaging: Not

Applicable

c) Bulk Packaging: Not Applicable

Quantity Limitations

a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: Not Applicable

b) Cargo Aircraft Only: Not Applicable

Vessel Stowage Requirements

a) Vessel Stowage: Not Applicable

b) Other: Not Applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information: *The following listing of regulations relating to an ArcelorMittal USA Inc. product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.*

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

OSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Tables Z-1, Z-2 & Z-3): Steel products as a whole are not listed; however, individual components of the product are listed.

EPA Regulations:

RCRA: Chromium and Nickel are regulated under this act.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4): The product as a whole is not listed; however, individual components of the product are listed: Chromium, Copper, Manganese compounds, and Nickel are listed under SARA 302.

SARA 311/312 Codes: Delayed (chronic) health hazard.

SARA 313: Aluminum (fume or dust), Chromium, Copper, Manganese, and Nickel are subject to SARA 313 reporting requirements. Please also note that if you prepackage or otherwise redistribute this product to industrial customers, SARA 313 requires that a notice be sent to those customers.

Clean Water Act: Chromium, Copper and Nickel are Section 307 Priority Pollutants.

Safe Drinking Water Act: Aluminum, Chromium, Copper, Molybdenum, Nickel and Vanadium are regulated under this act.

State Regulations: The product as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations.

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Calcium, Molybdenum, and Silicon.
- Environmental Hazards: Aluminum, Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Nickel, and Vanadium.
- Special Hazard Substances: Chromium and Nickel

New Jersey Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Environmental Hazardous Substance: Aluminum (fume or dust), Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Nickel, and Vanadium (fume or dust)
- Special Health Hazard Substances: Not regulated.

California Prop. 65: Nickel is a material known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

Other Regulations: The product as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations.

WHMIS (Canadian): D2B Product Classification

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By: Zekelman Industries.

Hazard Rating Systems:

NFPA Code: 0-0-0 HMIS Code: 0-0-0 PPE: See Section 8



Safety Data Sheet

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NIF	No Information Found
BEIs	Biological Exposure Indices	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	NTP	National Toxicology Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	ORC	Organization Resources Counselors
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CNS	Central Nervous System	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
GI, GIT	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract	PNOR	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	PNOC	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration	ppm	parts per million
LD50	Median Lethal Dose	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
LD Lo	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans	RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
mg/m³	milligram per cubic meter of air	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mppcf	million particles per cubic foot	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet	TWA	Time-weighted Average
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. Our objective in sending this information is to help you protect the health and safety of your personnel and to comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Zekelman Industries makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness, completeness, or sufficiency of any of the foregoing, or any additional, or other measures that may not be required under particular conditions. Zekelman Industries MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OTHERWISE ARISING FROM COURSE OF DEALING OR TRADE.

Carbon and Alloy

GENERAL HAZARD STATEMENT: This formed solid product poses little or no immediate health or fire hazard. When product is subjected to welding, burning, melting, sawing, brazing, grinding or other similar processes, potentially hazardous airborne particulate and fumes may be generated; these operations should be performed in well-ventilated areas. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. Iron or steel foreign bodies imbedded in the cornea of the eye will produce rust stains unless removed promptly.

If appropriate, respiratory protection and other personal protective equipment should be used.

CAUTION

DUST OR FUME GENERATED DURING WELDING OR OTHER PROCESSING MAY CAUSE:

RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, AND EYE IRRITATION AND/OR SENSITIZATION, AND MAY CAUSE METAL FUME FEVER.

CANCER HAZARD (CONTAINS NICKEL AND CHROMIUM*). RISKS WILL DEPEND UPON TYPE OF PROCESSING. EFFECTS WILL DEPEND ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE.

Consult SDS for more information



Safety Data Sheet

** The chromium metal in these alloys is in the zero valence state. As such, chromium metal does not present any unusual health hazard. However, welding, torch cutting, brazing or perhaps grinding on this product may generate airborne concentrations of hexavalent chromium (Cr+6), metallic nickel and nickel alloys. The International Agency for Research on Cancer classified hexavalent chromium as a category 1 confirmed human carcinogen and metallic nickel and alloys as a category 2B possibly carcinogenic to humans.*

PRECAUTIONS: Avoid breathing or contact with dust or fume. Adequate ventilation is required while welding burning, melting, cutting, brazing, grinding, and machining. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

FIRST AID:

INHALATION - For over-exposure to airborne fumes and particulate, remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly.

EYE CONTACT - Flush with large amounts of clean water to remove particles. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT - Not anticipated to pose a significant skin hazard. If irritation or other symptoms develop, seek medical attention. Wash affected areas with soap or mild detergent and water. If thermal burn has occurred, flush area with cold water and seek medical attention.

INGESTION - Not a probable route of industrial exposure; however, if ingested, obtain medical advice.

Zekelman Industries
227 West Monroe Street, 26th Floor, Chicago, IL 60606

General Information: 724-342-6851

Original Issue Date: 11/01/1985

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Merchant, rebar, structural, and sheet steel

CAS Number: Not applicable

Synonyms: Carbon Steels

Use/Description: Bar and structural steel products, billets (sheet steel for Castrip®), grinding balls

Nucor Mill Locations

24 Hour Contact – CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Nucor Steel – South Carolina
300 Steel Mill Road
Darlington, S.C. 29540
(843) 393-5841

Nucor Steel Kankakee, Inc.
One Nucor Way
Bourbonnais, IL 60914
(815) 939-5541

Nucor Steel Jackson, Inc.
3630 Fourth Street
Flowood, MS 39232
(601) 939-1623

Nucor Steel – Nebraska
2911 East Nucor Road
Norfolk, Nebraska 68701
(402) 644-0200

Nucor Steel – Auburn, Inc.
25 Quarry Road
Auburn, N.Y. 13021
(315) 253-4561

Nucor Steel – Utah
West Cemetery Road
Plymouth, Utah 84330
(435) 458-2300

Nucor Steel Birmingham, Inc.
2301 F.L. Shuttlesworth Drive
Birmingham, Alabama 35234
(205) 250-7400

Nucor Steel Seattle, Inc.
2424 SW Andover
Seattle, WA 98106
(206) 933-2222

Nucor Steel – Texas
U.S. Highway 79 South
Jewett, Texas 75846
(903) 626-4461

Nucor Steel Marion, Inc.
912 Cheney Avenue
Marion, Ohio 43302
(740) 383-4011

Nucor Steel – Berkeley
1455 Hagan Avenue
Huger, SC 29450
(843) 336-6000

Nucor Yamato Steel/ Nucor
Castrip Arkansas, LLC
5929 E. State Hwy 18
Armored, AR 72310
(870) 762-5500

Nucor Steel Connecticut, Inc.
35 Toelles Road
Wallingford, CT 06492
(203) 265-0615

Nucor Steel Kingman, LLC
3000 West Old Highway 66
Kingman, AZ 86413
(928) 718-7035

Nucor Steel Sedalia
500 Rebar Rd
Sedalia, MO 65301
(660) 951-1700

Nucor Steel Florida
22 Nucor Dr.
Frostproof, FL 33843
(863) 546-5800

For general product information, contact mill as listed above. For emergencies, use the 24 Hour Contact.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

STEEL PRODUCTS AS SOLD BY NUCOR ARE NOT HAZARDOUS PER OSHA GHS 29 CFR 1910, 1915, 1926. However, individual customer processes, (such as welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, abrasive blasting, and machining) may result in the formation of fumes, dust (combustible or otherwise), and/or particulate that may present the following hazards:

OSHA Hazards:

Carcinogen
Skin Sensitizer
Target Organ Effect – Lungs

GHS Classification:

Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Skin Sensitization (Category 1)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure (Category 1)

Pictogram(s):



Carbon and Alloy Steels

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

H317: Dust/fumes may cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351: Dust/fumes suspected of causing cancer via inhalation.

H372: Inhalation of dust/fumes causes damage to respiratory tract through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statement(s)

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation including pain, tearing, and redness. Scratching of the cornea can occur if eye is rubbed. Fumes may be irritating. Contact with the heated material may cause thermal burns.

Skin Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation due to abrasion. Coated steel may cause skin irritation in sensitive individuals (see Section 16 for additional information.) Some components in this product are capable of causing an allergic reaction, possibly resulting in burning, itching and skin eruptions. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Inhalation

Dusts may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs. Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts may result in metal fume fever, an influenza-like illness. It is characterized by a sweet or metallic taste in the mouth, accompanied by dryness and irritation of the throat, cough, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema, general malaise, weakness, fatigue, muscle and joint pains, blurred vision, fever and chills. Typical symptoms last from 12 to 48 hours.

Ingestion

Not expected to be acutely toxic via ingestion based on the physical and chemical properties of the product. Swallowing of excessive amounts of the dust may cause irritation, nausea, and diarrhea.

Potential Fire and Explosion Hazards

Under normal conditions, steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards, and dust generated by handling steel products is oxidized and not combustible. Processing of steel product by some individual customers may produce potentially combustible dust that may represent a fire or explosion hazard.

Chronic or Special Toxic Effects

Repeated exposure to fine dusts may inflame the nasal mucosa and cause changes to the lung. In addition, a red-brown pigmentation of the eye and/or skin may occur. Welding fumes have been associated with adverse health effects. Contains components that may cause cancer or reproductive effects. The following components are listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC as carcinogens: Nickel, chromium (hexavalent), cobalt, lead, cadmium, antimony (trioxide), arsenic, beryllium. See Section 11, for additional, specific information on effects noted above.

Target Organs

Overexposure to specific components of this product that are generated in dusts or fumes may cause adverse effects to the following organs or systems: eyes, skin, liver, kidney, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Diseases of the skin such as eczema may be aggravated by exposure. Also, disorders of the respiratory system including asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema. Long-term inhalation exposure to agents that cause pneumoconiosis (e.g. dust) may act synergistically with inhalation of oxide fumes or dusts of this product.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components		CAS No.	% Weight	Exposure Limits			
				ACGIH TLV (mg/m³)		OSHA PEL (mg/m³)	
Base Metal:							
Iron	(Fe)	7439-89-6	Balance	5	Oxide Dust/Fume	10	Oxide Dust/Fume
<u>Alloying Elements</u>							
Boron	(B)	7440-42-8	<0.9	10	Oxide Dust	15	Oxide Dust
Carbon	(C)	7440-44-0	<1.2		Not Established		Not Established
Chromium	(Cr)	7440-47-3	0.01-1.2	0.5	Metal	1	Metal
Manganese	(Mn)	7439-96-5	0.2-2	0.2	Elemental Mn and Inorg Compounds	5	Fume (Ceiling)
Silicon	(Si)	7440-21-3	0.6	10	Dust	15	Dust

NOTE: No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel over all. The above listing is a summary of elements used in alloying Nucor Steel Products. **Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements and/or trace materials. Exact specifications may be found by calling the division and asking for a specifications sheet.**

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact - In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes occasionally lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns should be treated as medical emergencies.

Skin Contact - In case of overexposure to dusts or particulates, wash with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If thermal burn occurs, flush area with cold water and get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation - In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention if symptoms described in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) develop.

Ingestion - Not considered an ingestion hazard. However, if excessive amounts of dust or particulates are swallowed, treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention.

Notes to Physician - Inhalation of metal fume or metal oxides may produce an acute febrile state, with cough, chills, weakness, and general malaise, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, and remarkable leukocytosis. Treatment is symptomatic, and condition is self limited in 24-48 hours. Chronic exposure to dusts may result in pneumoconiosis of mixed type.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method) - Not applicable

Flammable Limits (% volume in air) - Not applicable

Auto ignition Temperature - Not applicable

Extinguishing Media - For molten metal, use dry powder or sand. For steel dust use or dry sand, water, foam, argon or nitrogen.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures - Do not use water on molten metal. Do not use Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). Firefighters should not enter confined spaces without wearing NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - Steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards under normal conditions. Any non-oxidized fine metal particles/ dust generated by grinding, sawing, abrasive blasting, or individual customer processes may produce materials that the customer should test for combustibility and other hazards in accordance with applicable regulations. High concentrations of combustible metallic fines in the air may present an explosion hazard.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released - Emergency response is unlikely unless in the form of combustible dust. Avoid inhalation, eye, or skin contact of dusts by using appropriate precautions outlined in this SDS (see section 8). Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed and placed into

Carbon and Alloy Steels

appropriate disposable containers. Keep fine dust or powder away from sources of ignition. Scrap should be reclaimed for recycling. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways. Specific standards and regulations may be applicable to materials generated by individual customer processes. As appropriate, these standards and regulations should be consulted for applicability.

Fire and Explosion Hazards - Some customer processes may generate combustible dust that may require specific precautions when cleaning spills or releases of dust.

Environmental Precautions - Some grades of steel may contain reportable quantities of alloying elements. See Section 15 for additional information.

Waste Disposal Methods - Dispose of used or unused product in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations. Please recycle.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperatures - Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing - Store away from strong oxidizers. Dusts and/or powders, alone, or combined with process specific fluids, may form explosive mixtures with air. Applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations may require testing dust generated from processing of steel products to determine if it represents a fire or explosion hazard and to determine appropriate protection methods. Avoid breathing dusts or fumes.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Operations with potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates or fumes should be evaluated and controlled as necessary.

Eye Protection - Use safety glasses. Dust resistant safety goggles are recommended under circumstances where particles could cause mechanical injury such as grinding or cutting. Face shield should be used when welding or cutting.

Skin - Appropriate protective gloves should be worn as necessary. Good personal hygiene practices should be followed including cleansing exposed skin several times daily with soap and water, and laundering or dry cleaning soiled work clothing.

Respiratory Protection - NIOSH/MSHA approved dust/fume/mist respirator should be used to avoid excessive exposure. See Section 3 for component material information exposure limits. If such concentrations are sufficiently high that this respirator is inadequate, or high enough to cause oxygen deficiency, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Follow all applicable respirator use, fitting, and training standards and regulations.

Ventilation - Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels of dust or fumes below exposure limits.

Exposure Guidelines - No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel. See Section 3 for component materials. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute amounts

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor – Silver grey to grey black with metallic luster.

Boiling Point - Not applicable

Melting Point - Approximately 2800 °F

pH - Not applicable

Specific Gravity (at 15.6°C) - Not applicable

Density (at 15.6 °C) - Not applicable

Vapor Pressure - Not applicable

Vapor Density (air = 1) - Not applicable

% Volatile, by Volume - Not applicable

Solubility in Water - Insoluble.

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) - Not applicable

Other Physical and Chemical Data - None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability - Stable

Conditions to Avoid - Steel at temperatures above the melting point may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements. Avoid generation of airborne fume.

Hazardous Polymerization - Will not occur.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) - Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas. Do not store near strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products - Metallic fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding, and possibly machining or any situation with the potential for thermal decomposition. Refer to ANSI Z49.1

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The primary component of this product is iron. Long-term exposure to iron dusts or fumes can result in a condition called siderosis which is considered to be a benign pneumoconiosis. Symptoms may include chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and shortness of breath upon exertion. Penetration of iron particles in the skin or eye may cause an exogenous or ocular siderosis which may be characterized by a red-brown pigmentation of the affected area. Ingestion overexposures to iron may affect the gastrointestinal, nervous, and hematopoietic system and the liver. Iron and steel founding, but not iron or iron oxide, has been listed as carcinogenic (Group 1) by IARC.

When this product is welded, fumes are generated. Welding fumes may be different in composition from the original welding product, with the chief component being ordinary oxides of the metal being welded. Chronic health effects (including cancer) have been associated with the fumes and dusts of individual component metals (see above), and welding fumes as a general category have been listed by IARC as a carcinogen (Group 2B). There is also limited evidence that welding fumes may cause adverse reproductive and fetal effects. Evidence is stronger where welding materials contain known reproductive toxins, e.g., lead, which may be present in the coating material of this product.

Breathing fumes or dusts of this product may result in metal fume fever, which is an illness produced by inhaling metal oxides. These oxides are produced by heating various metals including cadmium, zinc, magnesium, copper, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, tin, lead, beryllium, silver, chromium, aluminum, selenium, iron, and arsenic. The most common agents involved are zinc and copper.

This product may contain small amounts of manganese. Prolonged exposure to manganese dusts or fumes is associated with "manganism", a Parkinson-like syndrome characterized by a variety of neurological symptoms including muscle spasms, gait disturbances, tremors, and psychoses.

This product may contain small amounts of cadmium. Primary target organs for cadmium overexposure are the lung and the kidney. Because of its cumulative nature, chronic cadmium poisoning can cause serious disease which takes many years to develop and may continue to progress despite cessation of exposure. Progression of the disease may not reflect current exposure conditions. It is also capable of causing a painful osteomalacia called "Itai-Itai" in postmenopausal women, and has caused developmental effects and/or reproductive effects in male and female animals. Cadmium is a listed carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of chromium. Prolonged and repeated overexposure to chromium dusts or fumes may cause skin ulcers, nasal irritation and ulceration, kidney damage and cancer of the respiratory system. Chromium is skin sensitizer. Cancer is generally attributed to the hexavalent (+6) form of chromium which is listed as a carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of nickel. Prolonged and repeated contact with nickel may cause sensitization dermatitis. Inhalation of nickel compounds has caused lung damage as well as sinus, nasal and lung cancer in laboratory animals. Nickel is a listed carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of vanadium. Adverse effects from dermal, inhalation or parenteral exposure to various vanadium compounds have been reported. The major target for vanadium pentoxide

Carbon and Alloy Steels

toxicity is the respiratory tract. Fumes or dust can cause severe eye and respiratory irritation, and systemic effects. Chronic bronchitis, green tongue, conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis, rales, chronic productive cough, and tightness of the chest have been reported following overexposure. Allergic reactions resulting from skin and inhalation exposures have also been reported. A statistical association between vanadium air levels and lung cancer has been suggested, but vanadium currently is not regarded as a human carcinogen.

This product may contain small amounts of lead. Lead can accumulate in the body. Consequently, exposure to fumes or dust may produce signs of polyneuritis, diminished vision and peripheral neuropathy, such as tingling and loss of feeling in fingers, arms and legs. Lead is a known reproductive and developmental toxin. It is also associated with central nervous system disorders, anemia, kidney dysfunction and neurobehavioral abnormalities. The brain is a major target organ for lead exposure. Elemental lead is listed as an IARC 2B carcinogen.

The product may contain small amounts of copper. Copper dust and fumes can irritate the eyes, nose and throat causing coughing, wheezing, nosebleeds, ulcers and metal fume fever. Other effects from repeated inhalation of copper fumes include a metallic or sweet taste, and discoloration of skin, teeth or hair. Copper also may cause an allergic skin reaction. Overexposure to copper can affect the liver.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Ecotoxicological Data - No specific information available on this product.

Environmental Fate Data - No specific information available on this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recovery and reuse, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of handling efforts. Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local health and environmental regulations. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name - Not regulated

DOT Hazard Classification - Not regulated

UN/NA Number - Not applicable

DOT Packing Group - Not applicable

Labeling Requirements - Not applicable

Placards - Not applicable


DOT Hazardous Substance - Not applicable

DOT Marine Pollutant - Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, dusts and fumes from this product may be combustible or hazardous and require protection to comply with applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations.

California Proposition 65:

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including antimony [oxide], arsenic, beryllium, chromium [hexavalent], cobalt, cadmium, lead, and nickel which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Massachusetts Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Carbon and Alloy Steels

New Jersey Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Steel is not reportable, however, it contains hazardous substances that may be reportable if released in pieces with diameters less than or equal to 0.004 inches.

