

### Section 1 – Identification

**1(a) Product Identifier used on Label:** Carbon Steel Sheet

**1(b) Other means of identification:** Hot Roll, Hot Roll Pickled & Oiled Steel, Hot Roll Temper Passed, Processed Hot Roll and Cold Rolled.

**1(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:** Steel fabricated parts. No known restrictions.

**1(d) Name, address, and telephone number:**



Steel Dynamics, Inc. Flat Roll Group Butler Division 4500 County Road 59 Butler, IN 46721 Phone: (260) 868-8000	Steel Dynamics, Inc. Flat Roll Group Columbus Division 1945 Airport Road Columbus, MS 39701 Phone: (622) 245-4200	Steel Dynamics, Inc. Flat Roll Group Heartland Division 455 W Industrial Dr. Terre Haute, IN 47802 Phone: (812) 299-4157
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**1(e) Emergency Phone Number:** (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

### Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

**2(a) Classification of the chemical:** Carbon Steel Sheet is considered an article under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and is not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008). However, Carbon Steel Sheet is not exempt as an article under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) due to its downstream use, thus this product is considered a mixture and a hazardous material. Therefore, the categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

**2(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbols and precautionary statement(s):**

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity – 1B Reproductive Toxicity - 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	<b>DANGER</b>	May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to lungs and brain through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.
	Acute Toxicity-Oral – 4 Skin Sensitization - 1 STOT Single Exposure - 3		May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes eye irritation.
NA	Eye Irritation - 2B		Harmful if swallowed.

**Precautionary Statement(s):**

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention or call a poison center. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed: Rinse mouth.	Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Store locked up.

**2(c) Hazards not otherwise classified:** None Known

**2(d) Unknown acute toxicity statement (mixture):** None Known

### Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

**3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:**

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight
Iron	7439-89-6	231-096-4	90-100
Manganese	7439-96-5	231-105-1	0-2
Chromium	7440-47-3	231-157-5	0-1
Silicon	7440-21-3	231-130-8	0-1
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	0-0.4
Vanadium	7440-62-2	231-171-1	0-0.2



Manganese	(C) 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Fume & Mn compounds)	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	(C) 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as fume) (STEL) 3.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg Mn/m <sup>3</sup>
Chromium	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr II & III, inorganic compounds) 1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr, metal) 0.005 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds & certain water insoluble) "AL" 0.0025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds & certain water insoluble)	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr III, inorganic compounds) 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr, metal) 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds) 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds & certain water insoluble)	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr II & III, inorganic compounds) 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr, metal) 0.001 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds & certain water insoluble)	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr II & metal) 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr III) 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cr VI)
Silicon	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust, PNOR <sup>5</sup> ) 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as respirable dust)	NE
Nickel	1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Ni metal & insoluble compounds)	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as inhalable fraction <sup>6</sup> Ni metal) 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as inhalable fraction Ni inorganic only insoluble and soluble compounds)	0.015 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Ni metal & insoluble and soluble compounds)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Ni)
Vanadium	"C" 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust, V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as inhalable fraction)	"C" 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (15 min)	35 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as V)

**NE - None Established**

1. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (C) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Peak is defined as the acceptable maximum peak for a maximum duration above the ceiling concentration for an eight-hour shift. A skin notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period of time (15 minutes) for only four times throughout the day with at least one hour between exposures. A "skin" notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. ACGIH-TLVs are only recommended guidelines based upon consensus agreement of the membership of the ACGIH. As such, the ACGIH TLVs are for guideline use purposes and are not legal regulatory standards for compliance purposes. The TLVs are designed for use by individuals trained in the discipline of industrial hygiene relative to the evaluation of exposure to various chemical or biological substances and physical agents that may be found in the workplace.
3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL) - Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
4. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994.
5. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for total dust and 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the respirable fraction.
6. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2015 TLVs<sup>®</sup> and BEIs<sup>®</sup> (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.

