Leaded Carbon and Alloy Steels

RYERSON

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Leaded Carbon and Alloy Steels

Synonyms: Bar, Rod, Sheet, Plate, Tubing, Pipe, Structurals

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Solid Product, Various Forms and Uses.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc.
227 W Monroe St., 27th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60606
T (312) 292-5000
www.ryerson.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : CHEMTREC (US Transportation): (800) 424-9300 CANUTEC (Canadian Transportation): (613) 996-6666
For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, call CHEMTREC – Day or Night

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Skin Sens. 1	H317
Carc. 1B	H350
Lact	H362
Repr. 1A	H360
STOT RE 1	H372

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

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA) :

GHS07 GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA) : Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA) : H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H362 - May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe fume, dust.
P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P321 - Specific treatment (see Section 4 on this SDS).
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

This product as shipped is physiologically inert in its solid form. However, user-generated dust and/or fumes may pose a physiological hazard if inhaled or ingested. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. May cause an influenza-like illness. Avoid skin and eye contact with dusts to prevent mechanical irritation. User-generated dust is easily ignited and difficult to extinguish. The below listing is a summary of elements used in carbon and alloy steels. Various grades will contain different combinations of these elements. Other trace elements may also be present in minute amounts. These small quantities (less than 0.1%) are frequently referred to as “trace” or “residual” elements; generally they originate in the raw material used. Such elements would include arsenic (As), beryllium (Be), cobalt (Co), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg) less than 0.01%, oil mist (mineral1), oxygen (O), selenium (Se), tellurium (Te), and zirconium (Zr). Various byproducts of processing from these trace elements may include lead chromate, ozone, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), and polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE), cadmium (Cd) less than 0.01%, and these byproducts may also be considered trace. If listed in the above table, the ingredient is considered to be a component rather than trace. *Carbon and alloy steel products as provided contain chromium metal in the zero valence state. As such, chromium metal does not present any unusual health hazard. However, welding, torch cutting, brazing, or grinding of chromium metal in carbon and alloy steel may generate airborne concentrations of hexavalent chromium.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Iron	(CAS No) 7439-89-6	> 80	Comb. Dust
Chromium	(CAS No) 7440-47-3	<= 11	Comb. Dust
Zinc	(CAS No) 7440-66-6	<= 10	Comb. Dust Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Nickel	(CAS No) 7440-02-0	<= 9.5	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Comb. Dust
Carbon	(CAS No) 7440-44-0	<= 5.5	Comb. Dust
Molybdenum	(CAS No) 7439-98-7	<= 5	Comb. Dust
Silicon	(CAS No) 7440-21-3	<= 4	Comb. Dust
Manganese	(CAS No) 7439-96-5	<= 3	Comb. Dust
Copper	(CAS No) 7440-50-8	<= 2.5	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Comb. Dust
Aluminum	(CAS No) 7429-90-5	<= 2	Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Water-react. 2, H261 Comb. Dust
Sulfur	(CAS No) 7704-34-9	<= 2	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Comb. Dust
Bismuth	(CAS No) 7440-69-9	<= 1.5	Comb. Dust
Titanium	(CAS No) 7440-32-6	<= 1	Pyr. Sol. 1, H250 Comb. Dust
Lead	(CAS No) 7439-92-1	<= 1	Carc. 1B, H350

			Lact, H362 Repr. 1A, H360 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Comb. Dust
Vanadium	(CAS No) 7440-62-2	<= 1	Comb. Dust
Tungsten	(CAS No) 7440-33-7	<= 0.9	Comb. Dust Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Self-heat. 2, H252
Tin	(CAS No) 7440-31-5	<= 0.9	Comb. Dust
Antimony	(CAS No) 7440-36-0	<= 0.9	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Comb. Dust
Boron	(CAS No) 7440-42-8	<= 0.9	Comb. Dust
Calcium	(CAS No) 7440-70-2	<= 0.9	Water-react. 2, H261 Comb. Dust
Niobium	(CAS No) 7440-03-1	<= 0.9	Comb. Dust Flam. Sol. 1, H228
Nitrogen	(CAS No) 7727-37-9	<= 0.9	Simple Asphy Press. Gas (Comp.), H280
Phosphorus elemental	(CAS No) 7723-14-0	<= 0.9	Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Acute Tox. 1 (Oral), H300 Acute Tox. 2 (Dermal), H310 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Magnesium	(CAS No) 7439-95-4	<= 0.9	Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Self-heat. 1, H251 Water-react. 2, H261 Comb. Dust
Selenium	(CAS No) 7782-49-2	<= 0.9	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H331 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413
Tellurium	(CAS No) 13494-80-9	<= 0.5	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Sens. 1B, H317 Repr. 1B, H360 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 Comb. Dust