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Reportable Quantity (in lb)</u>
Chromium	5,000
Nickel	100

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Immediate Health Effect, Delayed Health Effect

This product contains the following EPCRA Section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right – To – Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

SECTION 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration (% by weight)</u>	<u>Reportable</u>
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.01-1.2	Yes – Greater than 1%
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.2-2	Yes – Greater than 1%
Nickel	7440-02-0	<1.0	Yes – Greater than 0.1%

Concentrations based on analytical data and process knowledge of typical products distributed by the facility.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS covers Nucor product as delivered from the Nucor facility, but does not include chemicals that may be applied by subsequent handlers and/or distributors of this product. This could include a variety of materials including oils, paints, galvanization, etc. that are not included in this SDS. Additionally, specialty orders may require application of coating material not listed in this SDS. SDSs for any Nucor-applied specialty coating will be provided separately. During welding, precautions should be taken for airborne contaminants that may originate from components of the welding rod. Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition for combustible and/or flammable materials. The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable; however, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product.

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture
Product name : Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Industrial use
Restrictions on use : None known

1.3. Supplier

Gerdau Long Steel North America
4221 West Boy Scout Blvd.
Suite 600
Tampa, 33607
T (800) 876-3626

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Skin Sens. 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
Carc. 1B H350 May cause cancer

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H350 - May cause cancer

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust, fume.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label)
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Exposure to massive forms of steel presents no health hazards. Grinding, thermal cutting, or melting may produce dust or fumes. Dust or fumes may contain elemental constituents. Exposure to elemental constituents presents the hazards described in this sheet.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	(CAS-No.) 1309-37-1	94.7	Not classified
Manganese	(CAS-No.) 7439-96-5	2	Not classified
Copper	(CAS-No.) 7440-50-8	1.5	Not classified
Carbon dioxide	(CAS-No.) 124-38-9	0.9	Not classified
Nickel	(CAS-No.) 7440-02-0	0.5	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT RE 1, H372
Silicon	(CAS-No.) 7440-21-3	0.4	Not classified

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Allow victim to breathe fresh air. Allow the victim to rest.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persists.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	: Not flammable.
Reactivity	: The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions	: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.
Protection during firefighting	: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Stop leak if safe to do so.
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6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures	: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.
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6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
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Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : On land, sweep or shovel into suitable containers. Minimize generation of dust. Store away from other materials.

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

Precautions for safe handling : Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. Avoid breathing dust, fume. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Hygiene measures : Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store in a dry place. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Incompatible products : Strong bases. Strong acids.

Incompatible materials : Sources of ignition.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) (1309-37-1)		
ACGIH	Local name	Iron oxide (Fe O)
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Pneumoconiosis
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume) 15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Manganese (7439-96-5)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Copper (7440-50-8)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)		
ACGIH	Local name	Carbon dioxide
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Asphyxia
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5000 ppm
Nickel (7440-02-0)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Silicon (7440-21-3)		
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Avoid dust formation.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Hand protection:

Wear protective gloves.

Eye protection:

Chemical goggles or safety glasses

Respiratory protection:

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment

Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Solid
Color	: gray, Metallic
Odor	: odorless
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: 1540 °C
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 5432 °F
Flash point	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 7.85
Solubility	: No data available
Log Pow	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Extremely high or low temperatures.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. On combustion, forms: carbon oxides (CO and CO₂).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) (1309-37-1)	
LD50 oral rat	> 10000 mg/kg

Manganese (7439-96-5)	
LD50 oral rat	9 g/kg
ATE US (oral)	9000 mg/kg body weight

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LD50 oral rat	> 9000 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	> 10.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 1 h)

Silicon (7440-21-3)	
LD50 oral rat	3160 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	3160 mg/kg body weight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitization : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified
Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) (1309-37-1)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen
In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list	Yes

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard.

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Copper (7440-50-8)	
LC50 fish 1	0.0068 - 0.0156 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.03 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 fish 2	< 0.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LC50 fish 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	1.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio [semi-static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars	
Ecology - soil	Not established.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on global warming : Not established

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations.
Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Not regulated

Transport by sea

Not regulated

Air transport

Not regulated

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes

Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization
Health hazard - Carcinogenicity

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Manganese

CAS-No. 7439-96-5

2%

Copper

CAS-No. 7440-50-8

1.5%

Nickel

CAS-No. 7440-02-0

0.5%

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Manganese (7439-96-5)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Copper (7440-50-8)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

CERCLA RQ

5000 lb no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Nickel (7440-02-0)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

CERCLA RQ

100 lb no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm

Silicon (7440-21-3)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Manganese (7439-96-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Copper (7440-50-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Toxic Substance (CEPA – Schedule I)

Yes

Nickel (7440-02-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Silicon (7440-21-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Manganese (7439-96-5)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Copper (7440-50-8)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Nickel (7440-02-0)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Silicon (7440-21-3)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

National regulations

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)

Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory

Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)

Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)

Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)

Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)

Manganese (7439-96-5)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)

Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)

Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)

Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

Japanese Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)

Copper (7440-50-8)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)

Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)

Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)

Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)

Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory

Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)

Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)

Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)

Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)

Nickel (7440-02-0)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)

Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)

Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)

Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

Japanese Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Silicon (7440-21-3)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)
Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)

15.3. US State regulations



WARNING

This product can expose you to chemicals including nickel, which is known to the state of California to cause cancer, and lead which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Nickel (7440-02-0)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significant risk level (NSRL)	Maximum allowable dose level (MADL)
Yes	No	No	No		

Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Manganese (7439-96-5)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Copper (7440-50-8)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Nickel (7440-02-0)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Silicon (7440-21-3)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 08/23/2018

Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Merchant Bars

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Other information

: DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use or disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. This SDS was prepared and is to be used only for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.

Full text of H-phrases:

Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0005

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier used on Label: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel

1(b) Other means of identification: Refer to Section 16 for product synonyms.

1(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: These products are sold to all steel-consuming industries including automotive, heavy machinery, pipes and tubes, construction, packaging and appliances. The main markets for these products are construction and mechanical engineering, as well as energy and automotive applications.

1(d) Name, address, and telephone number:



AM/NS Calvert LLC Phone number: 251-289-3000
P.O. Box 456
Calvert, AL 36513

1(e) Emergency phone number: 1-760-476-3962 (Verisk 3E Company Code: 333211) or CHEMTREC (Day or Night): 1-800-424-9300

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the chemical: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel is considered an article under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and is not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008). However, **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** is not exempt as an article under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) due to its downstream use, thus this product is considered a mixture and a hazardous material. Therefore, the categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

2(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbols and precautionary statement(s):

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity - 2 Reproductive Toxicity - 2 Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	Danger	Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes eye irritation.
	Skin Sensitization - 1 STOT Single Exposure - 3		
NA	Eye Irritation - 2B		

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist / vapor / spray. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.	Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

2(c) Hazards not otherwise classified: None Known

2(d) Unknown acute toxicity statement (mixture): None Known

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight*
Iron	7439-89-6	231-096-4	95.0-99.9
Manganese	7439-96-5	231-105-1	0.05-2.50

Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel

**AM/NS
CALVERT**

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0005

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients (continued)

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration (continued):

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight*
Silicon	7440-21-3	231-130-8	0.0-1.45
Chromium	7440-47-3	231-157-5	0.0-0.65
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	0.0-0.40
Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6	0.0-0.40
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	231-107-2	0.0-0.35
Aluminum	7429-90-5	231-072-3	0.0-0.16

EC - European Community

CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

* Percentages are expressed as typical ranges or maximum concentrations of trace elements for the purpose of communicating the potential hazards of the finished product.

- Product surfaces may be treated with small amounts of corrosion-inhibiting oil that may contain mineral oil or petroleum distillates, or paints, epoxies, laminates, etc., generally applied at the customer's request. Refer to the coating manufacturer's SDS for hazards associated with coatings.

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of necessary measures:

- Inhalation: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- Eye Contact: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), 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. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- Skin Contact:** If on skin: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- Ingestion: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):

- Inhalation: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- Eye: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- Skin: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- Ingestion: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), individual components may illicit an acute or chronic health effect. Refer to Section 11-Toxicological Information.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Not Applicable for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards arising from the chemical: Not Applicable for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke, fume and vapor may be emitted.

5(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Self-contained NIOSH approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke from fire are present. Heat and flames cause emittance of acrid smoke and fumes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Firefighters should wear full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing with thermal protection. Direct water stream will scatter and spread flames and, therefore, should not be used.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Not Applicable for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust.

6(b) Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Not Applicable for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for safe handling: Not Applicable for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped, however further processing (welding, burning, grinding, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products.

7(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard. However, operations such as burning, welding (high temperature), sawing, brazing, machining, grinding, etc. may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Iron	10 mg/m ³ (iron oxide fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide, respirable fraction ⁵)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide dust and fume)	2,500 mg/m ³ (as Fe)
Manganese	"C" 5.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn)	0.02 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn, respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn, inhalable fraction ⁶)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn) "STEL" 3.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn)	500 mg/m ³ (as Mn)
Nickel	1.0 mg/m ³ (metal, insoluble & soluble compounds, as Ni)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal, as Ni, as inhalable fraction ⁷) 0.2 mg/m ³ (insoluble compounds, as Ni, inhalable fraction, inorganic only) 0.1 mg/m ³ (soluble compounds, as Ni, inhalable fraction, inorganic only)	0.015 mg/m ³ (metal & insoluble and soluble compounds, as Ni)	10 mg/m ³ (as Ni)
Copper	0.1 mg/m ³ (fume, as Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (dusts and mists, as Cu)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume, as Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (dusts and mists, as Cu)	1.0 mg/m ³ (dusts and mists, as Cu)	100 mg/m ³ (as Cu)
Chromium	1.0 mg/m ³ (metal and insoluble salts (as Cr)	0.5 mg/m ³ (metal and Cr III compounds) 0.05 mg/m ³ (water-soluble Cr VI compounds) 0.01 mg/m ³ (Insoluble Cr VI compounds)	0.5 mg/m ³ (chromium metal and chromium(II) and chromium(III) compounds) 0.0002 mg (hexavalent chromium CrVI compounds)	250 mg/m ³ (as Cr)
Molybdenum	5 mg/m ³ (soluble compounds)	0.5 mg/m ³ (soluble compounds, respirable fraction, as Mo) 10 mg/m ³ (metal and insoluble compounds, inhalable fraction, as Mo) 3 mg/m ³ (metal and insoluble compounds, respirable fraction, as Mo)	5 mg/m ³ , soluble compounds, as Mo)	5000 mg/m ³ (as Mo)
Silicon	15 mg/m ³ (total dust, PNOR ⁷) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable dust)	NE
Aluminum	15 mg/m ³ (as total dust, PNOR) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ (as metal dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as welding fume)	10 mg/m ³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable dust)	NE

NE - None Established

1. OSHA PELs (Permissible Exposure Limits) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A ("C") designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. ACGIH TLVs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes. DSEN – May cause dermal sensitization. This notation is used to indicate the potential for dermal sensitization resulting from the interaction of an absorbed agent and ultraviolet light (i.e. photosensitization). RSEN – May cause respiratory sensitization.
3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL)- Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
4. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994. Ca is designated as carcinogen.
5. Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in ACGIH 2018 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] Appendix D, paragraph C.
6. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2018 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.
7. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5.0 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (continued)

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust is necessary for use in enclosed or confined spaces. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

8(c) Individual Protection Measures:

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- **Eyes:** Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely.
- **Skin:** Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.):

Solid, Metallic Gray

9(b) Odor: Odorless**9(c) Odor Threshold:** NA**9(d) pH:** NA**9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point:** ~2750 °F (~1510 °C)**9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:** ND**9(g) Flash Point:** NA**9(h) Evaporation Rate:** NA**9(i) Flammability (solid, gas):** Non-flammable, non-combustible

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA**9(k) Vapor Pressure:** NA**9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1):** NA**9(m) Relative Density:** 7.85**9(n) Solubility(ies):** Water Insoluble**9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water:** ND**9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature:** NA**9(q) Decomposition Temperature:** ND**9(r) Viscosity:** NA

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10(a) Reactivity: Not Determined (ND) for product in a solid form. Do not use water on molten metal.

10(b) Chemical Stability: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction: None Known


10(d) Conditions to Avoid: Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite.

10(e) Incompatible Materials: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.

10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11 Information on toxicological effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for **Hot or Cold Rolled Steel** when further processed using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA and the EU CPL.

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
Eye Damage/ Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	NA*	2B ^c	No Pictogram	Warning	Causes eye irritation - Rating due to iron, chromium and copper particulates generated from further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)	NA*	1 ^d		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction. – Nickel and chromium which are skin sensitizers.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^g		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer. - Rating due to nickel and chromium particulates or fumes that can enter the body generated when further processed (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).
Toxic Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^h		Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. - Rating due to nickel and molybdenum particulate or fume that can enter the body generated when further processed (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	NA*	3 ⁱ		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation. - Rating due to iron and copper and that can enter the body generated when further processed (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).
STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	NA*	1 ^j		Danger	Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. - Rating due to nickel, chromium, copper, molybdenum, manganese or aluminum particulate or fume that can enter the body generated when further processed (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).

11 Information on toxicological effects (continued):

* Not Applicable - Semi-formed steel products are considered articles under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and are not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.

a. No LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel**. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Iron:** Rat LD₅₀ =98.6 g/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ =1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rat LD₅₀ =984 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rabbit LD₅₀ =890 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Guinea Pig LD₅₀ =20 g/kg (TOXNET)
- **Aluminum:** Rat LD₅₀ > 15.9 g/kg (REACH)
- **Nickel:** LD₅₀ >9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Manganese:** Rat LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 9000 mg/kg (TOXNET)
- **Chromium:** Rat LD₅₀ > 27.5 mg/kg (TOXNET)
- **Molybdenum:** Rabbit LD₅₀ > 70 mg/kg (TOXNET)
- **Silicon:** LD₅₀ = 3160 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Copper:** Mouse LD₅₀ 3.5 mg/kg (TOXNET)

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a mixture.

c. No Eye Irritation data available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron:** Causes eye irritation.
- **Chromium:** Causes eye irritation.
- **Copper:** Causes eye irritation.

d. No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.
- **Chromium:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.

e. No Respiratory Sensitization data available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a mixture or its components.

f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:

- **Iron:** IUCLID has found some positive and negative findings in vitro.
- **Nickel:** EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.
- **Aluminum:** IUCLID; ATSDR have found this ingredient is not mutagenic *in vitro*; but has marginal effects *in vivo*.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Nickel and certain nickel compounds:** IARC-1 (compounds), carcinogen to humans; IARC-2B (elemental & alloys), possibly carcinogenic to humans; ACGIH TLV-A1 (insoluble compounds, as Ni), confirmed human carcinogen; TLV-A5 (elemental), not suspected as a human carcinogen; NTP-K, known to be a carcinogen; NIOSH-Ca, potential occupational carcinogen
- **Iron Oxide (Fe₂O₃):** IARC-3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans; ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen
- **Manganese (inorganic compounds, as Mn):** ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen; EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (CBD, cannot be determined).
- **Manganese (fume, as Mn):** EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (CBD, cannot be determined).
- **Aluminum (metal and insoluble compounds):** IARC-1 (production), carcinogen to humans; ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen
- **Chromium (metallic):** IARC-3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans
- **Molybdenum:** TLV-A3 (soluble compounds)

h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproductive information was found for the components:

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

- **Nickel:** Effects on fertility.
 - **Molybdenum:** Suspected of damaging fertility of the unborn child.
- i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Iron:** Irritating to the Respiratory Tract
- j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m³ Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/m³ Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m³ Lung weights, and Alveolar histopathology.
 - **Manganese:** Inhalation of metal fumes - Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscle weakness (Whitlock *et al.*, 1966).
 - **Aluminum:** Repeated exposure associated with Asthma, fibrosis in lungs and encephalopathy in humans. Reviews have found chronic exposure to aluminum flake has been reported to cause pneumoconiosis in workers. Repeat oral exposure to aluminum results in decrements in neurobehavioral function and development.
 - **Chromium:** Repeated exposure systemic toxicity, skin and eyes, respiratory tract irritation.
 - **Copper:** Repeated exposure, target organs digestive system and respiratory tract irritation
 - **Molybdenum:** Repeated exposure, target organs eyes, respiratory system, liver, kidneys.

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2018, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), ... Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), European Union Classification, Labeling and Packaging. (EU CPL), Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCID), TOXicology Data NETwork (TOXNET), European Risk Assessment Reports (EU RAR).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:

Acute Effects:

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 micrometer and usually between 0.02-0.05 micrometers from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as "metal fume fever". Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted. Freshly formed oxide fumes of manganese have been associated with causing metal fume fever.
- **Eye:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with metal dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of metal dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

Acute Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Iron is harmful if swallowed, causes skin irritation, and causes eye irritation. Contact with iron oxide has been reported to cause skin irritation and serious eye damage. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye, may cause rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Manganese and Manganese oxide are harmful if swallowed.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** May be harmful if swallowed.
- **Aluminum and aluminum oxides:** Not Reported/ Not Classified
- **Chromium:** Inhalation of chromium compounds may cause shortness of breath, coughing, and wheezing.

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections. Occupational overexposure (Manganese) is a progressive, disabling neurological syndrome that typically begins with relatively mild symptoms and evolves to include altered gait, fine tremor, and sometimes, psychiatric disturbances. May cause damage to lungs with repeated or prolonged exposure. Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to manganese oxides include: speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. Nickel causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2018 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Nickel is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- **Aluminum and aluminum oxides:** Chronic inhalation of finely divided powder has been reported to cause pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema. Repeated skin contact has been associated with bleeding into the tissue, delayed hypersensitivity and granulomas. Chronic exposure to aluminum flake has been reported to cause pneumoconiosis in workers. Repeat oral exposure to aluminum results in decrements in neurobehavioral function and development.
- **Chromium and chromium compounds:** Welding, cutting, grinding and other processes involving high temperatures can result in the formation of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) compounds. All hexavalent chromium compounds are toxic and carcinogenic (IARC Group 1) especially when airborne and inhaled. Inhalation of Cr(VI) compounds is associated with lung cancer as well as cancers of the nose and nasal sinuses.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product when processed have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- **Iron Oxide:** LC₅₀: >1000 mg/L; Fish 48 h-EC₅₀ > 100 mg/L (Currenta, 2008k); 96 h-LC₀ ≥ 50,000 mg/L Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95 – 97% Fe₂O₃; < 4% SiO₂ and Al₂O₃) (Bayer, 1989a).
- **Hexavalent Chrome:** EU RAR listed as category 1, found acute EC₅₀ and LD₅₀ to algae and invertebrates < 1 mg.
- **Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC₅₀ in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

12(e) Other adverse effects: None Known

Additional Information:

Hazard Category: Not Reported

Signal Word: No Signal Word

Hazard Symbol: No Symbol

Hazard Statement: No Statement

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue (EWC): 16-01-17 (ferrous metals), 12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03-04 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

Please note this information is for Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information:

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172.101 **does not** regulate **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Shipping Symbols: NA Hazard Class: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA DOT/IMO Label: NA Special Provisions (172.102): NA	Packaging Authorizations a) Exceptions: NA b) Group: NA c) Authorization: NA	Quantity Limitations a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: NA b) Cargo Aircraft Only: NA Vessel Stowage Requirements a) Vessel Stowage: NA b) Other: NA DOT Reportable Quantities: NA
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International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) does not regulate **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a hazardous material.

Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel

**AM/NS
CALVERT**

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0005

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 14 - Transport Information (continued)

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Classification Code: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA ADR Label: NA Special Provisions: NA Limited Quantities: NA	Packaging a) Packing Instructions: NA b) Special Packing Provisions: NA c) Mixed Packing Provisions: NA		Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers a) Instructions: NA b) Special Provisions: NA	
International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel as a hazardous material.				
Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Class/Division: NA Hazard Label (s): NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA Excepted Quantities (EQ): NA	Passenger & Cargo Aircraft		Cargo Aircraft Only: Pkg Inst: NA	Special Provisions: NA ERG Code: NA
	Limited Quantity (EQ)			
	Pkg Inst: NA		Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	
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Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions

Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package

ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel does not have a TDG classification.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations relating to an AM/NS Calvert LLC product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

OSHA Regulations: Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

EPA Regulations: The product, **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** is not listed as a whole. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components	Regulations
Manganese	CAA, SARA 313, SDWA, CERCLA
Nickel	CAA, CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313
Aluminum	SARA 313, SWDA
Chromium	CAA, CWA, SARA 313, SDWA, CERCLA, RCRA
Copper	CWA, CERCLA, SDWA, SARA 313
Molybdenum	SDWA

SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Section 313 Supplier Notification: The product, **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and 40 CFR part 372:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
7439-96-5	Manganese	2.50 max
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.40 max
7429-90-5	Aluminum	0.16 max
7440-47-3	Chromium	0.65 max
7440-50-8	Copper	0.40 max

Regulations Key:

CAA	Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
CWA	Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR Sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

State Regulations: The product, **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel

**AM/NS
CALVERT**

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0005

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (continued)

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Aluminum, Manganese, Nickel, Silicon
- Environmental Hazards: Aluminum, Manganese, Nickel
- Special Hazardous Substance: Nickel

California
Prop. 65



This product can expose you to chemicals including nickel (metallic) which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

New Jersey: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Aluminum, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon, Nickel, Chromium, Copper, Molybdenum
- Environmental Hazards: Manganese, Nickel, Chromium, Copper
- Special Hazardous Substance: Aluminum, Manganese, Silicon, Chromium

Minnesota: Manganese, Nickel, Copper, Chromium, Molybdenum

Massachusetts: Aluminum, Manganese, Silicon, Nickel

Other Regulations:

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): The product, **Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel** is not listed as a whole. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Iron	Combustible dusts - Category 1 (may form combustible dust concentrations in air)
Manganese	Reproductive toxicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1; Combustible dusts*
Nickel	Skin sensitization - Category 1; Carcinogenicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1
Silicon	Flammable solids - Category 2; Combustible dusts**

*This product could belong to the hazard class "Combustible dust", based on various factors related to the combustibility and explosiveness of its dust, including composition, shape and size of the particles.

**This product belongs to the hazard class "Combustible dust" if 5% or more by weight of its composition has a particle size < 500 µm.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: AM/NS Calvert LLC

Original Issue Date: 8/26/2002

Revised Date: 3/15/2021

Additional Information:

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

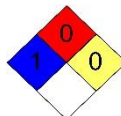
Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

HEALTH= 1, Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn.

PHYSICAL HAZARD= 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FLAMMABILITY = 0, Materials that will not burn.

INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NIF	No Information Found
BEIs	Biological Exposure Indices	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	NTP	National Toxicology Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	ORC	Organization Resources Counselors
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CNS	Central Nervous System	PNOR	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
GI, GIT	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract	PNOC	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	ppm	parts per million
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
LD50	Median Lethal Dose	REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals
LD_{Lo}	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans	RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel

**AM/NS
CALVERT**

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0005

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 16 - Other Information (continued)

LEL	Lower Explosive Limit	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level	SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
LOAEC	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration	SDS	Safety Data Sheet
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mg/m³	milligram per cubic meter of air	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
mppcf	million particles per cubic foot	TWA	Time-weighted Average
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. Our objective in sending this information is to help you protect the health and safety of your personnel and to comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Title III of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. AM/NS Calvert LLC makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness, completeness, or sufficiency of any of the foregoing, or any additional, or other measures that may not be required under particular conditions. THIS AM/NS CALVERT LLC SDS MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OTHERWISE ARISING FROM COURSE OF DEALING OR TRADE.

Products covered for Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel include:

Cold Rolled Steel	Cold Rolled Full Hard Steel
Cold Rolled HSLA Steel	Cold Rolled Carbon Steel
Hot Rolled Carbon Steel	Advanced High Strength Steel (AHSS)/TRIP
Hot Rolled HSLA Steel	High Strength Low Alloy (HSLA)
Bake Hard	Ultra High Strength (UHSS)
Low Carbon	Advanced High Strength (AHSS)
Ultra Low Carbon (ULC)	Structural

Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled Steel

Signal Word: DANGER

Symbols:



HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Causes eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist / vapor / spray.
Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue Rinsing.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0005

AM/NS Calvert LLC

P.O. Box 456

Calvert, AL 36513

General Information: Phone: 251-289-3000

CHEMTREC (Day or Night): 1-800-424-9300

Emergency Contact: 1-760-476-3962, (Verisk 3E Company Code: 333211)

Original Issue Date: 8/26/2002

Revised: 03/15/2021

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Identifier: ASTM A500, ASTM A252, ASTM A513 and ASTM A1085

Manufacturer:

Independence Tube Chicago
6226 West 74th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60638

Independence Tube Marseilles
1201 East Broadway
Marseilles, Illinois 61341

Independence Tube Decatur
2000 Independence Ave N.W.
Decatur, Alabama 35601



Independence Tube Trinity
2000 Cooperage Way
Trinity, Alabama 35673

Phone: 1-800-376-6000
Email: quality@independencetube.com

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Steel is considered an “article” and not hazardous in its solid form. However, certain processes such as welding, burning, grinding, abrasive blasting, heat treatment, pickling, cutting or similar operations, potentially hazardous fumes or dusts may be emitted.

SIGNAL WORD, HAZARD STATEMENT & SYMBOLS: DANGER

SYMBOLS	HAZARD	GHS CLASSIFICATION	HAZARD STATEMENTS
	Carcinogenicity	Category—1B	May cause cancer
	Respiratory Sensitizer	Category—1	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Category—1	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
	Acute Oral Toxicity	Category—4	Harmful if swallowed
	Skin Sensitizer	Category—1	May cause allergic skin reaction
	STOT (Single exposure)	Category—3	May cause respiratory irritations
N/A	Eye Irritation	Category—2B	Causes eye irritations

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts/fume/gas/mist/vapor/spray	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing	Dispose of contents in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations
Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection	If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention	
Contaminated work clothes must not be allowed out of the workplace Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas.	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: GET MEDICAL ADVICE/ATTENTION. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.	

SAFETY DATA SHEET

STORAGE

Store away from acids and incompatible materials

Store in accordance with federal/provincial/state or local regulations

DISPOSAL

Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible.

Otherwise, dispose of in accordance with applicable federal/provincial/state or local regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	% WEIGHT
Iron	7439-89-6	Balance
Manganese	7439-96-5	1.7 max
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	0.15 max
Sulfur	7704-34-9	0.35 max
Columbium	7440-25-7	0.10 max
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.20 max
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.10 max
Copper	7440-50-8	.20-0.6

Percentages are expressed as typical ranges or maximum concentrations of trace elements for the purpose of communicating the potential hazards of the finished product. Consult product specifications for specific composition information.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: FLUSH EYES WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES
SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF EYE IRRITATION PERSISTS

SKIN CONTACT: MAINTAIN GOOD PERSONAL HYGIENE. WASH AFFECTED AREA WITH MILD SOAP AND WATER
SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF SKIN IRRITATION PERSISTS.

INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR, CHECK FOR CLEAR AIRWAY, BREATHING AND PRESENCE OF PULSE.
IF NECESSARY ADMINISTER CPR AND CALL 911.

INGESTION: RARE IN INDUSTRY. DUST MAY IRRITATE MOUTH AND GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT.
IF INGESTED SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED (CHRONIC)

HSS HOLLOW STRUCTURAL STEEL IS SOLD AS IS AND IS NOT LIKELY TO PRESENT ANY ACUTE OR CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS. HOWEVER DURING FURTHER PROCESSING (WELDING, GRINDING, BURNING, ETC) INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS MAY ELICIT AN ACUTE OR CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECT.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

None of these products are flammable or combustible. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Not applicable to steel in solid state. Avoid dust formation. Ensure adequate ventilation. Clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin protection.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Not applicable to steel in solid state

METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENTS AND CLEANING CREW

Not applicable to steel in solid state. For spills involving fine dusts, remove by vacuuming or wet sweeping methods to prevent spreading of dust. Avoid inhalation of dusts.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Not applicable for steel in a solid state. Operations with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particles should be evaluated and controlled as necessary.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE

No special storage conditions for steel in a solid state.

INCOMPATIBLE PRODUCTS

Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

HSS Structural Steel Tubing as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard, nor would any of the following exposure data apply. However, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, machining, grinding, etc. may expose fumes and/or particles. The following exposure limits are offered as reference.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	ACGIH TLV
Iron	7439-89-6	5.0 (Respirable)
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.2 (As inorganic Mn)
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.5 (Metal & Cr+3) 0.05 (Cr+6 Soluble) 0.01 (Cr+6 Insoluble)
Nickel	7440-02-0	1.5 (Metal) 0.2 (Insoluble) 0.1 (Soluble)
Copper	7440-50-8	1.0 (Dust) 0.2 (Fume)
Phosphorous	7723-14-0	0.1
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	10.0 (Insoluble) 5.0 (Soluble)
Lead	7439-92-1	0.05

SAFETY DATA SHEET

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Dependent on the process being performed on material each operation must be addressed for suitable equipment.

GLOVES Wear gloves as required

EYES Safety glasses or goggles as required

CLOTHING N/A

FOOTWEAR N/A

RESPIRATOR If concentrations exceed established limits, use NIOSH/MSHA approved particulate respirators (dust & fume or high efficiency dust fume) when grinding or welding.

9. CHEMICAL & PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE	Solid	APPEARANCE	Silver grey (Metallic)
ODOR	Odorless	ODOR THRESHOLD	N/A
pH	N/A	MELTING POINT	~2750°F (~1510°C)
BOILING POINT	N/A	FLASH POINT (°C)	N/A
EVAPORATION POINT	N/A	FLAMMIBILITY (solid/Gas)	Non-flammable
UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT %	N/A	LOWER FLAMMIBLE LIMIT %	N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE	N/A	VAPOR DENSITY	N/A
RELATIVE DENSITY	7.85	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	N/A
SOLUBILITY	Water Insoluble	PARTITION COEFFICIENT	N/A
AUTO-IGNITION TEMP (°C)	N/A	DECOMPOSITION TEMP	N/A
VISCOSITY	N/A	OTHER INFORMATION	None

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY

Not determined for product in solid form

CHEMICAL STABILITY

Yes. Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

Hazardous polymerization cannot occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Contact with mineral acids will release flammable hydrogen gas. Dust formation.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS



Yes, strong acids

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Not applicable




11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The following toxicity data has been determined for HSS Hollow Structural Sections when further processed using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA.

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION	HAZARD CATEGORY OSHA	HAZARD SYMBOLS	SIGNAL WORD	HAZARD STATEMENT
Eye Damage/Irritation	2B ^a	No Pictogram	Warning	Causes eye irritation—Rating due to iron particulate generated from further processing.
Skin/Dermal	1 ^b		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction—Nickel is a skin sensitizer
Carcinogenicity	2 ^c		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer—Rating due to nickel particulate or fume that can enter the body generated from further processing.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION	HAZARD CATEGORY OSHA	HAZARD SYM-BOLS	SIGNAL WORD	HAZARD STATEMENT
Toxic Reproduction	2 ^d		Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child—Rating due to nickel particulate or fume that can enter the body generated when further processing.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity	3 ^e		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation—Rating due to iron particulate or fume entering the body generated when further processing.
STOT following repeated exposure	1 ^f		Warning	Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure—Rating due to nickel or manganese particulate or fume that may enter the body when further processing.

- a. **EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION**—No eye irritation data available for **HSS Hollow Structural Sections** as a mixture. The following **Eye Irritation Information** was found for the components: Iron causes eye irritation. Nickel—slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.
- b. **SKIN DERMAL SENSITIZATION**—No skin irritation data available for **HSS Hollow Structural Sections** as a mixture. The following **Skin (Dermal) Sensitization Information** was found for the components: Nickel—May cause skin sensitization.
- c. **CARCINOGENICITY**— IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **HSS Hollow Structural Sections** as carcinogens. The following **Carcinogenicity Information** was found for the components: Welding fumes— IARC Group 2B carcinogen, a mixture that is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Nickel and certain nickel components—Group 2B—metallic nickel Group 1—nickel compounds ACGIH confirmed human carcinogen.
- d. **TOXIC REPRODUCTION**— No Toxic Reproduction data available for **HSS Hollow Structural Sections** as a mixture. The following **Toxic Reproductive Information** was found for the components: Nickel—effects on fertility.
- e. **SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY**—No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Single Exposure Data was available for **HSS Hollow Structural Sections** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure Data was found for the components: Iron—irritating to respiratory tract.
- f. **STOT following repeated exposure**—No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following repeated exposure data was available for **HSS Hollow Structural Sections** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure Data was found for the components: Nickel—Rat 4 inhalation LOEL 4mg/m³Kung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/m³ Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m³Lung weights and Alveolar histopathology. Manganese—Inhalation of metal fumes—Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscular weakness.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY No data available for HSS Hollow Structural Steel in its natural solid state. However, components of the material have been found to be toxic to the environment

COMPONENT	TOXICITY TO FISH	TOXICITY TO ALGAE	TOXICITY TOO MICROORGANISMS
Iron	LC50 Common Carp 96 hr. 0.56 mg/l	—	—
Chromium	LC50 Fathead minnow 96 hr. 10-100 mg/l	—	—
Nickel	LC50 Common Carp 96 hr. 1.3 mg/l	EC50 Freshwater Algae 72 hr. 0.18 mg/l	EC50 Water Flea 48 hr. 1.0 mg/l
Lead	LC50 Common Carp 96 hr. 0.44 mg/l	—	EC50 Water Flea 48 hr. 0.0006 mg/l

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

No data available

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

No data available

MOBILITY IN SOIL

No data available in its natural solid state. Individual metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be absorbed by plants

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Non known

13. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS

Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible

CONTAINER CLEANING & DISPOSAL

Dispose in accordance with applicable Federal, Provincial or State law.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

GENERAL SHIPPING INFORMATION—US Department of Transportation (DOT) does not regulate HSS Hollow Structural Sections as a hazardous material. All Federal, Provincial or State laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

Shipping Name —N/A Shipping Symbols —N/A Hazard Class —N/A UN No. —N/A Packing Group —N/A DOT/IMO Label —N/A Special Provisions (172.102) - N/A	Packaging Authorizations a) Exceptions: N/A b) Group: N/A c) Authorization: N/A	Quantity Limitations a) Passenger, Aircraft or Railcar: N/A b) Cargo Aircraft Only: N/A Vessel Stowage Requirements: N/A a) Vessel Stowage: N/A b) Other: N/A c) DOT Reportable Quantities: N/A
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TRANSPORT REGULATIONS:

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDG) March 2011.

US Department of Transport (DOT) Hazardous Materials shipping information
(Title 49—Transportation March 2011)

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY INFORMATION

The following listing of regulations relating to HSS Hollow Structural Sections may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION

Class D2A/D2B: Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

DOMESTIC SUBSTANCE LIST

The components of this material are on the federal DSL Inventory

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS

N/A

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS

SARA

The components of this material are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA—Oct. 2006) as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CRR 372.65)	CERCLA Reportable Quantities
Chromium	NO	NO	YES	5,000 Lbs.
Copper	NO	NO	YES	5,000 Lbs.
Lead	NO	NO	YES	10 Lb.
Manganese	NO	NO	YES	None Listed
Nickel	NO	NO	YES	100 Lb.
Phosphorus	YES	YES	YES	1 Lb.
Vanadium	NO	NO	NO	None Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

STEEL

HAZARD LABEL RATING SYSTEMS:

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION CODE

NFPA CODE: H=0 F=0 R=0



HAZARD MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM:

HMIS CODE: H=1* F=0 R=0 PPE: See Section 8

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	0
REACTIVITY	0
OTHER	

*Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated

DATE: September 2015

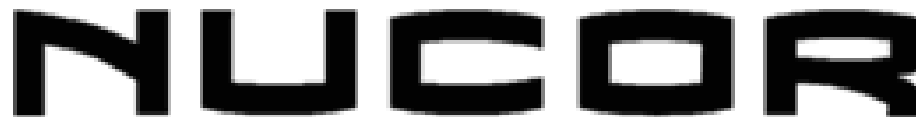
TELEPHONE: 1-800-376-6000

NOTE: Contact supplier for additional product information

DISCLAIMER: The information contained herein based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results obtained thereof.

6226 West 74th Street | Chicago, IL 60638
1-800-376-6000 | 1-708-563-1950 (FAX) | www.nucortubular.com

NUCOR®
TUBULAR PRODUCTS



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Merchant, rebar, structural, and sheet steel

CAS Number: Not applicable

Synonyms: Carbon Steels

Use/Description: Bar and structural steel products, billets (sheet steel for Castrip®), grinding balls

Nucor Mill Locations

24 Hour Contact – CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Nucor Steel – South Carolina
300 Steel Mill Road
Darlington, S.C. 29540
(843) 393-5841

Nucor Steel Kankakee, Inc.
One Nucor Way
Bourbonnais, IL 60914
(815) 939-5541

Nucor Steel Jackson, Inc.
3630 Fourth Street
Flowood, MS 39232
(601) 939-1623

Nucor Steel – Nebraska
2911 East Nucor Road
Norfolk, Nebraska 68701
(402) 644-0200

Nucor Steel – Auburn, Inc.
25 Quarry Road
Auburn, N.Y. 13021
(315) 253-4561

Nucor Steel – Utah
West Cemetery Road
Plymouth, Utah 84330
(435) 458-2300

Nucor Steel Birmingham, Inc.
2301 F.L. Shuttlesworth Drive
Birmingham, Alabama 35234
(205) 250-7400

Nucor Steel Seattle, Inc.
2424 SW Andover
Seattle, WA 98106
(206) 933-2222

Nucor Steel – Texas
U.S. Highway 79 South
Jewett, Texas 75846
(903) 626-4461

Nucor Steel Marion, Inc.
912 Cheney Avenue
Marion, Ohio 43302
(740) 383-4011

Nucor Steel – Berkeley
1455 Hagan Avenue
Huger, SC 29450
(843) 336-6000

Nucor Yamato Steel/ Nucor
Castrip Arkansas, LLC
5929 E. State Hwy 18
Armored, AR 72310
(870) 762-5500

Nucor Steel Connecticut, Inc.
35 Toelles Road
Wallingford, CT 06492
(203) 265-0615

Nucor Steel Kingman, LLC
3000 West Old Highway 66
Kingman, AZ 86413
(928) 718-7035

For general product information, contact mill as listed above. For emergencies, use the 24 Hour Contact.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

STEEL PRODUCTS AS SOLD BY NUCOR ARE NOT HAZARDOUS PER OSHA GHS 29 CFR 1910, 1915, 1926. However, individual customer processes, (such as welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, abrasive blasting, and machining) may result in the formation of fumes, dust (combustible or otherwise), and/or particulate that may present the following hazards:

OSHA Hazards: Carcinogen
Skin Sensitizer
Target Organ Effect – Lungs

GHS Classification: Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Skin Sensitization (Category 1)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure (Category 1)

Pictogram(s):



Carbon and Alloy Steels

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

H317: Dust/fumes may cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351: Dust/fumes suspected of causing cancer via inhalation.

H372: Inhalation of dust/fumes causes damage to respiratory tract through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statement(s)

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation including pain, tearing, and redness. Scratching of the cornea can occur if eye is rubbed. Fumes may be irritating. Contact with the heated material may cause thermal burns.

Skin Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation due to abrasion. Coated steel may cause skin irritation in sensitive individuals (see Section 16 for additional information.) Some components in this product are capable of causing an allergic reaction, possibly resulting in burning, itching and skin eruptions. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Inhalation

Dusts may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs. Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts may result in metal fume fever, an influenza-like illness. It is characterized by a sweet or metallic taste in the mouth, accompanied by dryness and irritation of the throat, cough, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema, general malaise, weakness, fatigue, muscle and joint pains, blurred vision, fever and chills. Typical symptoms last from 12 to 48 hours.