**8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust is necessary for use in enclosed or confined spaces. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

**8(c) Individual Protection Measures:**

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-pressure demand full-face supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA

**Warning!** Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure, and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- **Eyes:** Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely. Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.
- **Skin:** Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

**Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.):</b> Solid, metallic gray	<b>9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:</b> NA
<b>9(b) Odor:</b> Odorless	<b>9(k) Vapor Pressure:</b> NA
<b>9(c) Odor Threshold:</b> NA	<b>9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1):</b> NA
<b>9(d) pH:</b> NA	<b>9(m) Relative Density:</b> Not Available
<b>9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point:</b> ~2750 °F (~1510 C) / NA	<b>9(n) Solubility(ies):</b> NA
<b>9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:</b> ND	<b>9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water:</b> ND
<b>9(g) Flash Point:</b> NA	<b>9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature:</b> NA
<b>9(h) Evaporation Rate:</b> NA	<b>9(q) Decomposition Temperature:</b> ND
<b>9(i) Flammability (solid, gas):</b> Non-flammable, non-combustible	<b>9(r) Viscosity:</b> NA

NA - Not Applicable  
ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

**Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity**

**10(a) Reactivity:** Not Determined (ND) for product in a solid form. Do not use water on molten metal.

**10(b) Chemical Stability:** Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

**10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction:** None Known







**10(d) Conditions to Avoid:** Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite

**10(e) Incompatible Materials:** Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.

**10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.

**Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

**11 Information on toxicological effects:** The following toxicity data has been determined for **Carbon Steel Sheet** when further processed using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA and the EU CPL.

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
<b>Acute Toxicity - Oral</b> (covers Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4)	NR*	4 <sup>a</sup>		<b>Warning</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>Eye Damage/Irritation</b> (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	NR*	2B <sup>c</sup>	No Pictogram	<b>Warning</b>	Causes eye irritation.
<b>Skin/Dermal Sensitization</b> (covers Category 1)	NR*	1 <sup>d</sup>		<b>Warning</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b> (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NR*	1B <sup>e</sup>		<b>Danger</b>	May cause cancer.
<b>Toxic Reproduction</b> (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NR*	2 <sup>h</sup>		<b>Danger Warning</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure</b> (covers Categories 1-3)	NR*	3 <sup>i</sup>		<b>Warning</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>STOT following Repeated Exposure</b> (covers Categories 1 and 2)	NR*	1 <sup>j</sup>		<b>Danger</b>	Causes damage to lungs and brain through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

\* Not Rated, Semi-formed steel products are considered articles under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and are not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.

a. No LC<sub>50</sub> or LD<sub>50</sub> has been established for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Iron:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub> =98.6 g/kg (REACH)  
Rat LD<sub>50</sub> =1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)  
Rat LD<sub>50</sub> =984 mg/kg (IUCLID)  
Rabbit LD<sub>50</sub> =890 mg/kg (IUCLID)  
Guinea Pig LD<sub>50</sub> =20 g/kg (TOXNET)
  - **Nickel:** LD<sub>50</sub> >9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
  - **Manganese:** Rat LD<sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg (REACH)  
Rat LD<sub>50</sub> > 9000 mg/kg (NLM Toxnet)
  - **Silicon:** LD<sub>50</sub> = 3160 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a mixture or its individual components.
- c. No Eye Irritation data available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:
- **Iron:** Causes eye irritation.
  - **Silicon:** Slight eye irritation in rabbit protocol.
  - **Nickel:** Slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.
- d. No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.
- e. No Respiratory Sensitization data available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a mixture or its components.
- f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:
- **Iron:** IUCLID has found some positive and negative findings in vitro.
  - **Nickel:** EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.
- g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **Carbon Steel Sheet** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:
- **Welding Fumes** - IARC Group 2B carcinogen, a mixture that is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
  - **Nickel and certain nickel compounds** – Group 2B - metallic nickel Group 1 - nickel compounds ACGIH confirmed human carcinogen. Nickel – EURAR Insufficient evidence to conclude carcinogenic potential in animals or humans; suspect carcinogen classification Category 2 Suspected of causing cancer.
  - **Chromium (as metal and trivalent chromium compounds)** – IARC Group 3 carcinogens, not classifiable as to their human carcinogenicity
- h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproductive information was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** Effects on fertility.
- i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Iron:** Irritating to Respiratory tract.
- j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/ m<sup>3</sup> Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Lung weights, and Alveolar histopathology.
  - **Manganese:** Inhalation of metal fumes - Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscle weakness (Whitlock *et al.*, 1966).

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2009, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), European Union Classification, Labeling and Packaging, (EU CPL), Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), TOXicology Data NETwork (TOXNET), European Risk Assessment Reports (EU RAR).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:

**Acute Effects:**

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 micrometer and usually between 0.02-0.05 micrometers from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as “metal fume fever”. Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted. Freshly formed oxide fumes of manganese have been associated with causing metal fume fever.
- **Eye:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with metal dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of metal dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