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

General: If injury occurs or if you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

Skin Contact: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period (at least 15 minutes) while holding the eyelids wide open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Skin sensitization. May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Under normal conditions of use not expected to present a significant hazard. Under milling, or physical alteration metal dusts may be produced that cause irritation of the respiratory tract, skin, and may be harmful. Molten material may release toxic, and irritating fumes.

Inhalation: During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza; Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Skin Contact: Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

Eye Contact: Dust generated from material cutting may cause a slight irritation. Slivers may be generated, which could cause mechanical irritation or injure the eye. Dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes.

Ingestion: If large amounts are ingested: Gastrointestinal irritation.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms, otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous. Chromium: Certain hexavalent chromium compounds have been demonstrated to be carcinogenic on the basis of epidemiological investigations on workers and experimental studies in animals. Increased incidences of respiratory cancer have been found in chromium (VI) workers. There is an increased incidence of lung cancer in industrial workers exposed to chromium (VI) compounds. Please refer to IARC volume 23 for a more detailed discussion. Zinc: Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of zinc fumes may cause "zinc shakes", an involuntary twitching of the muscles. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic. If heated to the point of fume generation zinc fumes may cause metal fume fever. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Inhalation of Nickel compounds has been shown in studies to provide an increased incidence of cancer of the nasal cavity, lung and possibly larynx in nickel refinery workers. Molybdenum: Chronic exposure to molybdenum compounds is suspected of causing cancer. Compounds are also known to cause irritation to the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Silicon: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Copper: Overexposure to fumes may cause metal fume fever (chills, muscle aches, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, weakness, lassitude); metallic or sweet taste; discoloration of skin and hair. Tissue damage of mucous membranes may follow chronic dust exposure. Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Chronic dermal exposure to sulfur dust has been linked to headache, vertigo, irritation to the airways, breathing difficulties, coordination disturbances, accelerated pulse, hypotonia, cramps and unconsciousness. Frequent dermal contact with sulfur dusts mainly caused skin damage in the form of eczematous or ulcerous changes. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension. Vanadium: May cause gastrointestinal discomfort, renal damage, nervous system depression and irritation of the respiratory passages. May also cause cardiac palpitations and asthma. Tin: Has been shown to increase incidence of sarcoma in animal tests. Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fume may result in "stannosis", a mild form of pneumoconiosis. Antimony: Exposure to antimony dusts and fume may result in irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, mouth; cough; dizziness; headache; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; stomach cramps; insomnia; anorexia; unable to smell properly.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use halogenated extinguishing agents on small chips or fines. Do not use water when molten material is involved, contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam causing explosion with massive force.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but will burn at high temperatures. Small chips, turnings, dust and fines from processing may be readily ignitable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive. Dust generated from processing may present a dust explosion hazard.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present.

Firefighting Instructions: Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition. Keep upwind. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion and decomposition products.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Metallic oxides. Nickel oxides. Iron oxides. If heated to the point of fume generation zinc fumes, may cause metal fume fever. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust or fumes.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Collect scrap for recycling. If molten: contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. Do not use shovels or hand tools to halt the flow of molten material. Allow the spill to cool before re-melting as scrap.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. Take up mechanically (sweeping, shoveling) and collect in suitable container for disposal. Vacuum must be fitted with HEPA filter to prevent release of particulates during clean-up. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof equipment.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Accumulation and dispersion of dust with an ignition source can cause a combustible dust explosion. Keep dust levels to a minimum and follow applicable regulations. May be a potential hazard under the following conditions:

• Small chunks, dust or fines in contact with water can generate flammable or toxic gases. These gases could present an explosion hazard in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.