Ingestion

Not expected to be acutely toxic via ingestion based on the physical and chemical properties of the product. Swallowing of excessive amounts of the dust may cause irritation, nausea, and diarrhea.

Potential Fire and Explosion Hazards

Under normal conditions, steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards, and dust generated by handling steel products is oxidized and not combustible. Processing of steel product by some individual customers may produce potentially combustible dust that may represent a fire or explosion hazard.

Chronic or Special Toxic Effects

Repeated exposure to fine dusts may inflame the nasal mucosa and cause changes to the lung. In addition, a red-brown pigmentation of the eye and/or skin may occur. Welding fumes have been associated with adverse health effects. Contains components that may cause cancer or reproductive effects. The following components are listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC as carcinogens: Nickel, chromium (hexavalent), cobalt, lead, cadmium, antimony (trioxide), arsenic, beryllium. See Section 11, for additional, specific information on effects noted above.

Target Organs

Overexposure to specific components of this product that are generated in dusts or fumes may cause adverse effects to the following organs or systems: eyes, skin, liver, kidney, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Diseases of the skin such as eczema may be aggravated by exposure. Also, disorders of the respiratory system including asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema. Long-term inhalation exposure to agents that cause pneumoconiosis (e.g. dust) may act synergistically with inhalation of oxide fumes or dusts of this product.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components		CAS No.	% Weight	Exposure Limits			
				ACGIH TLV (mg/m³)		OSHA PEL (mg/m³)	
Base Metal:							
Iron	(Fe)	7439-89-6	Balance	5	Oxide Dust/Fume	10	Oxide Dust/Fume
<u>Alloying Elements</u>							
Boron	(B)	7440-42-8	<0.9	10	Oxide Dust	15	Oxide Dust
Carbon	(C)	7440-44-0	<1.2		Not Established		Not Established
Chromium	(Cr)	7440-47-3	0.01-1.2	0.5	Metal	1	Metal
Manganese	(Mn)	7439-96-5	0.2-2	0.2	Elemental Mn and Inorg Compounds	5	Fume (Ceiling)

NOTE: No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel over all. The above listing is a summary of elements used in alloying Nucor Steel Products. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements and/or trace materials. Exact specifications may be found by calling the division and asking for a specifications sheet.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact - In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes occasionally lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns should be treated as medical emergencies.

Skin Contact - In case of overexposure to dusts or particulates, wash with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If thermal burn occurs, flush area with cold water and get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation - In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention if symptoms described in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) develop.

Ingestion - Not considered an ingestion hazard. However, if excessive amounts of dust or particulates are swallowed, treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention.

Notes to Physician - Inhalation of metal fume or metal oxides may produce an acute febrile state, with cough, chills, weakness, and general malaise, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, and remarkable leukocytosis. Treatment is symptomatic, and condition is self limited in 24-48 hours. Chronic exposure to dusts may result in pneumoconiosis of mixed type.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method) - Not applicable

Flammable Limits (% volume in air) - Not applicable

Auto ignition Temperature - Not applicable

Extinguishing Media - For molten metal, use dry powder or sand. For steel dust use or dry sand, water, foam, argon or nitrogen.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures - Do not use water on molten metal. Do not use Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). Firefighters should not enter confined spaces without wearing NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - Steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards under normal conditions. Any non-oxidized fine metal particles/ dust generated by grinding, sawing, abrasive blasting, or individual customer processes may produce materials that the customer should test for combustibility and other hazards in accordance with applicable regulations. High concentrations of combustible metallic fines in the air may present an explosion hazard.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released - Emergency response is unlikely unless in the form of combustible dust. Avoid inhalation, eye, or skin contact of dusts by using appropriate precautions outlined in this SDS (see section 8). Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed and placed into

Carbon and Alloy Steels

appropriate disposable containers. Keep fine dust or powder away from sources of ignition. Scrap should be reclaimed for recycling. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways. Specific standards and regulations may be applicable to materials generated by individual customer processes. As appropriate, these standards and regulations should be consulted for applicability.

Fire and Explosion Hazards - Some customer processes may generate combustible dust that may require specific precautions when cleaning spills or releases of dust.

Environmental Precautions - Some grades of steel may contain reportable quantities of alloying elements. See Section 15 for additional information.

Waste Disposal Methods - Dispose of used or unused product in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations. Please recycle.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperatures - Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing - Store away from strong oxidizers. Dusts and/or powders, alone, or combined with process specific fluids, may form explosive mixtures with air. Applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations may require testing dust generated from processing of steel products to determine if it represents a fire or explosion hazard and to determine appropriate protection methods. Avoid breathing dusts or fumes.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Operations with potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates or fumes should be evaluated and controlled as necessary.

Eye Protection - Use safety glasses. Dust resistant safety goggles are recommended under circumstances where particles could cause mechanical injury such as grinding or cutting. Face shield should be used when welding or cutting.

Skin - Appropriate protective gloves should be worn as necessary. Good personal hygiene practices should be followed including cleansing exposed skin several times daily with soap and water, and laundering or dry cleaning soiled work clothing.

Respiratory Protection - NIOSH/MSHA approved dust/fume/mist respirator should be used to avoid excessive exposure. See Section 3 for component material information exposure limits. If such concentrations are sufficiently high that this respirator is inadequate, or high enough to cause oxygen deficiency, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Follow all applicable respirator use, fitting, and training standards and regulations.

Ventilation - Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels of dust or fumes below exposure limits.

Exposure Guidelines - No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel. See Section 3 for component materials. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute amounts

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor – Silver grey to grey black with metallic luster.

Boiling Point - Not applicable

Melting Point - Approximately 2800 °F

pH - Not applicable

Specific Gravity (at 15.6°C) - Not applicable

Density (at 15.6 °C) - Not applicable

Vapor Pressure - Not applicable

Vapor Density (air = 1) - Not applicable

% Volatile, by Volume - Not applicable

Solubility in Water - Insoluble.

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) - Not applicable

Other Physical and Chemical Data - None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability - Stable

Conditions to Avoid - Steel at temperatures above the melting point may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements. Avoid generation of airborne fume.

Hazardous Polymerization - Will not occur.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) - Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas. Do not store near strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products - Metallic fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding, and possibly machining or any situation with the potential for thermal decomposition. Refer to ANSI Z49.1

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The primary component of this product is iron. Long-term exposure to iron dusts or fumes can result in a condition called siderosis which is considered to be a benign pneumoconiosis. Symptoms may include chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and shortness of breath upon exertion. Penetration of iron particles in the skin or eye may cause an exogenous or ocular siderosis which may be characterized by a red-brown pigmentation of the affected area. Ingestion overexposures to iron may affect the gastrointestinal, nervous, and hematopoietic system and the liver. Iron and steel founding, but not iron or iron oxide, has been listed as carcinogenic (Group 1) by IARC.

When this product is welded, fumes are generated. Welding fumes may be different in composition from the original welding product, with the chief component being ordinary oxides of the metal being welded. Chronic health effects (including cancer) have been associated with the fumes and dusts of individual component metals (see above), and welding fumes as a general category have been listed by IARC as a carcinogen (Group 2B). There is also limited evidence that welding fumes may cause adverse reproductive and fetal effects. Evidence is stronger where welding materials contain known reproductive toxins, e.g., lead, which may be present in the coating material of this product.

Breathing fumes or dusts of this product may result in metal fume fever, which is an illness produced by inhaling metal oxides. These oxides are produced by heating various metals including cadmium, zinc, magnesium, copper, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, tin, lead, beryllium, silver, chromium, aluminum, selenium, iron, and arsenic. The most common agents involved are zinc and copper.

This product may contain small amounts of manganese. Prolonged exposure to manganese dusts or fumes is associated with "manganism", a Parkinson-like syndrome characterized by a variety of neurological symptoms including muscle spasms, gait disturbances, tremors, and psychoses.

This product may contain small amounts of cadmium. Primary target organs for cadmium overexposure are the lung and the kidney. Because of its cumulative nature, chronic cadmium poisoning can cause serious disease which takes many years to develop and may continue to progress despite cessation of exposure. Progression of the disease may not reflect current exposure conditions. It is also capable of causing a painful osteomalacia called "Itai-Itai" in postmenopausal women, and has caused developmental effects and/or reproductive effects in male and female animals. Cadmium is a listed carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of chromium. Prolonged and repeated overexposure to chromium dusts or fumes may cause skin ulcers, nasal irritation and ulceration, kidney damage and cancer of the respiratory system. Chromium is skin sensitizer. Cancer is generally attributed to the hexavalent (+6) form of chromium which is listed as a carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of nickel. Prolonged and repeated contact with nickel may cause sensitization dermatitis. Inhalation of nickel compounds has caused lung damage as well as sinus, nasal and lung cancer in laboratory animals. Nickel is a listed carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of vanadium. Adverse effects from dermal, inhalation or parenteral exposure to various vanadium compounds have been reported. The major target for vanadium pentoxide

Carbon and Alloy Steels

toxicity is the respiratory tract. Fumes or dust can cause severe eye and respiratory irritation, and systemic effects. Chronic bronchitis, green tongue, conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis, rales, chronic productive cough, and tightness of the chest have been reported following overexposure. Allergic reactions resulting from skin and inhalation exposures have also been reported. A statistical association between vanadium air levels and lung cancer has been suggested, but vanadium currently is not regarded as a human carcinogen.

This product may contain small amounts of lead. Lead can accumulate in the body. Consequently, exposure to fumes or dust may produce signs of polyneuritis, diminished vision and peripheral neuropathy, such as tingling and loss of feeling in fingers, arms and legs. Lead is a known reproductive and developmental toxin. It is also associated with central nervous system disorders, anemia, kidney dysfunction and neurobehavioral abnormalities. The brain is a major target organ for lead exposure. Elemental lead is listed as an IARC 2B carcinogen.

The product may contain small amounts of copper. Copper dust and fumes can irritate the eyes, nose and throat causing coughing, wheezing, nosebleeds, ulcers and metal fume fever. Other effects from repeated inhalation of copper fumes include a metallic or sweet taste, and discoloration of skin, teeth or hair. Copper also may cause an allergic skin reaction. Overexposure to copper can affect the liver.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Ecotoxicological Data - No specific information available on this product.

Environmental Fate Data - No specific information available on this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recovery and reuse, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of handling efforts. Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local health and environmental regulations. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name - Not regulated

DOT Hazard Classification - Not regulated

UN/NA Number - Not applicable

DOT Packing Group - Not applicable

Labeling Requirements - Not applicable

Placards - Not applicable


DOT Hazardous Substance - Not applicable

DOT Marine Pollutant - Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, dusts and fumes from this product may be combustible or hazardous and require protection to comply with applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations.

California Proposition 65:

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including antimony [oxide], arsenic, beryllium, chromium [hexavalent], cobalt, cadmium, lead, and nickel which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Massachusetts Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Carbon and Alloy Steels

New Jersey Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Steel is not reportable, however, it contains hazardous substances that may be reportable if released in pieces with diameters less than or equal to 0.004 inches.

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Reportable Quantity (in lb)</u>
Chromium	5,000
Nickel	100

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Immediate Health Effect, Delayed Health Effect

This product contains the following EPCRA Section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right – To – Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

SECTION 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration (% by weight)</u>	<u>Reportable</u>
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.01-1.2	Yes – Greater than 1%
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.2-2	Yes – Greater than 1%
Nickel	7440-02-0	<1.0	Yes – Greater than 0.1%

Concentrations based on analytical data and process knowledge of typical products distributed by the facility.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS covers Nucor product as delivered from the Nucor facility, but does not include chemicals that may be applied by subsequent handlers and/or distributors of this product. This could include a variety of materials including oils, paints, galvanization, etc. that are not included in this SDS. Additionally, specialty orders may require application of coating material not listed in this SDS. SDSs for any Nucor-applied specialty coating will be provided separately. During welding, precautions should be taken for airborne contaminants that may originate from components of the welding rod. Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition for combustible and/or flammable materials. The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable; however, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product.

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0006

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier used on Label: Metal Coated Steel Sheet

1(b) Other means of identification: Refer to Section 16 for product synonyms.

1(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: These products are sold to all steel-consuming industries including automotive, heavy machinery, pipes and tubes, construction, packaging and appliances. The main markets for these products are construction and mechanical engineering, as well as energy and automotive applications.

1(d) Name, address, and telephone number:

AM/NS Calvert LLC

Phone number: 251-289-3000

P.O. Box 456



Calvert, AL 36513

1(e) Emergency phone number: 1-760-476-3962 (Versik 3E Company Code: 333211) or CHEMTREC (Day or Night): 1-800-424-9300

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the chemical: Metal Coated Steel Sheet is considered an article under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and is not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008). However, **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** is not exempt as an article under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) due to its downstream use, thus this product is considered a mixture and a hazardous material. Therefore, the categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

2(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbols and precautionary statement(s):

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity - 2 Reproductive Toxicity - 2 Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	DANGER	Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes eye irritation.
	Skin Sensitization - 1 STOT Single Exposure - 3		
NA	Eye Irritation - 2B		

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist / vapor / spray. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.	Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

2(c) Hazards not otherwise classified: None Known

2(d) Unknown acute toxicity statement (mixture): None Known

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight*
Iron	7439-89-6	231-096-4	95.0-99.9
Manganese	7439-96-5	231-105-1	0.05-2.50
Silicon	7440-21-3	231-130-8	0.0-1.45

Metal Coated Steel Sheet

**AM/NS
CALVERT**

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0006

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients (continued)

Chromium	7440-47-3	231-157-5	0.0-0.65
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	0.0-0.40
Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6	0.0-0.40
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	231-107-2	0.0-0.35
Aluminum	7429-90-5	231-072-3	0.0-0.16

EC - European Community

CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

* Percentages are expressed as typical ranges or maximum concentrations of trace elements for the purpose of communicating the potential hazards of the finished product. Consult product specifications for specific composition information.

Note: Product surfaces may be treated with small amounts of corrosion-inhibiting oil that may contain mineral oil or petroleum distillates, or paints, epoxies, laminates, etc., generally applied at the customer's request. Refer to the coating manufacturer's SDS for hazards associated with coatings. Refer to the following table for additional information.

Metallic Coating (if applicable) ¹

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight ²
Zinc Galvanized (GI) Galvanneal (GA)	7440-66-6	231-175-3	(GI) 99.0 min. (GA) 85.0-94.0
Aluminum Galvanized (GI) Galvanneal (GA) Aluminized (AZ)	7429-90-5	231-072-3	(GI) 0.6 max (GA) 0.5 max (AZ) 0.0-87.0
Iron Galvanized (GI) Galvanneal (GA) Aluminized (AZ)	7439-89-6	231-096-4	(GI) 0.5 max (GA) 6.0-15.0 (AZ) 3.0 max
Silicon Aluminized (AZ)	7440-21-3	231-130-8	(AZ) 7.0-10.0

Metallic Coating (if applicable) ¹ <0.8% total

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight ²
Chemical Treatment Film (Tri Chromate)	Varies	244-256-3	1-3 g/m ²
Phosphate Treatment Film (CHEMFOS 2007)	Varies	Varies	0.5-1.5 g/m ²
Acrylic Solid Film	Varies	Varies	114-360 g/in ²

1. Refer to product specifications for coating applicability.

2. Percentages are expressed as typical ranges or maximum concentrations of trace elements in the coating, for the purpose of communicating the potential hazards of the finished product. Consult product specifications for specific composition information.

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of necessary measures:

- **Inhalation: Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Eye Contact: Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), 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. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Skin Contact:** If on skin: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Ingestion: Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):

- **Inhalation: Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Eye: Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):

- **Skin: Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Ingestion: Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.) individual components may illicit an acute or chronic health effect. Refer to Section 11-Toxicological Information.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known

Metal Coated Steel Sheet

**AM/NS
CALVERT**

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0006

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Not Applicable for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards arising from the chemical: Not Applicable for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke, fume and vapor may be emitted.

5(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Self-contained NIOSH approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke from fire are present. Heat and flames cause emittance of acrid smoke and fumes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Firefighters should wear full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing with thermal protection. Direct water stream will scatter and spread flames and, therefore, should not be used.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Not Applicable for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust.

6(b) Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Not Applicable for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for safe handling: Not Applicable for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped, however further processing (welding, burning, grinding, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products.

7(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard. However, operations such as burning, welding (high temperature), sawing, brazing, machining, grinding, etc. may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Iron	10 mg/m ³ (iron oxide fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide, respirable fraction ⁵)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide dust and fume)	2,500 mg/m ³ (as Fe)
Manganese	“C” 5.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn)	0.02 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn, respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn, inhalable fraction ⁶)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn) “STEL” 3.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn)	500 mg/m ³ (as Mn)
Nickel	1.0 mg/m ³ (metal, insoluble & soluble compounds, as Ni)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal, as Ni, as inhalable fraction) 0.2 mg/m ³ (insoluble compounds, as Ni, inhalable fraction, inorganic only) 0.1 mg/m ³ (soluble compounds, as Ni, inhalable fraction, inorganic only)	0.015 mg/m ³ (metal & insoluble and soluble compounds, as Ni)	10 mg/m ³ (as Ni)
Copper	0.1 mg/m ³ (fume, as Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (dusts and mists, as Cu)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume, as Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (dusts and mists, as Cu)	1.0 mg/m ³ (dusts and mists, as Cu)	100 mg/m ³ (as Cu)
Chromium	1.0 mg/m ³ (metal and insoluble salts (as Cr)	0.5 mg/m ³ (metal and Cr III compounds) 0.05 mg/m ³ (water-soluble Cr VI compounds) 0.01 mg/m ³ (Insoluble Cr VI compounds)	0.5 mg/m ³ (chromium metal and chromium(II) and chromium(III) compounds) 0.0002 mg (hexavalent chromium CrVI compounds)	250 mg/m ³ (as Cr)
Molybdenum	5 mg/m ³ (soluble compounds)	0.5 mg/m ³ (soluble compounds, respirable fraction, as Mo) 10 mg/m ³ (metal and insoluble compounds, inhalable fraction, as Mo) 3 mg/m ³ (metal and insoluble compounds, respirable fraction, as Mo)	5 mg/m ³ , soluble compounds, as Mo)	5000 mg/m ³ (as Mo)
Silicon	15 mg/m ³ (total dust, PNOR ⁷) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable dust)	NE
Aluminum	15 mg/m ³ (total dust, PNOR) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ (as metal dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as welding fume)	10 mg/m ³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable dust)	NE

NE - None Established

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (continued)

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) (continued):

1. OSHA PELs (Permissible Exposure Limits) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A ("C") designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. ACGIH TLVs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes. DSEN – May cause dermal sensitization. This notation is used to indicate the potential for dermal sensitization resulting from the interaction of an absorbed agent and ultraviolet light (i.e. photosensitization). RSEN – May cause respiratory sensitization.
3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL)- Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
4. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994. Ca is designated as carcinogen.
5. Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in ACGIH 2018 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] Appendix D, paragraph C.
6. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2018 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.
7. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5.0 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust is necessary for use in enclosed or confined spaces. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- **Eyes:** Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely.
- **Skin:** Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Solid, Metallic Gray

9(b) Odor: Odorless

9(c) Odor Threshold: NA

9(d) pH: NA

9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: ~2750 °F (~1510 C)

9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: ND

9(g) Flash Point: NA

9(h) Evaporation Rate: NA

9(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable, non-combustible

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA

9(k) Vapor Pressure: NA

9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA

9(m) Relative Density: 7.85

9(n) Solubility(ies): Insoluble

9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: ND

9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: NA

9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND

9(r) Viscosity: NA

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10(a) Reactivity: Not Determined (ND) for product in a solid form. Do not use water on molten metal.

10(b) Chemical Stability: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction: None Known

10(d) Conditions to Avoid: Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite.