**Acute Effects by component:**

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Iron is harmful if swallowed, causes skin irritation, and causes eye irritation. Contact with iron oxide has been reported to cause skin irritation and serious eye damage. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye, may cause rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Manganese and Manganese oxide are harmful if swallowed.
- **Chromium and chromium oxides:** Hexavalent chrome causes damage to gastrointestinal tract, lung, severe skin burns and eye damage, serious eye damage, skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Inhalation may cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** May be harmful if swallowed.
- **Vanadium and vanadium pentoxide:** Vanadium oxide is fatal if swallowed or inhaled, and may be harmful in contact with skin

**Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:**

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections. Occupational overexposure (Manganese) is a progressive, disabling neurological syndrome that typically begins with relatively mild symptoms and evolves to include altered gait, fine tremor, and sometimes, psychiatric disturbances. May cause damage to lungs with repeated or prolonged exposure. Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to manganese oxides include: speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.
- **Chromium and chromium oxides:** 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 very low toxicity. The hexavalent form is very toxic. Repeated or prolonged exposure to hexavalent chromium compounds may cause respiratory irritation, nosebleed, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Industrial exposure to certain forms of hexavalent chromium has been related to an increased incidence of cancer. NTP (The National Toxicology Program) Fourth Annual report on Carcinogens cites "certain Chromium compounds" as human carcinogens. ACGIH has reviewed the toxicity data and concluded that chromium metal is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Hexavalent chromium may cause genetic defects and is suspected of damaging the unborn child. Developmental toxicity in the mouse, suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. Nickel causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2015 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Nickel is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Vanadium and vanadium pentoxide:** Vanadium is considered non-toxic. Excessive long term or repeated exposures to vanadium compounds, especially vanadium pentoxide, may result in chronic pulmonary changes such as emphysema or bronchitis. Vanadium pentoxide is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Vanadium pentoxide is fatal if swallowed or inhaled. It causes damage to lungs by single, repeated or prolonged exposure.

### Section 12 - Ecological Information

**12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial):** No Data Available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product when processed have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- **Iron Oxide:** LC<sub>50</sub>: >1000 mg/L; Fish 48 h-EC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L (Currenta, 2008k); 96 h-LC<sub>0</sub> ≥ 50,000 mg/L Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95 – 97% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; < 4% SiO<sub>2</sub> and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (Bayer, 1989a).
- **Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC<sub>50</sub> in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.

**12(b) Persistence & Degradability:** No Data Available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped or individual components.

**12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential:** No Data Available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped or individual components.

**12(d) Mobility (in soil):** No data available for **Carbon Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

**12(e) Other adverse effects:** None Known

**Additional Information:**

**Hazard Category:** Not Reported

**Signal Word:** No Signal Word

**Hazard Symbol:** No Symbol

**Hazard Statement:** No Statement

### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled, or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

**Container Cleaning and Disposal:** Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue (EWC): 16-01-17 (ferrous metals), 12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03-04 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

**Please note this information is for Carbon Steel Sheet in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.**

**Section 14 - Transport Information**

**14 (a-g) Transportation Information:**

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172.101 does not regulate Carbon Steel Sheet as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

<b>Shipping Name:</b> Not Applicable (NA) <b>Shipping Symbols:</b> NA <b>Hazard Class:</b> NA <b>UN No.:</b> NA <b>Packing Group:</b> NA <b>DOT/IMO Label:</b> NA <b>Special Provisions (172.102):</b> NA	<b>Packaging Authorizations</b> <b>a) Exceptions:</b> NA <b>b) Group:</b> NA <b>c) Authorization:</b> NA	<b>Quantity Limitations</b> <b>a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:</b> NA <b>b) Cargo Aircraft Only:</b> NA <b>Vessel Stowage Requirements</b> <b>a) Vessel Stowage:</b> NA <b>b) Other:</b> NA <b>DOT Reportable Quantities:</b> NA
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International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) does not regulate Carbon Steel Sheet as a hazardous material.

<b>Shipping Name:</b> Not Applicable (NA) <b>Classification Code:</b> NA <b>UN No.:</b> NA <b>Packing Group:</b> NA <b>ADR Label:</b> NA <b>Special Provisions:</b> NA <b>Limited Quantities:</b> NA	<b>Packaging</b> <b>a) Packing Instructions:</b> NA <b>b) Special Packing Provisions:</b> NA <b>c) Mixed Packing Provisions:</b> NA	<b>Portable Tanks &amp; Bulk Containers</b> <b>a) Instructions:</b> NA <b>b) Special Provisions:</b> NA
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International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate Carbon Steel Sheet as a hazardous material.

