

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Complies with ANSI Z400.1 format

HMIS Code

Health	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection for welding or cutting product	D

PRODUCTS: MMFX
Cascade Steel Rolling Mills

Date of Preparation: 04/03

Revision: 1/08

Section 1 General Information

Chemical Name & Synonyms: MMFX Steel

Chemical Family: Metal

Formula: Mixture

Manufacturers Name:

Cascade Steel Rolling Mills
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Emergency same number

Section 2 Composition of Ingredients

Base Metal, Alloying Elements & Coatings	% Weight (approximate)	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Iron (base metal)	80%-90%	10 mg/m ³ as iron oxide fume	5 mg/m ³ as iron oxide fume
Chromium	0.1%-10%	1 mg/m ³ as Metal & Cr III 0.005 mg/m ³ as Cr VI 8-hr TWA and 0.0025 mg/m ³ as Action Limit	0.5 mg/m ³ as Metal & Cr III 0.01 mg/m ³ as insoluble Cr VI
Manganese	0.1%-2%	5 mg/m ³ ceiling limit	0.2 mg/m ³
Copper	0.1%-1%	0.1 mg/m ³ – fume 1 mg/m ³ – dust	0.2 mg/m ³ – fume 1 mg/m ³ – dust
Silicon	0.1%-1%	10 mg/m ³ – total 5 mg/m ³ – respirable	10 mg/m ³
Nickel	0.1%-1%	1 mg/m ³	1.5 mg/m ³ inhalable fraction
Carbon	0.1%-1%	As Carbon Black 3.5 mg/m ³	As Carbon Black 3.5 mg/m ³
Phosphorus	0.1%-1%	0.1 mg/m ³	0.1 mg/m ³ (yellow)
Sulfur	0.1%-1%	5 ppm as sulfur dioxide	2 ppm as sulfur dioxide
Molybdenum	0.1%-1%	10 mg/m ³ insoluble compounds	10 mg/m ³ – inhalable 3 mg/m ³ – respirable

Notations:

OSHA PEL = Federal OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (Note in some state programs the level may be lower)
ACGIH TLV = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist Threshold Limit Values (recommended limits)
TWA = time weighted average
STEL = short term exposure limit
Ceiling Limit = at no time shall exposures exceed this limit.
Total = total dust
Respirable = collection of respirable sized particles

Section 3 Toxicology and Health Information

General Hazard Statement: Solid metallic products distributed by Cascade Steel are generally classified as “articles” and do not constitute a hazardous material in solid form under the terms of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Any articles manufactured from these solid products would be generally classified as non-hazardous. However, some metallic elements contained in these products have been determined to be toxic and are subject to regulatory controls. These elements can be emitted as airborne contaminants under certain processing conditions such as burning, welding, melting, cutting, brazing, sawing, grinding, milling and machining. Residual levels of hexavalent chromium may be emitted during welding or melting.

Effects of Overexposure: Carbon steel products under normal conditions do not present inhalation, ingestion, or contact health hazards. When product is subjected to welding, burning, melting, sawing, brazing, grinding, or other similar processes, potentially hazardous airborne particulate and fumes may be generated. Exposures to high concentrations of metallic fumes or dusts may result in irritation of the respiratory tract and/or sensitization of the lungs and other mucous membranes. Signs and symptoms of overexposure include redness, swelling, itching, and/or irritation of skin and eyes, respiratory difficulties such as coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, central nervous system effects, flu-like symptoms, anorexia and weight loss. Based on OSHA hexavalent chromium standard 1910.1026 possible health effects are listed as: lung cancer; irritation or damage to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract if inhaled at high levels, irritation or damage to the eyes and skin if contact is in high concentrations.

Acute: Exposure to metal particulates or fumes can cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation and/or sensitization. Excessive inhalation of fumes from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as “metal fume fever”. Ingestion of harmful amounts of product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid, insoluble form. Ingestion of dust may cause nausea and/or vomiting. Serious effects may occur if large amounts of dust are ingested. Skin contact with dust may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis.

