

The Techs

Material Safety Data Sheet

10/03

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| I. IDENTIFICATION | | | |
| PRODUCT NAME: Galvanized Sheet-Low C and HSLA Steel (Hot Dipped) | | MANUFACTURER: GalvTech 300 Mifflin Road Pittsburgh, PA 15207 | |
| COMMON NAME(S): Same | | | |
| CAS NO.: 65997-19-5 | | | |
| II. INGREDIENTS AND RECOMMENDED OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS | | | |
| NOTE: Steel products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact health hazard (See Section VI.) | | | |
| BASE METAL, ALLOYING ELEMENTS & METALLIC COATING | % WEIGHT | EXPOSURE LIMITS OSHA PEL | EXPOSURE LIMITS ACGIH TLV |
| Base Metal: Iron | Balance | 10 mg/M ³ for iron oxide fume | 5 mg/M ³ for iron oxide fume |
| Alloying Elements: Carbon | .25 max | None established | None established |
| Manganese | .05/1.90 | (c) 5 mg/M ³ | (c) 5 mg/M ³ - dust 1 mg/M ³ - fume |
| Phosphorous | 15 max | None for inorganic phosphates | None for inorganic phosphates |
| Sulfur | .05 max | 13 mg/M ³ as SO ₂ | 5 mg/M ³ as SO ₂ |
| Columbium | .10 max | None established | None established |
| Vanadium | .20 max | (c) 0.5 mg/M ³ as V ₂ O ₅ dust (c) 0.1 mg/M ³ as V ₂ O ₅ fume | 0.05 mg/M ³ as respirable dust and fume |
| Titanium | .30 max | 15 mg/M ³ as TiO ₂ | 10 mg/M ³ -Total 5 mg/M ³ -Resp. dust |
| Rare Earth (Ce) | .10 max | None established | None established |
| Aluminum | .10 max | None established | 10 mg/M ³ |
| Metallic Coating: Zinc | 8.5/9.9 | 5 mg/M ³ | 10 mg/M ³ - Total ZnO dust 5 mg/M ³ - Resp. ZnO dust & fume |
| Aluminum | 0.04 max | None established | 10 mg/M ³ |
| Antimony | 0.02 max | 0.5 mg/M ³ | 0.5 mg/M ³ |
| Lead | 0.02 max | 0.05 mg/M ³ | 0.15 mg/M ³ |
| Iron | 0.1/1.5 | 10 mg/M ³ for iron oxide fume | 5 mg/M ³ for iron oxide fume |
| Oil coating may be used; see Annex II. | | (c) denotes "ceiling limit" which is not to be exceeded at any time | |
| 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. Typical levels of commonly involved trace or residual elements that may be encountered in steel products are provided in Annex I so that their potential hazards may be considered. | | | |
| III. PHYSICAL DATA | | | |
| MELTING POINT | BASE METAL: 2750° F METALLIC COATING: 800-900° F | | APPEARANCE: Metallic Gray, AND ODOR: No Odor |
| IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA | | | |
| STEEL PRODUCTS IN THE SOLID STATE PRESENT NO FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD | | | |
| 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 of the coating, may liberate zinc fumes. | | | |

ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE: 6/1/92

REVISED: _____

INFORMATION & EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

8 A.M. - 5 P.M., MONDAY - FRIDAY (412) 464-5000
 OFF HOUR EMERGENCIES (412) 464-5000

This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable; however, NexTech makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any of the foregoing or that additional or other measures may not be required under particular conditions.

VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: MAJOR EXPOSURE HAZARD

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Inhalation | Skin Contact |
| Eye Contact | Ingestion |

Chronic inhalation of high concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may lead to a benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis). Inhalation of high concentrations of ferric oxide may possibly enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary 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.

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 or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly.

Treat metal fume fever by bed rest, and administer a pain and fever reducing medication.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

NOT APPLICABLE TO STEEL IN THE SOLID STATE.

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.

SKIN:

Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations.

EYE:

Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning or handling operations.

VENTILATION:

Local exhaust ventilation should be provided when welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining to prevent excessive dust or fume exposures.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Depending upon the conditions of use and specific work situation, additional protective equipment and/or clothing may be required to control exposures.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:**

Operations with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dusts.

