WIRE MESH
MSDS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I
IDENTIFICATION

Date Prepared: February 24, 1987

Product Name: By Grade(s) Chemical Family

C1006IQ Steel

SECTION II
HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Components OSHA ACGIH RANGE%

PEL TLV

Iron (Limits for Iron Oxide Fume) 10mg/M3 5mg/M3 98

Carbon None Listed None Listed .100

Manganese (Limits for Dust) 5mg/M3 5mg/M3 .420

(Limits for Fume) None Listed 1mg/M3

Silicon None Listed None Listed .145

Nickel 1mg/M3 1mg/M3 .120

Chromium 0.5mg/M3 1mg/M3 .100

NOTE: All commercial metals 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.

SECTION III
PHYSICAL DATA

MELTING POINT: 2750 METALLIC COATING: N/A

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Metallic Gray, with no odor

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

STEEL PRODUCTS IN THE SOLID STATE PRESENT NO FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

SECTION V
REACTIVITY DATA

Stable under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Will react with strong acid to liberate hydrogen.
At temperatures above the melting point, may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements.

SECTION VI
HEALTH DATA

Routes of entry Inhalation? Skin? Inhalation?

Yes No No

EFFECTS FO OVEREXPOSURE:

NOTE: Steel products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact health hazard. However, operations, such as, burning, welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, and possibly machining, etc., which results in the generation of airborne particulates, may present health hazards.

SYMPTOMS

Acute: Inhalation of high concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may lead to a benign neumoconiosis (siderosis). Inhalation of high concentrations of ferric oxide carcinogens. The inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of Manganese, Copper, Lead and/ or Zinc in the respirable particle size range can cause an influenza – like illness termed metal fume fever. Typical symptoms last 12 to 48 hours and are characterized by Metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat, followed by weakness, muscle pain, fever and chills.

Chronic: Excessive and repeated overexposure of nickel and chromium can cause various forms of hermatitis, inflamation and/or ulceration of upper respiratory tract. Both chromium and nickel have been associated with upper respiratory cancer. Excessive and repeated overexposure of iron fumes can cause siderosis. Excessive and prolonged inhalation of manganese fumes can cause bronchitis, pneumonitis, lack of coordination.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: For overexposure to airborne fumes and particulates, remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration (CPR) or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly. Treat metal fume fever by bed rest, and administer a pain and fever reducing medication.

SECTION VII
SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

NOT APPLICABLE TO STEEL IN THE SOLID STATE

SECTION VIII
SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust and fume respirators should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulates. Appropriate respirator selection depends on the magnitude of exposure. PROTECTION GLOVES: Recommended EYE PROTECTION: Recommended

VENTILATION: Local exhaust ventilation should be provided when welding, burning, sawing, grazing, grinding or machining to prevent excessive dust or fume exposure.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Additional protective equipment and/ or clothing may be required.

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Operations with th e potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/ or dusts.

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Safety and Health Department