Chronic: Excessive and repeated exposures to fume or dust generated during processing may cause:

- Allergic sensitization – dermatitis and asthma
- Lung cancer potential from hexavalent chromium fumes
- Lung inflammation and damage – pneumonitis, pneumonia, bronchitis, siderosis, diffuse pulmonary fibrosis
- Nasal perforation and nasal cavity damage
- Eye inflammation
- Central nervous system damage, possibly permanent
- Kidney damage
- Liver damage
- Gout – inflammation of the joints

Target Organs: Respiratory tract and various organ systems

Route of Entry: Inhalation, skin contact, ingestion

Carcinogenicity: The carcinogenicity of this solid product as a whole has not been tested. Individual components and some compounds of these elemental metals may have been associated with carcinogenicity by NTP and IARC. Hexavalent Chromium: OSHA cancer agent, IARC confirmed human cancer agent, ACGIH class as A1 confirmed human cancer agent. **Iron** – IARC Cancer Review Group 3. OSHA/ACGIH Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. **Nickel** Elemental is not a suspect human cancer agent, but insoluble inorganic compounds are – Confirmed carcinogen.

Section 4 Emergency First Aid

Inhalation: Exposure to metal fumes or metal dusts: Remove from area to fresh air. Seek medical attention if breathing becomes difficult.

Eye Contact (Dust): Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing of the eyes by separating the eyelids with fingers. Seek emergency medical care if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Metal sparks: treat as burns using proper first aid procedures.

Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 Fire and Explosion Hazard

Flash point (Method Used)	Flammable limits	LEL	UEL
Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Steel products in the solid state are not considered to be a fire hazard.

Extinguishing Media: For solid formed product, as appropriate for surrounding fire. A fire involving finely divided particles should be treated as a Class D combustible metal fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

As with all fires, fire fighters should wear full protective gear including supplied air respirators.

Unusual Fire & Explosion: None in solid state.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Not applicable to steel products in the solid state.

Waste Disposal Method: Follow safe solid waste disposal guidelines in accordance with federal state and local regulations. National or regional provisions may also be in force.

Section 7 Storage and Handling

Storage Precautions: Keep away from incompatible materials.

Handling Precautions: Avoid breathing of and contact with fumes and dusts during processing. No specific requirements for solid formed steel product.

Section 8 Exposure Controls & Personal Protection

Required Ventilation: Local and/or general exhaust ventilation should be used to keep worker exposures below applicable exposure limits during welding, brazing, grinding, machining, and other processes which may generate airborne contaminants.

Section 8 Exposure Controls & Personal Protection – continued

Respiratory Protection: No respiratory protection is needed for handling steel products in the solid state. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved dust/fume respirator if there is overexposure to fume or particulate. Hexavalent chromium overexposures would require at a minimum N100 filter respirator.

Protective Gloves: Suitable for protection against physical injury and skin contact during handling and processing.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or goggles when there are flying particles or high levels of airborne dust or fume. A welding helmet with eye protection should be worn when welding.

Section 9 Physical & Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid

Color: Silver-gray

Odor: Odorless

Melting Point: 3000^oF

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg, @ 68^oF): Negligible

Specific Gravity (H₂O =1): 7-8

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Freezing Point: Not applicable

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatible: Acids, bases or strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Extreme heat from fire or processing may produce toxic or irritating airborne particulate, including metal and metallic oxide fumes. Hexavalent chromium can be found in welding fume from chromium containing steel. Reaction of some metals with water, steam, acids, etc. can evolve hydrogen, which is a highly dangerous fire and explosion hazard.

Conditions to Avoid: Contact with incompatible materials. Avoid creating finely divided, concentrated airborne particulates in the presence of ignition sources.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Data not available for the mixture.

Iron: Excessive exposure of eyes to airborne iron dust can cause conjunctivitis, choroiditis, and retinitis. Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable via x-ray. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. LD50 (oral, rat) – 30 gm/kg.

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 low toxicity; however, Hexavalent Chromium (Cr VI) can be found in welding or high temperature decomposition by-products. Cr VI is listed as Confirmed Human Carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC Group 1 and OSHA.