10(e) Incompatible Materials: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.

10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.

Metal Coated Steel Sheet






**AM/NS
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SDS ID No.: AMNS-0006

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11 Information on toxicological effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** when further processed using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA and the EU CPL:

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
Eye Damage/ Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	NA*	2B ^c	No Pictogram	Warning	Causes eye irritation - Rating due to iron, chromium and copper particulates generated from further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)	NA*	1 ^d		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction. – Nickel and chromium which are skin sensitizers.
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^g		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer. - Rating due to nickel and chromium particulate or fume that can enter the body generated when further processed (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).
Toxic Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^h		Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. - Rating due to nickel and molybdenum particulate or fume that can enter the body generated when further processed (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	NA*	3 ⁱ		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation. - Rating due to iron and copper and that can enter the body generated when further processed (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).
STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	NA*	1 ^j		Danger	Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. - Rating due to nickel, chromium, copper, molybdenum, manganese or aluminum particulate or fume that can enter the body generated when further processed (welding, grinding, burning, etc.).

* Not Applicable - Semi-formed steel products are considered articles under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and are not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.

a. No LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet**. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Iron:** Rat LD₅₀ =98.6 g/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ =1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rat LD₅₀ =984 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rabbit LD₅₀ =890 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Guinea Pig LD₅₀ =20 g/kg (TOXNET)
- **Silicon:** LD₅₀ = 3160 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Copper:** Mouse LD₅₀ 3.5 mg/kg (TOXNET)
- **Aluminum:** Rat LD₅₀ > 15.9 g/kg (REACH)
- **Nickel:** LD₅₀ >9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Manganese:** Rat LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 9000 mg/kg (TOXNET)
- **Chromium:** Rat LD₅₀ > 27.5 mg/kg (TOXNET)
- **Molybdenum:** Rabbit LD₅₀ > 70 mg/kg (TOXNET)

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture or its components.

c. No Eye Irritation data available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron:** Causes eye irritation.
- **Chromium:** Causes eye irritation.
- **Copper:** Causes eye irritation.

d. No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.
- **Chromium:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.

e. No Respiratory Sensitization data available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture or its components.

f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:

- **Iron:** IUCLID has found some positive and negative findings in vitro.
- **Nickel:** EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.
- **Aluminum:** IUCLID; ATSDR have found this ingredient is not mutagenic *in vitro*; but has marginal effects *in vivo*.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Nickel and certain nickel compounds** – IARC-1 (compounds), carcinogen to humans; IARC-2B (elemental & alloys), possibly carcinogenic to humans; ACGIH TLV-A1 (insoluble compounds, as Ni), confirmed human carcinogen; TLV-A5 (elemental), not suspected as a human carcinogen; NTP-K, known to be a carcinogen; NIOSH-Ca, potential occupational carcinogen.
- **Iron Oxide (Fe₂O₃):** IARC-3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans; ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen
- **Manganese (inorganic compounds, as Mn):** ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen; EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (CBD, cannot be determined).
- **Aluminum (metal and insoluble compounds):** IARC-1 (production), carcinogen to humans; ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen
- **Chromium (metallic):** IARC-3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

11 Information on toxicological effects (continued):

- **Molybdenum:** TLV-A3 (soluble compounds)
- h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproductive information was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** Effects on fertility.
 - **Molybdenum:** Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Iron:** Irritating to Respiratory tract.
- j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Manganese:** Inhalation of metal fumes - Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscle weakness (Whitlock *et al.*, 1966).
 - **Nickel:** Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m³ Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/ m³ Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m³ Lung weights, and Alveolar histopathology.
 - **Aluminum:** Repeated exposure associated with Asthma, fibrosis in lungs and encephalopathy in humans. Reviews have found chronic exposure to aluminum flake has been reported to cause pneumoconiosis in workers. Repeat oral exposure to aluminum results in decrements in neurobehavioral function and development.
 - **Chromium:** Repeated exposure systemic toxicity, skin and eyes, respiratory tract irritation.
 - **Copper:** Repeated exposure, target organs digestive system and respiratory tract irritation
 - **Molybdenum:** Repeated exposure, target organs eyes, respiratory system, liver, kidneys.

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2018, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCILID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), European Union Classification, Labeling and Packaging (EU CPL), Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCILID), TOXicology Data NETwork (TOXNET), European Risk Assessment Reports (EU RAR).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:

Acute Effects:

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 micrometer and usually between 0.02-0.05 micrometers from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as "metal fume fever". Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted. Freshly formed oxide fumes of manganese have been associated with causing metal fume fever.
- **Eye:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with metal dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of metal dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

Acute Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Iron is harmful if swallowed, causes skin irritation, and causes eye irritation. Contact with iron oxide has been reported to cause skin irritation and serious eye damage. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye, may cause rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Manganese and Manganese oxide are harmful if swallowed.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** May be harmful if swallowed.
- **Aluminum and aluminum oxides:** Not Reported/ Not Classified
- **Chromium:** Inhalation of chromium compounds may cause shortness of breath, coughing, and wheezing.

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections. Occupational overexposure (manganese) is a progressive, disabling neurological syndrome that typically begins with relatively mild symptoms and evolves to include altered gait, fine tremor, and sometimes, psychiatric disturbances. May cause damage to lungs with repeated or prolonged exposure. Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to manganese oxides include: speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. Nickel causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2018 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Nickel is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Aluminum and Aluminum oxides:** Chronic inhalation of finely divided powder has been reported to cause pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema. Repeated skin contact has been associated with bleeding into the tissue, delayed hypersensitivity and granulomas. Chronic exposure to aluminum flake has been reported to cause pneumoconiosis in workers. Repeat oral exposure to aluminum results in decrements in neurobehavioral function and development.
- **Chromium and chromium compounds:** Welding, cutting, grinding and other processes involving high temperatures can result in the formation of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) compounds. All hexavalent chromium compounds are toxic and carcinogenic (IARC Group 1) especially when airborne and inhaled. Inhalation of Cr(VI) compounds is associated with lung cancer as well as cancers of the nose and nasal sinuses.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product when processed have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- **Iron Oxide:** LC₅₀: >1000 mg/L; Fish 48 h-EC₅₀ > 100 mg/L (Currenta, 2008k); 96 h-LC₀ ≥ 50,000 mg/L Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95 – 97% Fe₂O₃; < 4% SiO₂ and Al₂O₃) (Bayer, 1989a).
- **Hexavalent Chrome:** EU RAR listed as category 1, found acute EC₅₀ and LD₅₀ to algae and invertebrates < 1 mg.
- **Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC₅₀ in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

12(e) Other adverse effects: None Known

Additional Information:

Hazard Category: Not Reported

Signal Word: No Signal Word

Hazard Symbol: No Symbol

Hazard Statement: No Statement

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue (EWC): 16-01-17 (ferrous metals), 12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03-04 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

Please note this information is for Metal Coated Steel Sheet in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information:

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172.101 **does not** regulate **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Shipping Symbols: NA Hazard Class: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA DOT/ IMO Label: NA Special Provisions (172.102): NA	Packaging Authorizations a) Exceptions: NA b) Group: NA c) Authorization: NA	Quantity Limitations a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: NA b) Cargo Aircraft Only: NA Vessel Stowage Requirements a) Vessel Stowage: NA b) Other: NA DOT Reportable Quantities: NA
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International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

Metal Coated Steel Sheet

**AM/NS
CALVERT**

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0006

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 14 - Transport Information (continued)

Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) does not regulate Metal Coated Steel Sheet as a hazardous material.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Classification Code: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA ADR Label: NA Special Provisions: NA Limited Quantities: NA	Packaging a) Packing Instructions: NA b) Special Packing Provisions: NA c) Mixed Packing Provisions: NA	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers a) Instructions: NA b) Special Provisions: NA
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International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate Metal Coated Steel Sheet as a hazardous material.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Class/Division: NA Hazard Label (s): NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA Excepted Quantities (EQ): NA	Passenger & Cargo Aircraft		Cargo Aircraft Only: Pkg Inst: NA	Special Provisions: NA
	Limited Quantity (EQ)			
	Pkg Inst: NA	Pkg Inst: NA	Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	ERG Code: NA
	Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA		

Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions

Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package

ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Metal Coated Steel Sheet does not have a TDG classification.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations relating to an AM/NS Calvert product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

OSHA Regulations: Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

EPA Regulations: The product, **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** is not listed as a whole. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components	Regulations
Manganese	CAA, SARA 313, SDWA, CERCLA
Nickel	CAA, CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313
Aluminum	SARA 313, SWDA
Chromium	CAA, CWA, SARA 313, SDWA, CERCLA, RCRA
Copper	CWA, CERCLA, SDWA, SARA 313
Molybdenum	SDWA

SARA 311/312 Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard.

Section 313 Supplier Notification: The product, **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and 40 CFR part 372:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
7439-96-5	Manganese	2.50 max
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.40 max
7429-90-5	Aluminum	0.16 max
7440-47-3	Chromium	0.65 max
7440-50-8	Copper	0.40 max

Regulations Key:

CAA	Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
CWA	Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR Sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

State Regulations: The product, **Metal Coated Steel Sheet** as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

Metal Coated Steel Sheet

**AM/NS
CALVERT**

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0006

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (continued)

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Manganese, Nickel, Silicon, Aluminum
- Environmental Hazards: Manganese, Nickel, Aluminum
- Special Hazardous Substance: Nickel

California Prop.
65:



This product can expose you to chemicals including nickel (metallic) which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Regulations (continued):

New Jersey: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Aluminum, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon, Nickel, Chromium, Copper, Molybdenum
- Environmental Hazards: Manganese, Nickel, Chromium, Copper
- Special Hazardous Substance: Aluminum, Manganese, Silicon, Chromium

Minnesota: Manganese, Nickel, Copper, Chromium, Molybdenum

Massachusetts: Manganese compounds, Nickel compounds, Silicon, Aluminum (dust and fume)

Other Regulations:

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): The product, **Steel Ingots** is not listed as a whole. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Iron	Combustible dusts - Category 1 (may form combustible dust concentrations in air)
Manganese	Reproductive toxicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1; Combustible dusts*
Silicon	Flammable solids - Category 2 (The classification "Flammable solids" refers to the amorphous form of silicon powder); Combustible dusts**
Nickel	Skin sensitization - Category 1; Carcinogenicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1

*This product could belong to the hazard class "Combustible dust", based on various factors related to the combustibility and explosiveness of its dust, including composition, shape and size of the particles.

**This product belongs to the hazard class "Combustible dust" if 5% or more by weight of its composition has a particle size < 500 µm.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: AM/NS Calvert LLC

Original Issue Date: 8/26/2002

Revised Date: 3/15/2021

Additional Information:

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

HEALTH= 1, Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn.

PHYSICAL HAZARD= 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FLAMMABILITY = 0, Materials that will not burn.

INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
BEIs	Biological Exposure Indices
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNS	Central Nervous System
GI, GIT	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Median Lethal Dose

NIF	No Information Found
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
ORC	Organization Resources Counselors
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PNOR	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
PNOC	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	parts per million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals

Metal Coated Steel Sheet

**AM/NS
CALVERT**

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0006

Revision: 03/15/2021

Section 16 - Other Information (continued)

LD_{Lo}	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans	RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level	SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
LOAEC	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration	SDS	Safety Data Sheet
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mg/m³	milligram per cubic meter of air	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
Mppcf	million particles per cubic foot	TWA	Time-weighted Average
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. Our objective in sending this information is to help you protect the health and safety of your personnel and to comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Title III of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. AM/NS Calvert LLC makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness, completeness, or sufficiency of any of the foregoing, or any additional, or other measures that may not be required under particular conditions. THIS AM/NS Calvert LLC SDS MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OTHERWISE ARISING FROM COURSE OF DEALING OR TRADE.

Products covered for Metal Coated Steel Sheet:

Aluminized Steel	Aluminized Usibor™
Galvanized Steel	Aluminized Ductibor™
Galvanized Culvert Sheet	Galvannealed Steel

Metal Coated Steel Sheet

Signal Word: DANGER

Symbols:



HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Causes eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist / vapor / spray.
Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue Rinsing.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

SDS ID No.: AMNS-0006

AM/NS Calvert LLC
P.O. Box 456
Calvert, AL 36513

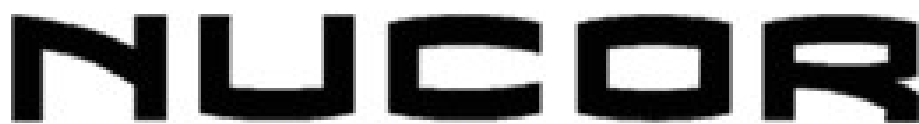
General Information: Phone: 251-289-3000

CHEMTREC (Day or Night): 1-800-424-9300

Emergency Contact: 1-760-476-3962, (Versik 3E Company Code: 333211)

Original Issue Date: 08/26/2002

Revised: 03/15/2021



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Sheet Tube Steel

CAS Number: Not applicable

Synonyms: Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Carbon Steel Tubing, Conduit, Galvanized

Use/Description: Numerous uses in the industrial and construction markets

Company Identification:	24 Hour Contact – CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
Southland Tube, Inc. 3525 Richard Arrington Jr. Boulevard North Birmingham, AL 35234	Contact: Safety Coordinator Phone – 205-251-1884 Regular business hours – 8:00am-5:00pm
Independence Tube Corporation- Chicago 6226 W. 74 th Street Chicago, Illinois 60638	Contact: Safety Coordinator Phone – 708-475-4300 Regular business hours – 8:00am-5:00pm
Independence Tube Corporation- Marseilles 1201 East Broadway Marseilles, Illinois 61341	Contact: Safety Coordinator Phone – 815-404-5300 Regular business hours – 8:00am-5:00pm
Independence Tube Corporation- Trinity 2000 Cooperage Way Trinity, Alabama 35673	Contact: Safety Coordinator Phone – 256-822-7200 Regular business hours – 8:00am-5:00pm
Independence Tube Corporation- Decatur 2000 Independence Avenue Decatur, Alabama 35601	Contact: Safety Coordinator Phone – 256-306-6200 Regular business hours – 8:00am-5:00pm
Republic Conduit 7301 Logistic Drive Louisville, Kentucky 40258	Contact: Safety Coordinator Phone – 502-995-5900 Regular business hours – 8:00am-5:00pm
Republic Conduit 633 Georgia Tubing Road Cedar Springs, Georgia 39832	Contact: Safety Coordinator Phone – 229-372-4501 Regular business hours – 8:00am-5:00pm

For general product information, contact facility as listed above. For emergencies, use the 24 Hour Contact.

Tubular Steel Products

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

STEEL PRODUCTS AS SOLD BY NUCOR ARE NOT HAZARDOUS PER OSHA GHS 29 CFR 1910, 1915, 1926. However, individual customer processes, (such as welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, abrasive blasting, and machining) may result in the formation of fumes, dust (combustible or otherwise), and/or particulate that may present the following hazards:

OSHA Hazards: Carcinogen
Skin Sensitizer
Target Organ Effect – Lungs

GHS Classification: Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Skin Sensitization (Category 1)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure (Category 1)

Pictogram(s):



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

H317: Dust/fumes may cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351: Dust/fumes suspected of causing cancer via inhalation.

H372: Inhalation of dust/fumes causes damage to respiratory tract through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary Statement(s)

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation including pain, tearing, and redness. Scratching of the cornea can occur if eye is rubbed. Fumes may be irritating. Contact with the heated material may cause thermal burns.

Skin Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation due to abrasion. Coated steel may cause skin irritation in sensitive individuals (see Section 16 for additional information.) Some components in this product are capable of causing an allergic reaction, possibly resulting in burning, itching and skin eruptions. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Inhalation

Dusts may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs. Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts may result in metal fume fever, an influenza-like illness. It is characterized by a sweet or metallic taste in the mouth, accompanied by dryness and irritation of the throat, cough, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema,

Tubular Steel Products

general malaise, weakness, fatigue, muscle and joint pains, blurred vision, fever and chills. Typical symptoms last from 12 to 48 hours.

Ingestion

Not expected to be acutely toxic via ingestion based on the physical and chemical properties of the product. Swallowing of excessive amounts of the dust may cause irritation, nausea, and diarrhea.

Potential Fire and Explosion Hazards

Under normal conditions, steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards, and dust generated by handling steel products is oxidized and not combustible. Processing of steel product by some individual customers may produce potentially combustible dust that may represent a fire or explosion hazard.

Chronic or Special Toxic Effects

Repeated exposure to fine dusts may inflame the nasal mucosa and cause changes to the lung. In addition, a red-brown pigmentation of the eye and/or skin may occur. Welding fumes have been associated with adverse health effects. Contains components that may cause cancer or reproductive effects. The following components are listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC as carcinogens: Nickel, chromium (hexavalent), cobalt, lead, cadmium, antimony (trioxide), arsenic, and beryllium. See Section 11, for additional, specific information on effects noted above.

Target Organs

Overexposure to specific components of this product that are generated in dusts or fumes may cause adverse effects to the following organs or systems: eyes, skin, liver, kidney, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Diseases of the skin such as eczema may be aggravated by exposure. Also, disorders of the respiratory system including asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema. Long-term inhalation exposure to agents that cause pneumoconiosis (e.g. dust) may act synergistically with inhalation of oxide fumes or dusts of this product.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components		CAS No.	% Weight	Exposure Limits			
				ACGIH TLV (mg/m ³)		OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	
Base Metal:							
Iron	(Fe)	7439-89-6	Balance	5	Oxide Dust/Fume	10	Oxide Dust/Fume
Alloying Elements							
Aluminum	(Al)	7429-90-5	0-3.0	10	Dust	15	Dust
Antimony	(Sb)	7440-36-0	<0.9	5	Fume	5	Respirable fraction
				0.5	As Antimony	0.5	As Antimony
Arsenic	(As)	7440-38-2	<0.09	0.01	As Arsenic (A1 Carcinogen)	0.01	As Arsenic
Beryllium	(Be)	7440-41-7	<0.09	0.002	As Beryllium (A1 Carcinogen)	0.002	As Beryllium
				0.01	As Beryllium (STEL)	0.005	As Beryllium (Ceiling)
Boron	(B)	7440-42-8	<1.1	10	Oxide Dust	15	Oxide Dust
Cadmium	(Cd)	7440-43-9	<0.01	0.01	As Cadmium (A2 Carcinogen)	0.005	As Cadmium
				0.002	Respirable fraction	0.0025	As Cadmium (Action Level)
Calcium	(Ca)	1305-78-8	<0.9	2	Oxide Dust	5	Oxide Dust
Carbon	(C)	7440-44-0	<1.0		Not Established		Not Established
Chromium	(Cr)	7440-47-3	0.01-12.5	0.5	Metal	1	Metal

Tubular Steel Products

Components		CAS No.	% Weight	Exposure Limits			
				ACGIH TLV (mg/m ³)		OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	
Cobalt	(Co)	7440-48-4	<0.09	0.02	As Cobalt (A3 Carcinogen)	0.1	Metal/Dust/Fume
Copper	(Cu)	7440-50-8	<3.5	1 0.2	Dust Fume	1 0.1	Dust Fume
Lead	(Pb)	7439-92-1	0.0-0.04	0.05	Dust / Fume (A3 Carcinogen)	0.05	Dust / Fume
Magnesium	(Mg)	7439-95-4	<0.9		Not Established		Not Established
Manganese	(Mn)	7439-96-5	<16.0	0.2	Elemental Mn and Inorg Compounds	5	Fume (Ceiling)
Molybdenum	(Mo)	7439-98-7	<1.1	10	Insoluble Compounds	15	Insoluble Compounds
Niobium	(Nb)	7440-03-1	<0.9		Not Established		
Nickel	(Ni)	7440-02-0	0.01-3.0	1.5	Metal	1	Metal and Insoluble Compounds
Nitrogen	(N)	7727-37-9	<0.9		Simple Asphyxiant		Simple Asphyxiant
Phosphorus	(P)	7723-14-0	<0.9	0.1	Phosphorus	0.1	Phosphorus
Selenium	(Se)	7782-49-2	<0.9	0.2	Selenium	0.2	Selenium
Silicon	(Si)	7440-21-3	0.0-5.0	10	Dust	15	Dust
Sulfur	(S)	7446-09-05	<0.9	5.2 13	Sulfur Dioxide Sulfur Dioxide (STEL)	13	Sulfur Dioxide
Tin	(Sn)	7440-31-5	<0.9	2	Metal, Oxide and Inorganic Compounds	2	Inorganic Compounds
Titanium	(Ti)	7440-32-6	<0.9		Not Established		Not Established
Tungsten	(W)	7440-33-7	<0.9	5 10	Insoluble Compounds as W Insoluble Compounds as W (STEL)		Not Established
Vanadium	(V)	7440-62-2	<0.9	0.05	Oxide Dust/Fume	0.5 0.1	Oxide Dust (Ceiling) Oxide Fume (Ceiling)
Zinc	(Zn)	7440-66-6	0.0-0.1	10 5 10	Oxide Dust Oxide Fume Oxide Fume (STEL)	5 10	Oxide Fume Oxide Dust
<u>Coatings and Finishing Treatments:</u>							
Titanium Dioxide		13463-67-7	<0.5%	10	Dust	15	Dust
Sodium Dichromate Anhydrate		10588-01-9	<0.01%	0.05	As (Cr)		Not Established
Zinc (galvanized)		7440-66-6	0.4 - 10	10 5 10	Oxide Dust Oxide Fume Oxide Fume (STEL)	5 10	Oxide Fume Oxide Dust

NOTE: No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel over all. The above listing is a summary of elements used in normal Nucor Steel Products. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements and/or trace materials. Exact specifications for specific products may be available upon request.