OTHER COMMENTS:

No additional comments are believed to be necessary for this product.

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4/03

MENZNER LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
P.O. Box 217 • 105 Main St. • Marathon, WI 54448-0217
715/443-2354 • FAX: 715/443-3798 • In State 800/472-2910 • Out of State 800/451-3986

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET **WAUWATOSA / IDC / NASHOTAH**
MOULDINGS – MENZNER LUMBER
WOOD DUST

Trade Name: Wood Dust

Synonyms: None

Description: Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity: Variable, dependent on wood species and moisture content.

Vapor Density: Not Applicable

% Volatiles of Volume: Not Applicable

Melting Point: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable

Solubility In Water: Insoluble

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

pH: Not Applicable

Appearance & Odor: Light to dark colored, granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since dust was generated.

FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Variable, typically 400-500 degrees F.

Explosive Limits In Air: 40 grams M3 (LEL).

Extinguishing Media: Water, CO₂, sand.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wet down with water.

Wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazard: Strong to severe explosion hazard if wood dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source.

HEALTH EFFECTS DATA

| <u>Hazardous Components</u> | <u>Exposure Limit (OSHA*)</u> | <u>Exposure Limit (ACGIH)</u> |
|---|--|---|
| Soft & Hardwood Dust (Except as follows) | 5mg/M3 8 hr. TWA 10mg/M3 15 min. STEL | 5mg/M3 8 hr. TWA 10 mg/M3 15 min. STEL |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Certain Hardwoods Such As Beech Or Oak | 5mg/M3 8 hr. TWA 10mg/M3 15 min. STEL | 1mg/M3 8 hr. TWA 10mg/M3 15 min. STEL |
|---|--|--|

* Although OSHA's air contaminants rule, including OSHA's wood dust PELs, was struck down in AFL-CIO vs. OSHA, 965 F. 2nd 962 (11th Cir. 1992), a number of states have incorporated those provisions in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSH Act general duty clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with these levels.

Skin & Eye Contact: Eye irritation and allergic contact dermatitis. Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

Ingestion: Not Applicable.

Skin Absorption: Not known to occur.

Inhalation: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction.

Coughing, wheezing, & sneezing, sinusitis & prolonged colds have also been reported.

Chronic Effects: Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged or repeated contact. May cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (group 1). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal area.

REACTIVE DATA

Conditions Contributing To Instability: Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with oxidizing agents, drying oils, and flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400 degrees F.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases including CO, aldehydes, and inorganic acids.

Conditions Contributing To Polymerization: Not Applicable

PRECAUTIONS & SAFE HANDLING

Eye Contact: Avoid.

Skin Contact: Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Careful bathing and clean clothes are indicated after exposure.

Inhalation: Avoid repeated or prolonged breathing of wood dust in air.

Oxidizing Agents & Drying Oil: Avoid contact.

Open Flame: Avoid.

GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Ventilation: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.

Safety Equipment: Provide and wear goggles or safety glasses. Other protective equipment such as gloves and approved respirators may be needed depending upon dust conditions.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes: Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists get medical attention.

Skin: Get medical advice if a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur and before returning to work where wood dust is present.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulties occur and before returning to work where wood dust is present.

Ingestion: Not Applicable.

SPILL/LEAK CLEAN UP PROCEDURES

Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal. Avoid creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CHEMICAL NAME

WOOD DUST (For all untreated wood and wood products.)

MANUFACTURER

Menzner Lumber & Supply Co.
105 Main St., Marathon, WI 54448
715-443-2354.

HAZARD WARNING

Sawing, sanding, or machining wood products can produce wood dust which can cause a flammable or explosive hazard. Wood dust may cause lung, upper respiratory tract, eye, and skin irritation. Some wood species may cause dermatitis and/or allergic respiratory effects. The International Agency For Research On Cancer (IARC) has classified wood dust as a nasal carcinogen in humans.

See Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information

First Aid: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists call a physician.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Avoid dust contact with ignition source.
Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin.
Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal.
Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air.