

# TMX is a Division of Thyssen Inc., N.A. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## **SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION**

| COMPANY                            | RE-ISSUE DATE          | IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Thyssen Inc. N.A./TMX Division     |                        |                        |
| 400 Renaissance Center, Suite 1800 | 1-May-99               | N/A                    |
| Detroit, Michigan 48243            |                        |                        |
| TRADE NAME                         | EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER | PREPARED BY:           |
| Carbon Steel/Alloy Steel           | (313) 567-5282         | L. J. Switaj           |
| CHEMICAL NAME                      | FORMULA                | DOT IDENTIFICATION NO. |
| Cold Drawn Steel Bars              | N/A                    | N/A                    |

## SECTION II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

| MATERIAL OR COMPONENT |  |   | OSHA-mg/m3  |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| CAS NUMBER            | BY WEIGHT  | OSHA-PEL  | 8-HR TWA  |
| 7439-89-6             | 97-99  | IRON OXIDE FUME   | 10  |
|                       | % COMPOSITION  |   | OSHA-mg/m3  |
| CAS NUMBER            | BY WEIGHT (1)  | OSHA-PEL  | 8-HR TWA  |
| 7440-44-0             | .01-1.10   | AS CARBON   | 15  |
| 7439-96-5             | .25-1.65   | AS MANGANESE  | 5   |
| 7723-14-0             | .04 MAX.   | AS PHOSPHORUS   | 0.1   |
| 7446-09-5             | .00135   | AS SULFUR DIOXIDE   | 15  |
| 7440-21-3             | .01-0.5  | AS SILICON DUST/FUME  | 5   |
| 7439-92-1             | .1535  | AS LEAD DUST/FUME   | 0.05  |
| 7440-6-22             | .0125  | AS VANADIUM PENTOXIDE   | 15  |
| 13494-80-9            | .50 MAX.   | AS TELLURIUM  | 0.1   |
| 7440-02-0             | .01-3.75   | AS NICKEL   | 1   |
| 7440-47-3             | .01-2.50   | SOLUBLE CHROMIC/SALTS   | 0.5   |
| 7439-98-7             | .01-1.10   | SOLUBLE MOLY. COMPOUNDS   | 15  |
| 7440-69-9             | .15 MAX.   | AS BISMUTH  | 15  |
|                       | .50 MAX.   | AS COPPER DUST  | 1   |
| 1,1,7                 |  | AS COPPER FUME  | 0.1   |
| 7429-90-5             | .10 MAX.   | AS ALUMINUM   | 15  |
|                       |  |   |   |
| ocure Limit (1) % of  | Alloving Material Varies with Grad   | e of Material.  |   |
|                       | 7439-89-6  CAS NUMBER  7440-44-0 7439-96-5 7723-14-0 7446-09-5 7440-21-3 7439-92-1 7440-6-22 13494-80-9 7440-02-0 7440-47-3 7439-98-7 7440-69-9 7440-50-8  7429-90-5 | CAS NUMBER         BY WEIGHT           7439-89-6         97-99           % COMPOSITION<br>BY WEIGHT (1)           7440-44-0         .01-1.10           7439-96-5         .25-1.65           7723-14-0         .04 MAX.           7446-09-5         .00135           7440-21-3         .01-0.5           7439-92-1         .1535           7440-6-22         .0125           13494-80-9         .50 MAX.           7440-02-0         .01-3.75           7440-47-3         .01-2.50           7439-98-7         .01-1.10           7440-69-9         .15 MAX.           7440-50-8         .50 MAX.           7429-90-5         .10 MAX. | CAS NUMBER         BY WEIGHT         OSHA-PEL           7439-89-6         97-99         IRON OXIDE FUME           "RON OXIDE FUME           "BY WEIGHT (1)         OSHA-PEL           7440-44-0         .01-1.10         AS CARBON           7439-96-5         .25-1.65         AS MANGANESE           7723-14-0         .04 MAX.         AS PHOSPHORUS           7446-09-5         .00135         AS SULFUR DIOXIDE           7440-21-3         .01-0.5         AS SILICON DUST/FUME           7439-92-1         .1535         AS LEAD DUST/FUME           7440-6-22         .0125         AS VANADIUM PENTOXIDE           13494-80-9         .50 MAX.         AS TELLURIUM           7440-47-3         .01-2.50         SOLUBLE CHROMIC/SALTS           7439-98-7         .01-1.10         SOLUBLE CHROMIC/SALTS           7440-69-9         .15 MAX.         AS BISMUTH           7440-50-8         .50 MAX.         AS COPPER DUST           7429-90-5         .10 MAX.         AS ALUMINUM |

## SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA

|            | OLOHOM III. I III OIO/LE D/(I/( |                              |  |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| COMMISSION | MATERIAL (At Normal Conditions) | APPEARANCE AND ODOR          |  |
| - 3        |                                 | Metallic Appearance; No Odor |  |
|            | MELTING POINT                   | SPECIFIC GRAVITY             |  |
|            | >2400 Deg. F (1300 Deg. C)      | About 7.8                    |  |

## SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE

## SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Steel Products In Their Solid State Present No Fire Or Explosive Hazard

## SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA

| STABILITY  | CONDITIONS TO AVOID         |  |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Stable   | Be Aware Of Unsecured Loads |  |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS   |                             |  |
| Metallic Dust Or Fumes May Be Produced During Welding, Burning, Grinding And Possibly Machining. Refer To ANSI Z49.1 |                             |  |

## SECTION VI. Environmental

| SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES | N/A  |
|--------------------------|--|
| WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS   | Disposal must comply with applicable Federal, State and Local disposal and discharge laws. |
| TANGLE DISCORE MELLIODS  | Diopodd, made dompty was applicable.   |

#### SECTION VII. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

NOTE: STEEL PRODUCTS IN THEIR NATURAL STATE DO NOT PRESENT AN INHALATION OR CONTACT HAZARD, HOWEVER OPERATIONS SUCH AS BURNING,

WELDING, SAWING, BRAZING AND GRINDING MAY RELEASE FUMES AND/OR DUST WHICH MAY PRESENT HEALTH HAZARDS. THERE IS NO AMERICAN

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS (ACGIH) THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV) OR OSHA EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL) FOR STEEL.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute - Dust or fume may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat and may leave a metallic taste in the mouth. Inhalation of oxides of Manganese, or

Copper may be manifested as flu-like symptoms commonly known as "metal fume fever". Phosphorous dust is considered a nuisance dust.

Chronic - Tantalum dust and fume can be toxic when inhaled.

Aluminum: Inhalation of Aluminum Oxide fume or an accumulation of Silicon in the lungs may result in benign pneumoconiosis.

Bismuth: Chronic ingestion or inhalation may lead to flu-like symptoms and/or damage to the central nervous system, liver, or kidneys.

Chromium: May enter and affect the body through inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the Internal Agency

for Research on Cancer (IARC) report they possess sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship for human cancer from Chromium.

Copper: Inhalation may cause nose and throat irritation and prolonged contact may cause dermatitis.

Iron: Inhalation of Iron Oxide fume or dust may result in a condition known as siderosis.

Lead: Lead compounds can be toxic when ingested or inhaled. Lead is a cumulative poison and excessive exposure can have an adverse effect on

human reproduction. Acute exposure to lead can be manifested as abdominal pain, nausea, constipation, anorexia, or vomiting, and in severe cases death.

Manganese: Inhalation may result in symptoms such as headache, restlessness, neurological dysfunction, or muscular weakness.

Nickel: Inhalation may result in inflammation of the respiratory tract and fever. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency

for Research on Cancer (IARC) report they possess limited evidence for human cancer from Nickel and Nickel Compounds.

Sulfur: Inhalation of Sulfur Dioxide gas can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, causing bronchial irritation, difficulty in breathing and pulmonary edema.

Molydenum: Slight irritation of senses. Animal studies suggest digestive disturbances and development of pneumoconiosis, anemia, and gout.

Vanadium: Inhalation of Vanadium oxides may result in metallic taste, throat irritation, cough and/or bronchitis. Contact may cause local irritation.

#### SECTION VIII, EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation In the event of excessive exposure to dust or fume, remove the employee to fresh air. If breathing is difficult administer artificial respiration

or oxygen. Obtain immediate medical assistance.

Skin: Abrasions and cuts should be washed and closed by a clean compress and be immediately medically treated. Should skin irritation occur, wash

affected area with mild soap and rinse with clean warm water.

Eyes: Depending on the type and nature of exposure, relief may be obtained by fresh air or rinsing the eyes with clean water. Obtain medical assistance.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:

Persons with a predisposition to respiratory disorders may be adversely affected by particulates or respiratory irritants generated during the mfg. process.

#### SECTION IX. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION & CONTROL MEASURES

Note: Consult your regional codes or Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910, Subpart G-Occupational Health and Environmental Control, Subpart I

Personal Protective Equipment, Subpart P-Welding, Cutting, and Brazing, and Subpart Z-Toxic and Hazardous Substances. Certain welding type activities may produce hazardous substances such as carbon monoxide, ozone, phosgene in the presence of certain chemicals, or produce inert suffocating

atmospheres in addition to the production of ultraviolet radiation and/or noise.

Ventilation: Local exhaust or ventilation systems sufficient to maintain exposure levels to contaminates below prescribed limits may be required.

When inhalation controls are not sufficient to reduce the exposure below the applicable exposure limit then use OSHA/NIOSH approved respiratory

protection within the use limitations of the respirator.

Personal To avoid contact use appropriate protective gloves or clothing to protect against cutting edges. Appropriate heat shielding garments should be

Protection: used for activities using or generating heat. Eyes should be protected by using safetyglasses, goggles, helmet, face shield as appropriate to the operation.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage:

Be alert to sharp edges and unsecured lifts.

#### **SECTION X. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemical List, de minimis Concentrations

>1.0%: Copper, Aluminum, and Manganese

>0.1%: Chromium, and Nickel

#### California Proposition 65

The state of California lists cadmium and cadmium compounds, chromium (hexavalent compounds), and lead as chemicals known to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity. Lead may be present as an intentional additive. Cadmium, cadmium compounds, and lead may be present as impurities of the manufacturing process. Chromium (hexavalent compounds) may be generated during certain manufacturing processes.

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