• Molten metal in contact with water/moisture or certain metal oxides (e.g., rust, copper oxide). Moisture entrapped by molten metal can be explosive. Contact of molten aluminum with certain metal oxides can initiate a thermite reaction. Finely divided metals (e.g., powders or wire) may have enough surface oxide to produce thermite reactions/explosions.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Always wash hands after handling the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Ensure there is adequate ventilation. Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Always wash your hands immediately after handling this product, and once again before leaving the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where product is used.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in original container. Store in a dry, cool place. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidizers. Acids. Bases. Mineral acids. Corrosive substances in contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Solid Product, Various Forms and Uses.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in Section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Chromium (7440-47-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	250 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (metal)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³

Nickel (7440-02-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.015 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³

Manganese (7439-96-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	500 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (total dust and fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL Ceiling (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)

	Internal TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter) 3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds) 15 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Insoluble Compounds (Total dust)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	5000 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total) 3 mg/m³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (metal-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m³ (metal-respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (metal-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (metal-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (metal-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m³ (metal-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (metal-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (metal-respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (metal-inhalable) 3 mg/m³ (metal-respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Silicon (7440-21-3)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf 10 mg/m³

Tungsten (7440-33-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³

Aluminum (7429-90-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (metal dust)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (metal-dust)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (metal-dust)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (metal-dust)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (metal-dust)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (dust)

Antimony (7440-36-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	50 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³

Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.75 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³

Copper (7440-50-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (dust and mist) 0.1 mg/m³ (fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³ (dust, fume and mist)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (dust and mist) 0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (dust and mist) 0.6 mg/m³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (dust and mist) 0.6 mg/m³ (fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³ (fume) 3 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 2 mg/m³ (dust and mist)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (fume) 1 mg/m³ (dust and mist)

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Simple asphyxiant See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content

Phosphorus elemental (7723-14-0)		
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (yellow)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (yellow)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.02 ppm (yellow)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (yellow)

Selenium (7782-49-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³

Sulfur (7704-34-9)		
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³

Tellurium (13494-80-9)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	25 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.3 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.3 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.3 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³

Tin (7440-31-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³ (metal)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³

Vanadium (7440-62-2)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³ (respirable dust) 0.1 mg/m³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³

Lead (7439-92-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	200 µg/l Parameter: Lead - Medium: blood - Sampling time: not critical (Note: Persons applying this BEI are encouraged to counsel female workers of child-bearing age about the risk of delivering a child with a PbB (lead in blood level) over the current CDC reference value.)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 µg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.15 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.15 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³ (designated substances regulation) 0.05 mg/m³ (applies to workplaces to which the designated substances regulation does not apply)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.15 mg/m³

Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.45 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.15 mg/m³ (dust and fume)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountain capability should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. In powdered form: Avoid dust production. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.

Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Impermeable protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles. Welders should wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields that comply with ANSI Z87.1 under welding helmets and always wear goggles or other suitable eye protection when gas welding or oxygen cutting.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Fumes and dust : If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn.

Thermal Hazard Protection: When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

Consumer Exposure Controls: Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	:	Solid
Appearance	:	Gray,Metallic
Odor	:	Odorless
Odor Threshold	:	Not available
pH	:	Not available
Evaporation Rate	:	Not available
Melting Point	:	1538 °C (2800.4 °F)
Freezing Point	:	Not available
Boiling Point	:	Not available
Flash Point	:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	:	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	:	Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	:	Not available
Vapor Pressure	:	Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	:	Not available
Relative Density	:	7.6 - 7.8
Specific Gravity	:	Not available
Solubility	:	Water: Insoluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	:	Not available
Viscosity	:	Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. **Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

10.2. **Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see Section 7).