<b>Shipping Name:</b> Not Applicable (NA) <b>Class/Division:</b> NA <b>Hazard Label (s):</b> NA <b>UN No.:</b> NA <b>Packing Group:</b> NA <b>Excepted Quantities (EQ):</b> NA	<b>Passenger &amp; Cargo Aircraft</b>		<b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> <b>Pkg Inst:</b> NA <b>Max Net Qty/Pkg:</b> NA	<b>Special Provisions:</b> NA <b>ERG Code:</b> NA
	<b>Limited Quantity (EQ)</b>	<b>Pkg Inst:</b> NA		
	<b>Max Net Qty/Pkg:</b> NA	<b>Max Net Qty/Pkg:</b> NA		

Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions                      Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package                      ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Carbon Steel Sheet does not have a TDG classification.

**Section 15 - Regulatory Information**

**Regulatory Information:** The following listing of regulations relating to a Steel Dynamics product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

**OSHA Regulations:** Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, Carbon Steel Sheet as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**EPA Regulations:** The product, Carbon Steel Sheet is not listed as a whole. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components	Regulations
Iron	SDWA
Manganese	CAA, SARA 313, SDWA
Nickel	CAA, CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313
Chromium	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, RCRA, SDWA,

**SARA Potential Hazard Categories:** Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

**EPA Regulations (continued):**

**Section 313 Supplier Notification:** The product, Carbon Steel Sheet contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and 40 CFR part 372:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
7439-96-5	Manganese	2.0 max
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.4 max
7440-47-3	Chromium	1.0 max

**Regulations Key:**


CAA Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
CWA	Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR Sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

**State Regulations:** The product, **Carbon Steel Sheet** as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Silicon, Vanadium
- Environmental Hazards: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Vanadium
- Special Hazardous Substance: Chromium, Nickel

California Prop. 65  **WARNING:** This product can expose you to nickel, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

New Jersey: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Silicon, Vanadium
- Environmental Hazards: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Vanadium
- Special Hazardous Substance: Chromium, Manganese, Silicon

Minnesota: Chromium, Manganese, Nickel

Massachusetts: Chromium, Manganese (compounds), Nickel (compounds) Silicon, Vanadium

**Other Regulations:**

**WHMIS Classification (Canadian):** The product, **Carbon Steel Sheet** is not listed as a whole. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Manganese	Reproductive toxicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1; Combustible dusts
Chromium	Combustible dusts
Nickel	Skin sensitization – Category 1; Carcinogenicity – Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure - Category 1
Silicon	Flammable solids - Category 2; Combustible dusts

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

### Section 16 - Other Information

**Prepared By:** Steel Dynamics Inc (SDI)

**Original Issue Date:**

04/07/2017 (original)

8/31/2018 (updated to comply with California Prop 65)

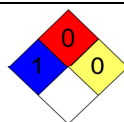
**Expiration Date:** 04/07/2020

**Additional Information:**

**Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification**

<b>Health Hazard</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Fire Hazard</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Physical Hazard</b>	<b>0</b>

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**



HEALTH= 1, Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn.

PHYSICAL HAZARD= 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FLAMMABILITY = 0, Materials that will not burn.

INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

**ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:**

<b>ACGIH</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	<b>NIF</b>	No Information Found
<b>BELs</b>	Biological Exposure Indices	<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<b>CAS</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service	<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	<b>ORC</b>	Organization Resources Counselors
<b>CLP</b>	Classification, Labelling and Packaging	<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations	<b>PEL</b>	Permissible Exposure Limit
<b>CNS</b>	Central Nervous System	<b>PNOR</b>	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
<b>GI, GIT</b>	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract	<b>PNOC</b>	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
<b>HMIS</b>	Hazardous Materials Identification System	<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment





# Carbon Steel Sheet

## Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Revision: 08/31/2018

<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LC50</b>	Median Lethal Concentration
<b>LD50</b>	Median Lethal Dose
<b>LD<sub>L0</sub></b>	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit
<b>LOEL</b>	Lowest Observed Effect Level
<b>LOAEC</b>	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration
<b>µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	microgram per cubic meter of air
<b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	milligram per cubic meter of air
<b>mppcf</b>	million particles per cubic foot
<b>MSHA</b>	Mine Safety and Health Administration
<b>NFPA</b>	National Fire Protection Association

<b>ppm</b>	parts per million
<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>REACH</b>	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals
<b>RTECS</b>	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
<b>SARA</b>	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
<b>SCBA</b>	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
<b>SDS</b>	Safety Data Sheet
<b>STEL</b>	Short-term Exposure Limit
<b>TLV</b>	Threshold Limit Value
<b>TWA</b>	Time-weighted Average
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit

**Disclaimer:** The information in this SDS was obtained from sources believed to be reliable, however, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or correctness.