Tubular Steel Products

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact- In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes occasionally lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns should be treated as medical emergencies.

Skin Contact - In case of overexposure to dusts or particulates, wash with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If thermal burn occurs, flush area with cold water and get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation - In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention if symptoms described in this SDS develop.

Ingestion - Not considered an ingestion hazard. However, if excessive amounts of dust or particulates are swallowed, treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention.

Notes to Physician - Inhalation of metal fume or metal oxides may produce an acute febrile state, with cough, chills, weakness, and general malaise, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, and remarkable leukocytosis. Treatment is symptomatic, and condition is self limited in 24-48 hours. Chronic exposure to dusts may result in pneumoconiosis of mixed type.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method) - Not applicable

Flammable Limits (% volume in air) - Not applicable

Auto ignition Temperature - Not applicable

Extinguishing Media - For molten metal, use dry powder or sand. For steel dust use or dry sand, water, foam, argon or nitrogen.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures - Do not use water on molten metal. Do not use Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). Firefighters should not enter confined spaces without wearing NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - Steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards under normal conditions. Any non-oxidized fine metal particles/ dust generated by grinding, sawing, abrasive blasting, or individual customer processes may produce materials that the customer should test for combustibility and other hazards in accordance with applicable regulations. High concentrations of combustible metallic fines in the air may present an explosion hazard.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released - Emergency response is unlikely unless in the form of combustible dust. Avoid inhalation, eye, or skin contact of dusts by using appropriate precautions outlined in this SDS (see section 8). Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed and placed into appropriate disposable containers. Keep fine dust or powder away from sources of ignition. Scrap should be reclaimed for recycling. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways.

Fire and Explosion Hazards - Some customer processes may generate combustible dust that may require specific precautions when cleaning spills or releases of dust.

Environmental Precautions - Some grades of steel may contain reportable quantities of alloying elements. See Section 15 for additional information.

Waste Disposal Methods - Dispose used or unused product in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations. Please recycle.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperatures - Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Tubular Steel Products

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing - Store away from strong oxidizers. Dusts and/or powders, alone, or combined with process specific fluids, may form explosive mixtures with air. Applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations may require testing dust generated from processing of steel products to determine if it represents a fire or explosion hazard and to determine appropriate protection methods. Avoid breathing dusts or fumes.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Operations with potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates or fumes should be evaluated and controlled as necessary.

Eye Protection - Use safety glasses. Dust resistant safety goggles are recommended under circumstances where particles could cause mechanical injury such as grinding or cutting. Face shield should be used when welding or cutting.

Skin - Appropriate protective gloves should be worn as necessary. Good personal hygiene practices should be followed including cleansing exposed skin several times daily with soap and water, and laundering or dry cleaning soiled work clothing.

Respiratory Protection - NIOSH/MSHA approved dust/fume/mist respirator should be used to avoid excessive exposure. See Section 3 for component material information exposure limits. If such concentrations are sufficiently high that this respirator is inadequate, or high enough to cause oxygen deficiency, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Follow all applicable respirator use, fitting, and training standards and regulations.

Ventilation - Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels of dust or fumes below exposure limits.

Exposure Guidelines - No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel. See Section 3 for component materials. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute amounts.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor – Silver grey to grey black with metallic luster.

Boiling Point - Not applicable

Melting Point - Approximately 2800°F

pH - Not applicable

Specific Gravity (at 15.6°C) - Not applicable

Density (at 15.6 °C) - Not applicable

Vapor Pressure - Not applicable

Vapor Density (air = 1) - Not applicable %

Volatile, by Volume - Not applicable

Solubility in Water - Insoluble.

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) - Not applicable

Other Physical and Chemical Data - None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability - Stable

Conditions to Avoid - Steel at temperatures above the melting point may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements. Avoid generation of airborne fume.

Hazardous Polymerization - Will not occur.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) - Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas. Do not store near strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products - Metallic fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding, and possibly machining or any situation with the potential for thermal decomposition. Refer to ANSI Z49.1

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The primary component of this product is iron. Long-term exposure to iron dusts or fumes can result in a condition called siderosis which is considered to be a benign pneumoconiosis. Symptoms may include chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and shortness of breath upon exertion. Penetration of iron particles in the skin or eye may cause an exogenous or ocular siderosis which may be characterized by a red-brown pigmentation of the affected area. Ingestion overexposures to iron may affect the gastrointestinal, nervous, and hematopoietic system and the liver. Iron and steel founding, but not iron or iron oxide, has been listed as carcinogenic (Group 1) by IARC.

When this product is welded, fumes are generated. Welding fumes may be different in composition from the original welding product, with the chief component being ordinary oxides of the metal being welded. Chronic health effects (including cancer) have been associated with the fumes and dusts of individual component metals (see above), and welding fumes as a general category have been listed by IARC as a carcinogen (Group 2B). There is also limited evidence that welding fumes may cause adverse reproductive and fetal effects. Evidence is stronger where welding materials contain known reproductive toxins, e.g., lead which may be present in the coating material of this product.

Breathing fumes or dusts of this product may result in metal fume fever, which is an illness produced by inhaling metal oxides. These oxides are produced by heating various metals including cadmium, zinc, magnesium, copper, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, tin, lead, beryllium, silver, chromium, aluminum, selenium, iron, and arsenic. The most common agents involved are zinc and copper.

This product may contain small amounts of manganese. Prolonged exposure to manganese dusts or fumes is associated with "manganism", a Parkinson-like syndrome characterized by a variety of neurological symptoms including muscle spasms, gait disturbances, tremors, and psychoses.

This product may contain small amounts of cadmium. Primary target organs for cadmium overexposure are the lung and the kidney. Because of its cumulative nature, chronic cadmium poisoning can cause serious disease which takes many years to develop and may continue to progress despite cessation of exposure. Progression of the disease may not reflect current exposure conditions. It is also capable of causing a painful osteomalacia called "Itai-Itai" in postmenopausal women, and has caused developmental effects and/or reproductive effects in male and female animals. Cadmium is a listed carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of chromium. Prolonged and repeated overexposure to chromium dusts or fumes may cause skin ulcers, nasal irritation and ulceration, kidney damage and cancer of the respiratory system. Chromium is skin sensitizer. Cancer is generally attributed to the hexavalent (+6) form of chromium which is listed as a carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of nickel. Prolonged and repeated contact with nickel may cause sensitization dermatitis. Inhalation of nickel compounds has caused lung damage as well as sinus, nasal and lung cancer in laboratory animals. Nickel is a listed carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of vanadium. Adverse effects from dermal, inhalation or parenteral exposure to various vanadium compounds have been reported. The major target for vanadium pentoxide toxicity is the respiratory tract. Fumes or dust can cause severe eye and respiratory irritation, and systemic effects. Chronic bronchitis, green tongue, conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis, rales, chronic productive cough, and tightness of the chest have been reported following overexposure. Allergic reactions resulting from skin and inhalation exposures have also been reported. A statistical association between vanadium air levels and lung cancer has been suggested, but vanadium currently is not regarded as a human carcinogen.

Tubular Steel Products

This product may contain small amounts of lead. Lead can accumulate in the body. Consequently, exposure to fumes or dust may produce signs of polyneuritis, diminished vision and peripheral neuropathy, such as tingling and loss of feeling in fingers, arms and legs. Lead is a known reproductive and developmental toxin. It is also associated with central nervous system disorders, anemia, kidney dysfunction and neurobehavioral abnormalities. The brain is a major target organ for lead exposure. Elemental lead is listed as an IARC 2B carcinogen.

The product may contain small amounts of copper. Copper dust and fumes can irritate the eyes, nose and throat causing coughing, wheezing, nosebleeds, ulcers and metal fume fever. Other effects from repeated inhalation of copper fumes include a metallic or sweet taste, and discoloration of skin, teeth or hair. Copper also may cause an allergic skin reaction. Overexposure to copper can affect the liver.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Ecotoxicological Data - No specific information available on this product.

Environmental Fate Data - No specific information available on this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recovery and reuse, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of handling efforts. Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local health and environmental regulations. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name - Not regulated

DOT Hazard Classification - Not regulated

UN/NA Number - Not applicable

DOT Packing Group - Not applicable

Labeling Requirements - Not applicable

Placards - Not applicable

DOT Hazardous Substance - Not applicable

DOT Marine Pollutant - Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, dusts and fumes from this product may be combustible or hazardous and require protection to comply with applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations.

California Proposition 65: This product contains chemicals (antimony [oxide], arsenic, beryllium, chromium [hexavalent], cobalt, cadmium, lead, nickel) known to the State of California to cause cancer and chemicals (cadmium, lead) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Massachusetts Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Hydrochloric acid, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Hydrochloric acid, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Tubular Steel Products

New Jersey Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Hydrochloric acid, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Steel is not reportable, however, it contains hazardous substances that may be reportable if released in pieces with diameters less than or equal to 0.004 inches (RQ marked with a “*”).

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Reportable Quantity (in lb)</u>
Antimony	5000*
Arsenic	1*
Beryllium	10*
Cadmium	10*
Chromium	5000*
Copper	5000*
Lead	10*
Nickel	100*
Phosphorus	1
Selenium	100*
Zinc	1000*

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Immediate Health Effect, Delayed Health Effect

This product contains the following EPCRA Section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right – To – Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

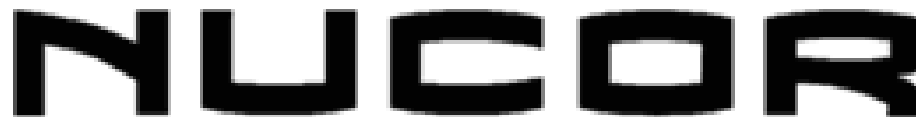
SECTION 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration (% by weight)</u>	<u>Reportable</u>
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0-0.01 Some grades up to 3.0%	Yes – Greater than 1%
Antimony	7440-36-0	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Arsenic	7440-38-2	<0.09	No – Less than 0.1%
Beryllium	7440-41-7	<0.09	No – Less than 0.1%
Cadmium	7440-43-9	<0.01	No – Less than 0.1%
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.01-1.0 Some grades up to 12.5%	Yes – Greater than 0.1%
Cobalt	7440-48-4	<0.09	No – Less than 0.1%
Copper	7440-50-8	<0.9 Some grades up to 3.5%	Yes – Greater than 1%
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0-0.04	Yes
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.2-2 Some grades up to 16.0%	Yes – Greater than 1%
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.01-0.1 Some grades up to 3.0%	Yes – Greater than 0.1%
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Selenium	7782-49-2	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Vanadium	7440-62-2	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Zinc	7440-66-6	<0.01	No – Less than 1%

Concentrations based on analytical data and process knowledge of typical products distributed by the facility.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS covers Nucor product as delivered from the Nucor facility, but does not include chemicals that may be applied by subsequent handlers and/or distributors of this product. This could include a variety of materials including oils, paints, galvanization, etc. that are not included in this SDS. Additionally, specialty orders may require application of coating material not listed in this SDS. SDSs for any Nucor-applied specialty coating will be provided separately. During welding, precautions should be taken for airborne contaminants that may originate from components of the welding rod. Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition for combustible and/or flammable materials. The information in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable; however, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Special Bar Quality (SBQ) - Carbon and Alloy Steels

CAS Number: Not applicable

Synonyms: Steels

Use/Description: Special Bar Quality (SBQ), Bar and structural steel products, billets

Nucor Special Bar Quality Mill Locations

24 Hour Contact – CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Nucor Steel Memphis
3601 Paul R. Lowry Road
Memphis, TN 38109
(901) 786-5900

Nucor Steel – Auburn, Inc.
25 Quarry Road
Auburn, N.Y. 13021
(315) 253-4561

Nucor Steel – South Carolina
300 Steel Mill Road
Darlington, S.C. 29540
(843) 393-5841

Nucor Steel – Nebraska
2911 East Nucor Road
Norfolk, Nebraska 68702
(402) 644-0200

For general product information, contact facility as listed above. For emergencies, use the 24 Hour Contact.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

STEEL PRODUCTS AS SOLD BY NUCOR ARE NOT HAZARDOUS PER OSHA GHS 29 CFR 1910, 1915, 1926. However, individual customer processes, (such as welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, abrasive blasting, and machining) may result in the formation of fumes, dust (combustible or otherwise), and/or particulate that may present the following hazards:

OSHA Hazards: Carcinogen
Skin Sensitizer
Target Organ Effect – Lungs

GHS Classification: Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Skin Sensitization (Category 1)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure (Category 1)

Pictogram(s):



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

H317: Dust/fumes may cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351: Dust/fumes suspected of causing cancer via inhalation.

H372: Inhalation of dust/fumes causes damage to respiratory tract through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary Statement(s)

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Carbon and Alloy Steels

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation including pain, tearing, and redness. Scratching of the cornea can occur if eye is rubbed. Fumes may be irritating. Contact with the heated material may cause thermal burns.

Skin Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation due to abrasion. Coated steel may cause skin irritation in sensitive individuals (see Section 16 for additional information.) Some components in this product are capable of causing an allergic reaction, possibly resulting in burning, itching and skin eruptions. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Inhalation

Dusts may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs. Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts may result in metal fume fever, an influenza-like illness. It is characterized by a sweet or metallic taste in the mouth, accompanied by dryness and irritation of the throat, cough, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema, general malaise, weakness, fatigue, muscle and joint pains, blurred vision, fever and chills. Typical symptoms last from 12 to 48 hours.

Ingestion

Not expected to be acutely toxic via ingestion based on the physical and chemical properties of the product. Swallowing of excessive amounts of the dust may cause irritation, nausea, and diarrhea.

Chronic or Special Toxic Effects

Repeated exposure to fine dusts may inflame the nasal mucosa and cause changes to the lung. In addition, a red-brown pigmentation of the eye and/or skin may occur. Welding fumes have been associated with adverse health effects. Contains components that may cause cancer or reproductive effects. The following components are listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC as carcinogens: Nickel, chromium (hexavalent), cobalt, lead, cadmium, antimony (trioxide), arsenic, beryllium. See Section 11, for additional, specific information on effects noted above.

Target Organs

Overexposure to specific components of this product that are generated in dusts or fumes may cause adverse effects to the following organs or systems: eyes, skin, liver, kidney, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system,.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Diseases of the skin such as eczema may be aggravated by exposure. Also, disorders of the respiratory system including asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema. Long-term inhalation exposure to agents that cause pneumoconiosis (e.g. dust) may act synergistically with inhalation of oxide fumes or dusts of this product.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS No.	% Weight	Exposure Limits			
			ACGIH TLV (mg/m ³)		OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	
<u>Base Metal:</u>						
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	Balance	5	Oxide Dust/Fume	10	Oxide Dust/Fume
<u>Alloying Elements</u>						
Carbon (C)	7440-44-0	<1.20		Not Established		Not Established
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	0-2.5 Some grades up to 10.1%.	0.5	Metal	1	Metal
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	0-2.2	0.2	Elemental Mn and Inorg Compounds	5	Fume (Ceiling)
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	<1.2	10	Insoluble Compounds	15	Insoluble Compounds
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	0-2.5 Some grades up to 4.7%.	1.5	Metal	1	Metal and Insoluble Compounds
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	<2.4	10	Dust	15	Dust

NOTE: No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel over all. The above listing is a summary of elements used in alloying Nucor Steel Products. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements and/or trace materials. **Exact specifications may be found by calling the division and asking for a specifications sheet.**

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact- In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes occasionally lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns should be treated as medical emergencies.

Skin Contact - In case of overexposure to dusts or particulates, wash with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If thermal burn occurs, flush area with cold water and get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation - In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention if symptoms described in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) develop.

Ingestion - Not considered an ingestion hazard. However, if excessive amounts of dust or particulates are swallowed, treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention.

Potential Fire and Explosion Hazards - Under normal conditions, steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards, and dust generated by handling steel products is oxidized and not combustible. Processing of steel product by some individual customers may produce potentially combustible dust that may represent a fire or explosion hazard.

Notes to Physician - Inhalation of metal fume or metal oxides may produce an acute febrile state, with cough, chills, weakness, and general malaise, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, and remarkable leukocytosis. Treatment is symptomatic, and condition is self limited in 24-48 hours. Chronic exposure to dusts may result in pneumoconiosis of mixed type.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method) - Not applicable

Flammable Limits (% volume in air) - Not applicable

Autoignition Temperature - Not applicable

Extinguishing Media - For molten metal, use dry powder or sand. For steel dust use dry sand, water, foam, argon or nitrogen.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures - Do not use water on molten metal. Do not use Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Firefighters should not enter confined spaces without wearing NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - Steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards under normal conditions. Any non-oxidized fine metal particles/ dust generated by grinding, sawing, abrasive blasting, or individual customer processes may produce materials that the customer should test for combustibility and other hazards in accordance with applicable regulations. High concentrations of combustible metallic fines in the air may present an explosion hazard.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released - Emergency response is unlikely unless in the form of combustible dust. Avoid inhalation, eye, or skin contact of dusts by using appropriate precautions outlined in this SDS (see section 8). Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed and placed into appropriate disposable containers. Keep fine dust or powder away from sources of ignition. Scrap should be reclaimed for recycling. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways. Specific standards and regulations may be applicable to materials generated by individual customer processes. As appropriate, these standards and regulations should be consulted for applicability.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Some customer processes may generate combustible dust that may require specific precautions when cleaning spills or releases of dust.

Environmental Precautions - Some grades of steel may contain reportable quantities of alloying elements. See Section 15 for additional information.

Waste Disposal Methods - Dispose used or unused product in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations. Please recycle.

Carbon and Alloy Steels

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperatures - Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing - Store away from strong oxidizers. Dusts and/or powders, alone, or combined with process specific fluids, may form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid breathing dusts or fumes. Applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations may require testing dust generated from processing of steel products to determine if it represents a fire or explosion hazard and to determine appropriate protection methods.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Operations with potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates or fumes should be evaluated and controlled as necessary.