10.3. **Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Dust, chips, or ribbons can be ignited more easily, by an ignition source, by improper machining, or by spontaneous combustion if finely divided and damp.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Oxidizers. Acids. Bases. Mineral acids. Corrosive substances in contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Oral: Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Reproductive Toxicity: May cause harm to breast-fed children. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza; Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Dust generated from material cutting may cause a slight irritation. Slivers may be generated, which could cause mechanical irritation or injure the eye. Dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: If large amounts are ingested: Gastrointestinal irritation.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms, otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous. Chromium: Certain hexavalent chromium compounds have been demonstrated to be carcinogenic on the basis of epidemiological investigations on workers and experimental studies in animals. Increased incidences of respiratory cancer have been found in chromium (VI) workers. There is an increased incidence of lung cancer in industrial workers exposed to chromium (VI) compounds. Please refer to IARC volume 23 for a more detailed discussion. Zinc: Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of zinc fumes may cause "zinc shakes", an involuntary twitching of the muscles. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic. If heated to the point of fume generation zinc fumes may cause metal fume fever. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Inhalation of Nickel compounds has been shown in studies to provide an increased incidence of cancer of the nasal cavity, lung and possibly larynx in nickel refinery workers. Molybdenum: Chronic exposure to molybdenum compounds is suspected of causing cancer. Compounds are also known to cause irritation to the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Silicon: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Copper: Overexposure to fumes may cause metal fume fever (chills, muscle aches, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, weakness, lassitude); metallic or sweet taste; discoloration of skin and hair. Tissue damage of mucous membranes may follow chronic dust exposure. Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Chronic dermal exposure to sulfur dust has been linked to headache, vertigo, irritation to the airways, breathing difficulties, coordination disturbances, accelerated pulse, hypotonia, cramps and unconsciousness. Frequent dermal contact with sulfur dusts mainly caused skin damage in the form of eczematous or ulcerous changes. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia;

facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension. Vanadium: May cause gastrointestinal discomfort, renal damage, nervous system depression and irritation of the respiratory passages. May also cause cardiac palpitations and asthma. Tin: Has been shown to increase incidence of sarcoma in animal tests. Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fume may result in "stannosis", a mild form of pneumoconiosis. Antimony: Exposure to antimony dusts and fume may result in irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, mouth; cough; dizziness; headache; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; stomach cramps; insomnia; anorexia; unable to smell properly.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Chromium (7440-47-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.41 mg/l/4h
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 9000 mg/kg
Manganese (7439-96-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.14 mg/l/4h
Molybdenum (7439-98-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 3.92 mg/l/4h
Silicon (7440-21-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	3160 mg/kg
Carbon (7440-44-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg
Antimony (7440-36-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	100 mg/kg
Bismuth (7440-69-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	5 g/kg
Boron (7440-42-8)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
Iron (7439-89-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	98.6 g/kg
Niobium (7440-03-1)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10 g/kg
Phosphorus elemental (7723-14-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	3030 µg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	100 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	4.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 1 h)
Selenium (7782-49-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	6700 mg/kg
ATE US/CA (oral)	100.00 mg/kg body weight
ATE US/CA (dust, mist)	0.50 mg/l/4h
Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 3000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 9.23 mg/l/4h
Tellurium (13494-80-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	83 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 2420 mg/m³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	2.42 mg/l/4h

Chromium (7440-47-3)	
IARC Group	3
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Selenium (7782-49-2)	
IARC Group	3
Lead (7439-92-1)	
IARC Group	2A
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: This product contains components that are environmentally hazardous and small chips and dust from processing may be toxic to aquatic life.

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	121.6 µg/l (Exposure time: 48h - Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia [static])
LC50 Fish 2	15.3 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 2	0.174 (0.174 - 0.311) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])
Manganese (7439-96-5)	
NOEC Chronic Fish	3.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96h; Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Antimony (7440-36-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	6.2 (6.2 - 8.3) (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinodon variegatus)
EC50 Daphnia 1	5.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	4.16 mg/l Exposure time: 28 days - Species: Daphnia magna)
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])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 1	0.0426 (0.0426 - 0.0535) mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])
LC50 Fish 2	< 0.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 2	0.031 (0.031 - 0.054) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])
Phosphorus elemental (7723-14-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	33.2 mg/l Red Phosphorous (Exposure time: 96 h - Species Danio rerio [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.03 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	0.001 - 0.004 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	0.025 - 0.037 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	866 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	736 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	14 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
Zinc (7440-66-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	2.16 - 3.05 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.139 - 0.908 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	0.211 - 0.269 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [semi-static])

ErC50 (algae)	0.15 mg/l

Lead (7439-92-1)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio [semi-static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	600 µg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: water flea)
LC50 Fish 2	1.17 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Leaded Carbon and Alloy Steels	
Persistence and Degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