Nickel: Nickel fumes are respiratory irritants and may cause pneumonitis. Exposure to nickel and its compounds may result in the development of a dermatitis known as “nickel itch” in sensitized individuals. The first symptom is usually itching, which occurs up to 7 days before skin eruption occurs. Nickel sensitivity, once acquired, appears to persist indefinitely. Nickel and certain nickel compounds have been listed by NTP as being reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens. IARC has listed nickel compounds within group 1 and nickel within group 2B. Nickel is not regulated as a carcinogen by OSHA.

Molybdenum Metal: The airborne exposure limit is based on lower respiratory tract irritation. Metal and insoluble compounds are not listed as cancer agents.

Silicon: Elemental silicon is an inert material, which appears to lack the property of causing fibrosis in lung tissue. Silicon dust has little adverse affect on lungs and does not appear to produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are below the permissible exposure limit. Silicon may cause chronic respiratory effects.

Manganese: Chronic manganese poisoning may result from prolonged inhalation of manganese dust and fumes. The central nervous system is the chief site of damage from the disease, which may result permanent disability. Symptoms include languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, recurring leg cramps, and paralysis. LD50 (oral, rat) – 30 mg/mkg.

Copper: Industrial exposure to copper fumes, dusts, or mists may result in metal fume fever with atrophic changes in nasal mucous membranes. Chronic copper poisoning results in Wilson’s Disease, characterized by a hepatic cirrhosis, brain damage, demyelination, renal disease, and copper deposition in the cornea.

Section 12 Ecological Information

Not applicable for solid steel products. Finely divided product, based on its components, could be hazardous to fish, animals, plants and the environment if released, the degree of which would depend on the particle size and quantity released. This material may persist in the environment for long periods, based upon its corrosion resistant, insoluble, and non-biodegradable properties. As with all foreign substances do not allow to enter the storm drainage systems.

Section 13 Waste Disposal

Scrap or waste product should be recycled. Product dusts from processing may be classified as a hazardous waste, depending on various properties of the dust. Follow safe solid waste disposal guidelines in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. For proper disposal, an assessment must be completed to determine the proper and permissible waste management options permissible under applicable rules, regulations, and/or laws governing your location.

Section 14 Transportation Information

Hazardous materials description/proper shipping name: Not applicable for solid formed product.

Hazard Class: Not applicable for solid formed product.

Product Identification No.: Not applicable for solid formed product.

Section 15 Regulatory Information

SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely hazardous substances: No components are listed as extremely hazardous substances.

SARA Title III Section 313 Reportable Substances: Manganese, chromium, and nickel is subject to reporting requirements. All other components are below the *de minimis levels*.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Nickel (threshold quantity 100 lbs.), chromium (threshold 5000 lbs.), copper (threshold 5000 lbs.). CERCLA reporting only if diameter of particles released is less than 100 micrometers.

Pennsylvania R-T-K List: Listed components (greater than 0.1% by weight) – manganese (E), silicon, chromium (E,S). E-environmental hazard, S-special hazardous substance.

New Jersey R-T-K Environmental Hazardous substance list: Listed components chromium, copper, manganese, and nickel.

California Proposition 65: Possible trace (much less than 0.1% by weight) elements known by the State to cause cancer – hexavalent chromium, cadmium, lead, nickel, carbon black

Section 16 Other Information

HMIS Hazard Rating (for solid formed product) *Health – 1 Flammability – 0 Physical Hazard – 0* Personal Protective Equipment – D (face/eye protection, gloves, and apron for welding, cutting, and other similar processes). (0- Insignificant, 1- Slight, 2- Moderate, 3- High, 4- Extreme)

NFPA Rating (for solid formed product): Not Required to have NFPA rating

References

- 1) TLV's Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 2007. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2007.
- 2) Air Contaminants, OSHA regulations CFR 29 1910.1000
- 3) Toxnet current on-line publication
- 4) Material Safety Data Sheets and Cheminfo, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety
- 5) SAX'S Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 12th Edition

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