Eye Protection - Use safety glasses. Dust resistant safety goggles are recommended under circumstances where particles could cause mechanical injury such as grinding or cutting. Face shield should be used when welding or cutting.

Skin - Appropriate protective gloves should be worn as necessary. Good personal hygiene practices should be followed including cleansing exposed skin several times daily with soap and water, and laundering or dry cleaning soiled work clothing.

Respiratory Protection - NIOSH/MSHA approved dust/fume/mist respirator should be used to avoid excessive exposure. See Section 3 for component material information exposure limits. If such concentrations are sufficiently high that this respirator is inadequate, or high enough to cause oxygen deficiency, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Follow all applicable respirator use, fitting, and training standards and regulations.

Ventilation - Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels of dust or fumes below exposure limits.

Exposure Guidelines - No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel. See Section 3 for component materials. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute amounts.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor - Silver grey to grey black with metallic luster.

Boiling Point - Not applicable

Melting Point - Approximately 2800 °F

pH - Not applicable

Specific Gravity (at 15.6°C) - Not applicable

Density (at 15.6 °C) 7.85 g/cm³ +/- 10%

Vapor Pressure - Not applicable

Vapor Density (air = 1) - Not applicable

% Volatile, by Volume - Not applicable

Solubility in Water - Insoluble.

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) - Not applicable

Other Physical and Chemical Data - None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability - Stable

Conditions to Avoid - Steel at temperatures above the melting point may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements. Avoid generation of airborne fume.

Hazardous Polymerization - Will not occur.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) - Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas. Do not store near strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products - Metallic fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding, and possibly machining or any situation with the potential for thermal decomposition. Refer to ANSI Z49.1

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The primary component of this product is iron. Long-term exposure to iron dusts or fumes can result in a condition called siderosis which is considered to be a benign pneumoconiosis. Symptoms may include chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and shortness of breath upon exertion. Penetration of iron particles in the skin or eye may cause an exogenous or ocular siderosis which may be characterized by a red-brown pigmentation of the affected area. Ingestion overexposures to iron may affect the gastrointestinal, nervous, and hematopoietic system and the liver. Iron and steel foundry, but not iron or iron oxide, has been listed as carcinogenic (Group 1) by IARC.

When this product is welded, fumes are generated. Welding fumes may be different in composition from the original welding product, with the chief component being ordinary oxides of the metal being welded. Chronic health effects (including cancer) have been associated with the fumes and dusts of individual component metals (see above), and welding fumes as a general category have been listed by IARC as a carcinogen (Group 2B). There is also limited evidence that welding fumes may cause adverse reproductive and fetal effects. Evidence is stronger where welding materials contain known reproductive toxins, e.g., lead which may be present in the coating material of this product.

Breathing fumes or dusts of this product may result in metal fume fever, which is an illness produced by inhaling metal oxides. These oxides are produced by heating various metals including cadmium, zinc, magnesium, copper, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, tin, lead, beryllium, silver, chromium, aluminum, selenium, iron, and arsenic. The most common agents involved are zinc and copper.

This product may contain small amounts of manganese. Prolonged exposure to manganese dusts or fumes is associated with "manganism", a Parkinson-like syndrome characterized by a variety of neurological symptoms including muscle spasms, gait disturbances, tremors, and psychoses.

This product may contain small amounts of cadmium. Primary target organs for cadmium overexposure are the lung and the kidney. Because of its cumulative nature, chronic cadmium poisoning can cause serious disease which takes many years to develop and may continue to progress despite cessation of exposure. Progression of the disease may not reflect current exposure conditions. It is also capable of causing a painful osteomalacia called "Itai-Itai" in postmenopausal women, and has caused developmental effects and/or reproductive effects in male and female animals. Cadmium is a listed carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of chromium. Prolonged and repeated overexposure to chromium dusts or fumes may cause skin ulcers, nasal irritation and ulceration, kidney damage and cancer of the respiratory system. Chromium is skin sensitizer. Cancer is generally attributed to the hexavalent (+6) form of chromium which is listed as a carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of nickel. Prolonged and repeated contact with nickel may cause sensitization dermatitis. Inhalation of nickel compounds has caused lung damage as well as sinus, nasal and lung cancer in laboratory animals. Nickel is a listed carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of vanadium. Adverse effects from dermal, inhalation or parenteral exposure to various vanadium compounds have been reported. The major target for vanadium pentoxide toxicity is the respiratory tract. Fumes or dust can cause severe eye and respiratory irritation, and systemic effects. Chronic bronchitis, green tongue, conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis, rales, chronic productive cough, and tightness of the chest have been reported following overexposure. Allergic reactions resulting from skin and inhalation exposures have also been reported. A statistical association between vanadium air levels and lung cancer has been suggested, but vanadium currently is not regarded as a human carcinogen.

This product may contain small amounts of lead. Lead can accumulate in the body. Consequently, exposure to fumes or dust may produce signs of polyneuritis, diminished vision and peripheral neuropathy, such as tingling and loss of feeling in fingers, arms and legs. Lead is a known reproductive and developmental toxin. It is also associated with central nervous system disorders, anemia, kidney dysfunction and neurobehavioral

Carbon and Alloy Steels

abnormalities. The brain is a major target organ for lead exposure. Elemental lead is listed as an IARC 2B carcinogen.

The product may contain small amounts of copper. Copper dust and fumes can irritate the eyes, nose and throat causing coughing, wheezing, nosebleeds, ulcers and metal fume fever. Other effects from repeated inhalation of copper fumes include a metallic or sweet taste, and discoloration of skin, teeth or hair. Copper also may cause an allergic skin reaction. Overexposure to copper can affect the liver.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Ecotoxicological Data - No specific information available on this product.

Environmental Fate Data - No specific information available on this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recovery and reuse, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of handling efforts. Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local health and environmental regulations. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name - Not regulated

DOT Hazard Classification - Not regulated

UN/NA Number - Not applicable

DOT Packing Group - Not applicable

Labeling Requirements - Not applicable

Placards - Not applicable


DOT Hazardous Substance - Not applicable

DOT Marine Pollutant - Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, dusts and fumes from this product may be combustible or hazardous and require protection to comply with applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations.

California Proposition 65:

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including antimony [oxide], arsenic, beryllium, chromium [hexavalent], cobalt, cadmium, lead, and nickel which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Massachusetts Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

New Jersey Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Carbon and Alloy Steels

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Steel is not reportable, however, it contains hazardous substances that may be reportable if released in pieces with diameters less than or equal to 0.004 inches.

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Reportable Quantity (in lb)</u>
Chromium	5,000
Nickel	100

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Immediate Health Effect, Delayed Health Effect

This product contains the following EPCRA Section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right – To – Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

SECTION 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration (% by weight)</u>	<u>Reportable</u>
Chromium	7440-47-3	0-2.5, Some grades up to 10.1%	Yes – Greater than 1%
Manganese	7439-96-5	0-2.2 Some grades up to 4.7%	Yes – Greater than 1%
Nickel	7440-02-0	0-2.5	Yes – Greater than 0.1%

Concentrations based on analytical data and process knowledge of typical products distributed by the facility.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS covers Nucor product as delivered from the Nucor facility, but does not include chemicals that may be applied by subsequent handlers and/or distributors of this product. This could include a variety of materials including oils, paints, galvanization, etc. that are not included in this SDS. Additionally, specialty orders may require application of coating material not listed in this SDS. SDSs for any Nucor-applied specialty coating will be provided separately. During welding, precautions should be taken for airborne contaminants that may originate from components of the welding rod. Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition for combustible and/or flammable materials. The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable; however, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product.

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier used on Label: Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel

1(b) Other means of identification: None

1(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Structural Steel and Rail Steel. No known restrictions.

1(d) Name, address, and telephone number:



Steel Dynamics, Inc.
Long Products Group
Structural and Rail Division
2601 County Road 700 East
Columbia City, IN 46725
Phone: (260) 625-8100

1(e) Emergency Phone Number: (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the chemical: Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel is considered an article under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and is not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008). However, Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel is not exempt as an article under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) due to its downstream use, thus this product is considered a mixture and a hazardous material. Therefore, the categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

2(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbols and precautionary statement(s):

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity – 2 Reproductive Toxicity - 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	DANGER	Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.
	Acute Toxicity-Oral – 4 Skin Sensitization - 1 STOT Single Exposure - 3		May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes eye irritation.
NA	Eye Irritation - 2B		Harmful if swallowed.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention or call a poison center. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed: Rinse mouth.	Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Store locked up.

2(c) Hazards not otherwise classified: None Known

2(d) Unknown acute toxicity statement (mixture): None Known

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight
Iron	7439-89-6	231-096-4	>90
Manganese	7439-96-5	231-105-1	0.5-1.5
Carbon	7440-44-0	231-153-3	0.01-1.0
Chromium	7440-47-3	231-157-5	0-0.7
Silicon	7440-21-3	231-130-8	0.1-0.8

Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6	0-0.6
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Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients (continued)

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	0-0.5
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	231-107-2	0-0.15
Vanadium	7440-62-2	231-171-1	0-0.1

EC - European Community

CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

Commercial steel products contain small amounts of various constituents in addition to those listed, frequently referred to as “trace” or “residual” constituents, that generally originate in the raw materials. Steel products may contain the following trace or residual constituents (<0.1%) identified: aluminum, niobium (columbium), phosphorous, sulfur, tin and titanium.

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of necessary measures:

- **Inhalation: Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Eye Contact: Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), 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. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Skin Contact:** If on skin: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Ingestion: Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):

- **Inhalation: Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Eye: Cold Rolled or Cold Rolled Full Hard** steel as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Skin: Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Ingestion: Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), individual components may illicit an acute or chronic health effect. Refer to Section 11-Toxicological Information.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Not Applicable for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards arising from the chemical: Not Applicable for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke, fume and vapor may be emitted.

5(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Self-contained NIOSH approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke from fire are present. Heat and flames cause emittance of acrid smoke and fumes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Firefighters should wear full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing with thermal protection. Direct water stream will scatter and spread flames and, therefore, should not be used.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Not Applicable for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust.

6(b) Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Not Applicable for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for safe handling: Not Applicable for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped, however further processing (welding, burning, grinding, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products.

7(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard, nor would any of the following exposure data apply. However, operations such as burning, welding (high temperature), sawing, brazing, machining, grinding, etc. may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Iron	10 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide dust and fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide dust and fume)	2,500 mg Fe/m ³
Manganese	(C) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as Fume & Mn compounds)	0.2 mg/m ³	(C) 5.0 mg/m ³ 1.0 mg/m ³ (as fume) (STEL) 3.0 mg/m ³	500 mg Mn/m ³
Carbon	15 mg/m ³ (total dust, PNOR ⁵) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction ⁶ , PNOS ⁷) 3.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction ⁸ , PNOS)	NE	NE
Chromium	0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr II & III, inorganic compounds) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as Cr, metal) 0.005 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds & certain water insoluble) “AL” 0.0025 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds & certain water insoluble)	0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr III, inorganic compounds) 0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr, metal) 0.05 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds) 0.01 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds & certain water insoluble)	0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr II & III, inorganic compounds) 0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr, metal) 0.001 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds & certain water insoluble)	250 mg/m ³ (as Cr II & metal) 25 mg/m ³ (as Cr III) 15 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI)
Silicon	15 mg/m ³ (total dust, PNOR) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction ⁶ , PNOR)	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable dust)	NE
Copper	0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume, Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	0.2 mg/m ³ (as fume) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as dusts & mists)	100 mg Cu/m ³
Nickel	1.0 mg/m ³ (as Ni metal & insoluble compounds)	1.5 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction ⁸ Ni metal) 0.2 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction Ni inorganic only insoluble and soluble compounds)	0.015 mg/m ³ (as Ni metal & insoluble and soluble compounds)	10 mg/m ³ (as Ni)
Molybdenum	15 mg/m ³ (as total dust, PNOR) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ (as Mo insoluble compounds, inhalable fraction) 3.0 mg/m ³ (as Mo insoluble compounds, respirable fraction ⁷) 0.5 mg/m ³ (as Mo soluble compounds, respirable fraction)	NE	NE
Vanadium	“C” 0.5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust, V ₂ O ₅)	0.05 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction)	“C” 0.05 mg/m ³ (15 min)	35 mg/m ³ (as V)

NE - None Established

1. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (C) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Peak is defined as the acceptable maximum peak for a maximum duration above the ceiling concentration for an eight-hour shift. A skin notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action Level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period of time (15 minutes) for only four times throughout the day with at least one hour between exposures. A “skin” notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. ACGIH-TLVs are only recommended guidelines based upon consensus agreement of the membership of the ACGIH. As such, the ACGIH TLVs are for guideline use purposes and are not legal regulatory standards for compliance purposes. The TLVs are designed for use by individuals trained in the discipline of industrial hygiene relative to the evaluation of exposure to various chemical or biological substances and physical agents that may be found in the workplace.
3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL) - Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
4. The “immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)” are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970’s by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994.
5. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5.0 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.
6. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2015 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.
7. PNOS (Particulates Not Otherwise Specified). Particulates identified under the PNOS heading are “nuisance dusts” containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
8. Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in ACGIH 2015 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] Appendix D, paragraph C.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (continued)

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust is necessary for use in enclosed or confined spaces. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

8(c) Individual Protection Measures:

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-pressure demand full-face supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure, and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- **Eyes:** Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely. Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.
- **Skin:** Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Solid, metallic gray

9(b) Odor: Odorless

9(c) Odor Threshold: NA

9(d) pH: NA

9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: ~2750 °F (~1510 C) / NA

9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: ND

9(g) Flash Point: NA

9(h) Evaporation Rate: NA

9(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable, non-combustible

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA

9(k) Vapor Pressure: NA

9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA

9(m) Relative Density: Not Available

9(n) Solubility(ies): NA

9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: ND

9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: NA

9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND

9(r) Viscosity: NA

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10(a) Reactivity: Not Determined (ND) for product in a solid form. Do not use water on molten metal.

10(b) Chemical Stability: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction: None Known


10(d) Conditions to Avoid: Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite

10(e) Incompatible Materials: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.






10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11 Information on toxicological effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** when further processed using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA and the EU CPL.

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
Acute Toxicity - Oral (covers Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4)	NR*	4 ^a		Warning	Harmful if swallowed.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)
11 Information on toxicological effects (continued):

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
Eye Damage/ Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	NR*	2B ^c	No Pictogram	Warning	Causes eye irritation.
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)	NR*	1 ^d		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^e		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer.
Toxic Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^h		Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	NR*	3 ⁱ		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	NR*	1 ^j		Danger	Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

* Not Rated, Semi-formed steel products are considered articles under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and are not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.

a. No LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a mixture. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Iron:** Rat LD₅₀ = 98.6 g/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ = 1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rat LD₅₀ = 984 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rabbit LD₅₀ = 890 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Guinea Pig LD₅₀ = 20 g/kg (TOXNET)
- **Copper:** Rat LD₅₀ = 481 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 2500 mg/kg (REACH)
- **Manganese:** Rat LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 9000 mg/kg (NLM Toxnet)
- **Silicon:** LD₅₀ = 3160 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Carbon:** LD₅₀ = >10,000 mg/kg (Oral/ Rat)

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a mixture or its components. The following Skin (Dermal) Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Molybdenum:** May cause skin irritation.

c. No Eye Irritation data available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron and Molybdenum:** Causes eye irritation.
- **Silicon:** Slight eye irritation in rabbit protocol.
- **Nickel:** Slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.

d. No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.

e. No Respiratory Sensitization data available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a mixture or its components.

f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:

- **Iron:** IUCLID has found some positive and negative findings in vitro.
- **Nickel:** EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Welding Fumes** - IARC Group 2B carcinogen, a mixture that is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- **Nickel and certain nickel compounds** – Group 2B - metallic nickel Group 1 - nickel compounds ACGIH confirmed human carcinogen. Nickel – EURAR Insufficient evidence to conclude carcinogenic potential in animals or humans; suspect carcinogen classification Category 2 Suspected of causing cancer.
- **Chromium (as metal and trivalent chromium compounds)** – IARC Group 3 carcinogens, not classifiable as to their human carcinogenicity

h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproductive information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** Effects on fertility.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

11 Information on toxicological effects (continued):

- i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:
 - **Iron and Molybdenum:** Irritating to Respiratory tract.
- j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:
 - **Nickel:** Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m³ Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/m³ Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m³ Lung weights, and Alveolar histopathology.
 - **Manganese:** Inhalation of metal fumes - Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscle weakness (Whitlock *et al.*, 1966).
 - **Copper:** Target organs affected - Skin, eyes liver, kidneys and respiratory tract.

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2009, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), European Union Classification, Labeling and Packaging (EU CPL), Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCID), TOXicology Data NETwork (TOXNET), European Risk Assessment Reports (EU RAR).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:

Acute Effects:

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 micrometer and usually between 0.02-0.05 micrometers from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as "metal fume fever". Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted. Freshly formed oxide fumes of manganese have been associated with causing metal fume fever.
- **Eye:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with metal dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of metal dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

Acute Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Iron is harmful if swallowed, causes skin irritation, and causes eye irritation. Contact with iron oxide has been reported to cause skin irritation and serious eye damage. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye, may cause rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Manganese and Manganese oxide are harmful if swallowed.
- **Carbon:** Not Reported/Not classified
- **Chromium and chromium oxides:** Hexavalent chrome causes damage to gastrointestinal tract, lung, severe skin burns and eye damage, serious eye damage, skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Inhalation may cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** May be harmful if swallowed.
- **Copper and copper oxides:** Copper may cause allergic skin reaction. Copper oxide is harmful if swallowed, causes skin and eye irritation, and may cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Molybdenum and molybdenum oxides:** Molybdenum causes skin and eye irritation. Molybdenum oxide is toxic if swallowed, and causes eye irritation
- **Vanadium and vanadium pentoxide:** Vanadium oxide is fatal if swallowed or inhaled, and may be harmful in contact with skin

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections. Occupational overexposure (Manganese) is a progressive, disabling neurological syndrome that typically begins with relatively mild symptoms and evolves to include altered gait, fine tremor, and sometimes, psychiatric disturbances. May cause damage to lungs with repeated or prolonged exposure. Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to manganese oxides include: speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.
- **Carbon:** Chronic inhalation may lead to decreased pulmonary function.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component (continued):

- **Copper and copper oxides:** Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of copper can cause metal fume fever. Chronic inhalation of copper dust has caused, in animals, hemolysis of the red blood cells, deposition of hemofuscin in the liver and pancreas, injury to lung cells and gastrointestinal symptoms.
- **Chromium and chromium oxides:** The health hazards associated with exposure to chromium are dependent upon its oxidation state. The metal form (chromium as it exists in this product) is of very low toxicity. The hexavalent form is very toxic. Repeated or prolonged exposure to hexavalent chromium compounds may cause respiratory irritation, nosebleed, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Industrial exposure to certain forms of hexavalent chromium has been related to an increased incidence of cancer. NTP (The National Toxicology Program) Fourth Annual report on Carcinogens cites "certain Chromium compounds" as human carcinogens. ACGIH has reviewed the toxicity data and concluded that chromium metal is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Hexavalent chromium may cause genetic defects and is suspected of damaging the unborn child. Developmental toxicity in the mouse, suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. Nickel causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2015 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Nickel is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- **Molybdenum and molybdenum oxides:** Certain handling operations, such as burning and welding, may generate both insoluble molybdenum compounds (metal and molybdenum dioxide) and soluble molybdenum compounds (molybdenum trioxide). Molybdenum compounds generally exhibit a low order of toxicity with the trioxide the more toxic. However, some reports indicate that the dust of the molybdenum metal, molybdenum dioxide and molybdenum trioxide may cause eye, skin, nose and throat irritation in animals. Also has been reported to cause induction of tumors in experimental animals, suspected of causing cancer. Molybdenum oxide is suspected of causing cancer in humans.
- **Vanadium and vanadium pentoxide:** Vanadium is considered non-toxic. Excessive long term or repeated exposures to vanadium compounds, especially vanadium pentoxide, may result in chronic pulmonary changes such as emphysema or bronchitis. Vanadium pentoxide is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Vanadium pentoxide is fatal if swallowed or inhaled. It causes damage to lungs by single, repeated or prolonged exposure.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product when processed have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- **Iron Oxide:** LC₅₀: >1000 mg/L; Fish 48 h-EC₅₀ > 100 mg/L (Currenta, 2008k); 96 h-LC₀ ≥ 50,000 mg/L Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95 – 97% Fe₂O₃; < 4% SiO₂ and Al₂O₃) (Bayer, 1989a).
- **Hexavalent Chrome:** EU RAR listed as category 1, found acute EC₅₀ and LD₅₀ to algae and invertebrates < 1 mg.
- **Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC₅₀ in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