Copper (7440-50-8)	
Persistence and Degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Phosphorus elemental (7723-14-0)	
BCF Fish 1	< 200

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Avoid release into the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Additional Information: Recycle where possible and/or dispose of spent material such as metals and metal-bearing waste and submerged arc welding (SAW) flux/slag appropriately.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

14.4. In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Leaded Carbon and Alloy Steels	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Delayed (chronic) health hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard

Chromium (7440-47-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
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
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb (only applicable if particles are < 100 µm)
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

Manganese (7439-96-5)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Silicon (7440-21-3)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Tungsten (7440-33-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Carbon (7440-44-0)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Aluminum (7429-90-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 % (dust or fume only)

Antimony (7440-36-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
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
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

Bismuth (7440-69-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Boron (7440-42-8)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium (7440-70-2)
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 Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
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
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

Iron (7439-89-6)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Magnesium (7439-95-4)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Niobium (7440-03-1)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Phosphorus elemental (7723-14-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on the United States SARA Section 302 Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	100 lb (this material is a reactive solid, the TPQ does not default to 10000 pounds for non-powder, non-molten, non-solution form)
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 % (yellow or white)

Selenium (7782-49-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
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
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

Sulfur (7704-34-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Tellurium (13494-80-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Tin (7440-31-5)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Titanium (7440-32-6)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Vanadium (7440-62-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 % (except when contained in an alloy)

Zinc (7440-66-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	454 kg no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 % (dust or fume only)

Lead (7439-92-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	10 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
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Leaded Carbon and Alloy Steels	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

California Proposition 65

⚠ This product can expose you to 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.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Nickel (7440-02-0)	X			
Lead (7439-92-1)	X	X	X	X

Chromium (7440-47-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances 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

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

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)

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

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

Tungsten (7440-33-7)

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

Aluminum (7429-90-5)

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

Antimony (7440-36-0)

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) List

Boron (7440-42-8)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Calcium (7440-70-2)

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

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

Magnesium (7439-95-4)

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

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)

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

Phosphorus elemental (7723-14-0)
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) List

Selenium (7782-49-2)
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

Sulfur (7704-34-9)
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

Tellurium (13494-80-9)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Tin (7440-31-5)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Titanium (7440-32-6)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Vanadium (7440-62-2)
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

Zinc (7440-66-6)
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

Lead (7439-92-1)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Chromium (7440-47-3)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Nickel (7440-02-0)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Manganese (7439-96-5)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Silicon (7440-21-3)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Tungsten (7440-33-7)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Carbon (7440-44-0)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Aluminum (7429-90-5)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Antimony (7440-36-0)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Bismuth (7440-69-9)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Boron (7440-42-8)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Calcium (7440-70-2)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Copper (7440-50-8)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Iron (7439-89-6)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Magnesium (7439-95-4)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Niobium (7440-03-1)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Phosphorus elemental (7723-14-0)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Selenium (7782-49-2)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Sulfur (7704-34-9)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Tellurium (13494-80-9)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Tin (7440-31-5)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Titanium (7440-32-6)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Vanadium (7440-62-2)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Zinc (7440-66-6)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Lead (7439-92-1)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 08/28/2018

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 1 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 1
Acute Tox. 2 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 2
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 4	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 4
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Flam. Sol. 1	Flammable solids Category 1
Lact	Reproductive toxicity (Lact.)
Press. Gas (Comp.)	Gases under pressure Compressed gas
Pyr. Sol. 1	Pyrophoric solids Category 1
Repr. 1A	Reproductive toxicity Category 1A
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity Category 1B
Self-heat. 1	Self-heating substances and mixtures Category 1
Self-heat. 2	Self-heating substances and mixtures Category 2
Simple Asphy	Simple Asphyxiant
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
Skin Sens. 1B	Skin sensitization, category 1B
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
Water-react. 2	Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases Category 2
H228	Flammable solid
H250	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air
H251	Self-heating: may catch fire
H252	Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire
H261	In contact with water releases flammable gases
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H300	Fatal if swallowed
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H310	Fatal in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H332	Harmful if inhaled

H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

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.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)