12(e) Other adverse effects: None Known

Additional Information:

Hazard Category: Not Reported

Signal Word: No Signal Word

Hazard Symbol: No Symbol

Hazard Statement: No Statement

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled, or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue (EWC): 16-01-17 (ferrous metals), 12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03-04 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

Please note this information is for Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information:

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172.101 does not regulate Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Shipping Symbols: NA Hazard Class: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA DOT/IMO Label: NA Special Provisions (172.102): NA	Packaging Authorizations a) Exceptions: NA b) Group: NA c) Authorization: NA	Quantity Limitations a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: NA b) Cargo Aircraft Only: NA Vessel Stowage Requirements a) Vessel Stowage: NA b) Other: NA DOT Reportable Quantities: NA
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International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) does not regulate Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel as a hazardous material.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Classification Code: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA ADR Label: NA Special Provisions: NA Limited Quantities: NA	Packaging a) Packing Instructions: NA b) Special Packing Provisions: NA c) Mixed Packing Provisions: NA	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers a) Instructions: NA b) Special Provisions: NA
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International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel as a hazardous material.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) Class/Division: NA Hazard Label (s): NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA Excepted Quantities (EQ): NA	Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ) Pkg Inst: NA Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	Cargo Aircraft Only Pkg Inst: NA Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	Special Provisions: NA ERG Code: NA
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Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions

Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package

ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel does not have a TDG classification.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations relating to a Steel Dynamics product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

OSHA Regulations: Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

EPA Regulations: The product, **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** is not listed as a whole. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components	Regulations
Iron	SDWA
Manganese	CAA, SARA 313, SDWA
Nickel	CAA, CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313
Chromium	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, RCRA, SDWA,
Copper	CWA, SARA 313, SDWA

SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Section 313 Supplier Notification: The product, **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and 40 CFR part 372:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
7439-96-5	Manganese	1.5 max
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.5 max
7440-47-3	Chromium	0.7 max
7440-50-8	Copper	0.6 max

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (continued)

EPA Regulations (continued):

Regulations Key:

CAA	Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
CWA	Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR Sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

State Regulations: The product, **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled Carbon Steel** as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Silicon, Molybdenum, Copper, Vanadium
- Environmental Hazards: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Copper, Vanadium
- Special Hazardous Substance: Chromium, Nickel

California Prop. 65: Contains elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This includes Nickel.

New Jersey: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Silicon, Molybdenum, Copper, Vanadium
- Environmental Hazards: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Silicon, Vanadium
- Special Hazardous Substance: Chromium, Nickel, Manganese, Silicon, Copper

Minnesota: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Molybdenum

Massachusetts: Chromium, Manganese (compounds), Nickel (compounds), Molybdenum, Copper, Silicon, Vanadium

Other Regulations:

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): The product, **Structural & Rail Hot Rolled or Cold Rolled** steel is not listed as a whole. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Manganese	Reproductive toxicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1; Combustible dusts
Chromium	Combustible dusts
Nickel	Skin sensitization - Category 1; Carcinogenicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1
Silicon	Flammable solids - Category 2; Combustible dusts
Copper	Acute toxicity - oral - Category 4; Combustible dusts

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: Steel Dynamics Inc (SDI)

Original Issue Date:

9/23/2014 (original)

Expiration Date: 04/07/2020

04/07/2017 (update to comply w/ OSHA 2012 GHS & Canada WHMIS 2015 GHS)

Additional Information:

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

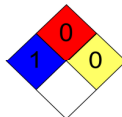
Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

HEALTH= 1, Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn.

PHYSICAL HAZARD= 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FLAMMABILITY = 0, Materials that will not burn.

INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

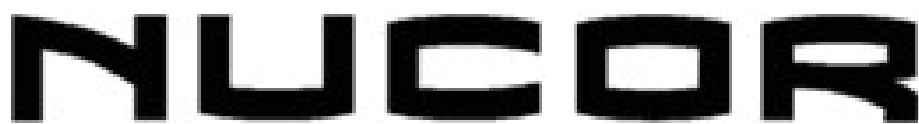
ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NIF	No Information Found
BEIs	Biological Exposure Indices	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	NTP	National Toxicology Program

Section 16 - Other Information (continued)
ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS (continued):

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	ORC	Organization Resources Counselors
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CNS	Central Nervous System	PNOR	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
GI, GIT	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract	PNOC	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	ppm	parts per million
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
LD50	Median Lethal Dose	REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals
LD_{Lo}	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans	RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level	SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
LOAEC	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration	SDS	Safety Data Sheet
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mg/m³	milligram per cubic meter of air	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
mppcf	million particles per cubic foot	TWA	Time-weighted Average
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		

Disclaimer: The information in this SDS was obtained from sources believed to be reliable, however, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or correctness.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Carbon and Alloy Steels

CAS Number: Not applicable

Synonyms: Steels

Use/Description: Plate products

Company Identification:	24 Hour Contact – CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
Nucor Steel Hertford County PO Box 279 Winton, North Carolina 27986	Safety Officer [8:00 am – 5:00 pm]: 1-252-356-3929
Nucor Steel Tuscaloosa, Inc. 1700 Holt Road, N.E. Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35404	Safety Officer [8:00 am – 5:00 pm]: 1-205-562-1244
Nucor Steel Longview LLC 5400 W. Loop 281, Bldg 52 Longview, TX 75603	Safety Officer [8:00 am – 5:00 pm]: 1-903-653-1647

For general product information, contact facility as listed above. For emergencies, use the 24 Hour Contact.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

STEEL PRODUCTS AS SOLD BY NUCOR ARE NOT HAZARDOUS PER OSHA GHS 29 CFR 1910, 1915, 1926. However, individual customer processes, (such as welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, abrasive blasting, and machining) may result in the formation of fumes, dust (combustible or otherwise), and/or particulate that may present the following hazards:

OSHA Hazards: Carcinogen
Skin Sensitizer
Target Organ Effect – Lungs

GHS Classification: Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Skin Sensitization (Category 1)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure (Category 1)

Pictogram(s):



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

H317: Dust/fumes may cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351: Dust/fumes suspected of causing cancer via inhalation.

Carbon and Alloy Steels

H372: Inhalation of dust/fumes causes damage to respiratory tract through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary Statement(s)

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation including pain, tearing, and redness. Scratching of the cornea can occur if eye is rubbed. Fumes may be irritating. Contact with the heated material may cause thermal burns.

Skin Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation due to abrasion. Coated steel may cause skin irritation in sensitive individuals (see Section 16 for additional information.) Some components in this product are capable of causing an allergic reaction, possibly resulting in burning, itching and skin eruptions. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Inhalation

Dusts may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs. Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts may result in metal fume fever, an influenza-like illness. It is characterized by a sweet or metallic taste in the mouth, accompanied by dryness and irritation of the throat, cough, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema, general malaise, weakness, fatigue, muscle and joint pains, blurred vision, fever and chills. Typical symptoms last from 12 to 48 hours.

Ingestion

Not expected to be acutely toxic via ingestion based on the physical and chemical properties of the product. Swallowing of excessive amounts of the dust may cause irritation, nausea, and diarrhea.

Potential Fire and Explosion Hazards

Under normal conditions, steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards, and dust generated by handling steel products is oxidized and not combustible. Processing of steel product by some individual customers may produce potentially combustible dust that may represent a fire or explosion hazard.

Chronic or Special Toxic Effects

Repeated exposure to fine dusts may inflame the nasal mucosa and cause changes to the lung. In addition, a red-brown pigmentation of the eye and/or skin may occur. Welding fumes have been associated with adverse health effects. Contains components that may cause cancer or reproductive effects. The following components are listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC as carcinogens: Nickel, chromium (hexavalent), cobalt, lead, cadmium, antimony (trioxide), arsenic, and beryllium. See Section 11, for additional, specific information on effects noted above.

Target Organs

Overexposure to specific components of this product that are generated in dusts or fumes may cause adverse effects to the following organs or systems: eyes, skin, liver, kidney, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Diseases of the skin such as eczema may be aggravated by exposure. Also, disorders of the respiratory system including asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema. Long-term inhalation exposure to agents that cause pneumoconiosis (e.g. dust) may act synergistically with inhalation of oxide fumes or dusts of this product.

Carbon and Alloy Steels

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS No.	% Weight	Exposure Limits			
			ACGIH TLV (mg/m ³)		OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	
<u>Base Metal:</u>						
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	Balance	5	Oxide Dust/Fume	10	Oxide Dust/Fume
<u>Alloying Elements</u>						
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	0.01-5.5	0.5	Metal	1	Metal
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	<1.75	1	Dust Fume	1	Dust Fume
			0.2		0.1	
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	0-2	0.2	Elemental Mn and Inorg Compounds	5	Fume (Ceiling)
		0.01-3.65				
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0		1.5	Metal	1	Metal and Insoluble Compounds
Components	CAS No.	% Weight	Exposure Limits			
			ACGIH TLV (mg/m ³)		OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	

NOTE: No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel. The above listing is a summary of elements used in alloying Nucor Steel Products. **Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements and/or trace materials. Exact specifications may be found by calling the division and asking for a specifications sheet.**

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact- In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes occasionally lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns should be treated as medical emergencies.

Skin Contact - In case of overexposure to dusts or particulates, wash with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If thermal burn occurs, flush area with cold water and get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation - In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention if symptoms described in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) develop.

Ingestion - Not considered an ingestion hazard. However, if excessive amounts of dust or particulates are swallowed, treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention.

Notes to Physician - Inhalation of metal fume or metal oxides may produce an acute febrile state, with cough, chills, weakness, and general malaise, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, and remarkable leukocytosis. Treatment is symptomatic, and condition is self limited in 24-48 hours. Chronic exposure to dusts may result in pneumoconiosis of mixed type.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method) - Not applicable

Flammable Limits (% volume in air) - Not applicable

Auto ignition Temperature - Not applicable

Extinguishing Media - For molten metal, use dry powder or sand. For steel dust use or dry sand, water, foam, argon or nitrogen.

Carbon and Alloy Steels

Special Fire Fighting Procedures - Do not use water on molten metal. Do not use Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). Firefighters should not enter confined spaces without wearing NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - Steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards under normal conditions. Any non-oxidized fine metal particles/ dust generated by grinding, sawing, abrasive blasting, or individual customer processes may produce materials that the customer should test for combustibility and other hazards in accordance with applicable regulations. High concentrations of combustible metallic fines in the air may present an explosion hazard.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released - Emergency response is unlikely unless in the form of combustible dust. Avoid inhalation, eye, or skin contact of dusts by using appropriate precautions outlined in this SDS (see section 8). Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed and placed into appropriate disposable containers. Keep fine dust or powder away from sources of ignition. Scrap should be reclaimed for recycling. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways. Specific standards and regulations may be applicable to materials generated by individual customer processes. As appropriate, these standards and regulations should be consulted for applicability.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Some customer processes may generate combustible dust that may require specific precautions when cleaning spills or releases of dust.

Environmental Precautions - Some grades of steel may contain reportable quantities of alloying elements. See Section 15 for additional information.

Waste Disposal Methods - Dispose used or unused product in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations. Please recycle.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperatures - Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing - Store away from strong oxidizers. Dusts and/or powders, alone, or combined with process specific fluids, may form explosive mixtures with air. Applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations may require testing dust generated from processing of steel products to determine if it represents a fire or explosion hazard and to determine appropriate protection methods. Avoid breathing dusts or fumes.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Operations with potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates or fumes should be evaluated and controlled as necessary.

Eye Protection - Use safety glasses. Dust resistant safety goggles are recommended under circumstances where particles could cause mechanical injury such as grinding or cutting. Face shield should be used when welding or cutting.

Skin - Appropriate protective gloves should be worn as necessary. Good personal hygiene practices should be followed including cleansing exposed skin several times daily with soap and water, and laundering or dry cleaning soiled work clothing.

Respiratory Protection - NIOSH/MSHA approved dust/fume/mist respirator should be used to avoid excessive exposure. See Section 3 for component material information exposure limits. If such concentrations are sufficiently high that this respirator is inadequate, or high enough to cause oxygen deficiency, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Follow all applicable respirator use, fitting, and training standards and regulations.

Ventilation - Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels of dust or fumes below exposure limits.

Carbon and Alloy Steels

Exposure Guidelines - No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel. See Section 3 for component materials. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute amounts.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor - Silver grey to grey black with metallic luster.

Boiling Point - Not applicable

Melting Point - Approximately 2800°F

pH - Not applicable

Specific Gravity (at 15.6°C) - Not applicable

Density (at 15.6 °C) - Not applicable

Vapor Pressure - Not applicable

Vapor Density (air = 1) - Not applicable %

Volatile, by Volume - Not applicable

Solubility in Water - Insoluble.

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) - Not applicable

Other Physical and Chemical Data - None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability - Stable

Conditions to Avoid - Steel at temperatures above the melting point may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements. Avoid generation of airborne fume.

Hazardous Polymerization - Will not occur.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) - Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas. Do not store near strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products - Metallic fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding, and possibly machining or any situation with the potential for thermal decomposition. Refer to ANSI Z49.1

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The primary component of this product is iron. Long-term exposure to iron dusts or fumes can result in a condition called siderosis which is considered to be a benign pneumoconiosis. Symptoms may include chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and shortness of breath upon exertion. Penetration of iron particles in the skin or eye may cause an exogenous or ocular siderosis which may be characterized by a red-brown pigmentation of the affected area. Ingestion overexposures to iron may affect the gastrointestinal, nervous, and hematopoietic system and the liver. Iron and steel founding, but not iron or iron oxide, has been listed as carcinogenic (Group 1) by IARC.

When this product is welded, fumes are generated. Welding fumes may be different in composition from the original welding product, with the chief component being ordinary oxides of the metal being welded. Chronic health effects (including cancer) have been associated with the fumes and dusts of individual component metals (see above), and welding fumes as a general category have been listed by IARC as a carcinogen (Group 2B). There is also limited evidence that welding fumes may cause adverse reproductive and fetal effects. Evidence is stronger where welding materials contain known reproductive toxins, e.g., lead which may be present in the coating material of this product.

Breathing fumes or dusts of this product may result in metal fume fever, which is an illness produced by inhaling metal oxides. These oxides are produced by heating various metals including cadmium, zinc, magnesium, copper, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, tin, lead, beryllium, silver, chromium, aluminum, selenium, iron, and arsenic. The most common agents involved are zinc and copper.

Carbon and Alloy Steels

This product may contain small amounts of manganese. Prolonged exposure to manganese dusts or fumes is associated with "manganism", a Parkinson-like syndrome characterized by a variety of neurological symptoms including muscle spasms, gait disturbances, tremors, and psychoses.

This product may contain small amounts of cadmium. Primary target organs for cadmium overexposure are the lung and the kidney. Because of its cumulative nature, chronic cadmium poisoning can cause serious disease which takes many years to develop and may continue to progress despite cessation of exposure. Progression of the disease may not reflect current exposure conditions. It is also capable of causing a painful osteomalacia called "Itai-Itai" in postmenopausal women, and has caused developmental effects and/or reproductive effects in male and female animals. Cadmium is a listed carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of chromium. Prolonged and repeated overexposure to chromium dusts or fumes may cause skin ulcers, nasal irritation and ulceration, kidney damage and cancer of the respiratory system. Chromium is skin sensitizer. Cancer is generally attributed to the hexavalent (+6) form of chromium which is listed as a carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of nickel. Prolonged and repeated contact with nickel may cause sensitization dermatitis. Inhalation of nickel compounds has caused lung damage as well as sinus, nasal and lung cancer in laboratory animals. Nickel is a listed carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of vanadium. Adverse effects from dermal, inhalation or parenteral exposure to various vanadium compounds have been reported. The major target for vanadium pentoxide toxicity is the respiratory tract. Fumes or dust can cause severe eye and respiratory irritation, and systemic effects. Chronic bronchitis, green tongue, conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis, rales, chronic productive cough, and tightness of the chest have been reported following overexposure. Allergic reactions resulting from skin and inhalation exposures have also been reported. A statistical association between vanadium air levels and lung cancer has been suggested, but vanadium currently is not regarded as a human carcinogen.

This product may contain small amounts of lead. Lead can accumulate in the body. Consequently, exposure to fumes or dust may produce signs of polyneuritis, diminished vision and peripheral neuropathy, such as tingling and loss of feeling in fingers, arms and legs. Lead is a known reproductive and developmental toxin. It is also associated with central nervous system disorders, anemia, kidney dysfunction and neurobehavioral abnormalities. The brain is a major target organ for lead exposure. Elemental lead is listed as an IARC 2B carcinogen.

The product may contain small amounts of copper. Copper dust and fumes can irritate the eyes, nose and throat causing coughing, wheezing, nosebleeds, ulcers and metal fume fever. Other effects from repeated inhalation of copper fumes include a metallic or sweet taste, and discoloration of skin, teeth or hair. Copper also may cause an allergic skin reaction. Overexposure to copper can affect the liver.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Ecotoxicological Data - No specific information available on this product.

Environmental Fate Data - No specific information available on this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recovery and reuse, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of handling efforts. Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local health and environmental regulations. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways.

Carbon and Alloy Steels

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name - Not regulated

DOT Hazard Classification - Not regulated

UN/NA Number - Not applicable

DOT Packing Group - Not applicable

Labeling Requirements - Not applicable

Placards - Not applicable

DOT Hazardous Substance - Not applicable

DOT Marine Pollutant - Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, dusts and fumes from this product may be combustible or hazardous and require protection to comply with applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations.

California Proposition 65:

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including antimony [oxide], arsenic, beryllium, chromium [hexavalent], cobalt, cadmium, lead, and nickel which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Massachusetts Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Hydrochloric acid, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Hydrochloric acid, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

New Jersey Hazardous Substance List: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Hydrochloric acid, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Selenium, Silicon, Sulfur, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Steel is not reportable, however, it contains hazardous substances that may be reportable if released in pieces with diameters less than or equal to 0.004 inches.

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Reportable Quantity (in lb)</u>
Chromium	5,000
Copper	5,000
Nickel	100

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Immediate Health Effect, Delayed Health Effect

This product contains the following EPCRA Section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right – To – Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

Carbon and Alloy Steels

SECTION 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration (% by weight)</u>	<u>Reportable</u>
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.01-5.5	Yes – Greater than 1%
Copper	7440-50-8	<1.75	Yes – Greater than 1%
Manganese	7439-96-5	0-2	Yes – Greater than 1%
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.01-3.65	Yes – Greater than 0.1%

Concentrations based on analytical data and process knowledge of typical products distributed by the facility.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS covers Nucor product as delivered from the Nucor facility, but does not include chemicals that may be applied by subsequent handlers and/or distributors of this product. This could include a variety of materials including oils, paints, galvanization, etc. that are not included in this SDS. Additionally, specialty orders may require application of coating material not listed in this SDS. SDSs for any Nucor-applied specialty coating will be provided separately. During welding, precautions should be taken for airborne contaminants that may originate from components of the welding rod. Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition for combustible and/or flammable materials. The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable; however, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product.