



Stainless Steel Spring Wire

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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Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Stainless Steel Spring Wire

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

No use is specified.

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

Company

DW - National Standard - Niles, LLC

1631 Lake Street

Niles, MI 49120

(269) 683-8100

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : (269) 683-8100

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Skin Sens. 1 H317

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

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)

: Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: P261 - Avoid breathing dust and fumes.

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.

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.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, provincial, territorial, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Inhalation of dusts and fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Molten material may produce fumes that are toxic or irritating. Product itself is not explosive but if dust is generated, dust clouds suspended in air can be explosive. Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

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

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
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Iron	(CAS No) 7439-89-6	65 - 72	Comb. Dust
Chromium	(CAS No) 7440-47-3	17 - 20	Comb. Dust
Nickel	(CAS No) 7440-02-0	8 - 13	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Comb. Dust
Manganese	(CAS No) 7439-96-5	2	Comb. Dust
Silicon	(CAS No) 7440-21-3	1	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: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

Inhalation: For particulates and dust: Using proper respiratory protection, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Immediately call a poison center, physician, or emergency medical service.

Skin Contact: For particulates and dust: Brush off loose particles from skin. Remove contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If cuts or injury occur seek medical attention immediately. In molten form: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

Eye Contact: For particulates and dust: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention. Seek medical attention if material is embedded in eye. In molten form: Removal of solidified molten material from the eyes requires medical assistance.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Skin sensitization.

Inhalation: Inhalation of dusts and fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation.

Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Dust generated from material cutting may cause a slight irritation. Slivers may be generated, which could cause cuts. Cuts from the blade itself could cause a serious health hazard.

Eye Contact: 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. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Ingestion: May cause gastro-intestinal blockage if swallowed.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use. For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing: Suspected of causing cancer (inhalation). Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition. 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. 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. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Nickel metal powder, when respirable, is a suspected human carcinogen, and is known to cause damage to the lungs through inhalation. Silicon: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways.

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

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

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SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Does not burn. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Use Class D extinguishing agents on dusts, fines or molten metal. Use coarse water spray on chips and turnings.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water when molten material is involved, may react violently or explosively on contact with water.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not flammable. Small chips, turnings, dust and fines from processing may be readily ignitable.

Explosion Hazard: Product itself is not explosive but if dust is generated, dust clouds suspended in air can be explosive.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. In molten form may react violently with water. May form explosive hydrogen gas on contact with acids.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Iron oxides. Chromium oxides. Chromium (VI) compounds. Oxides of manganese. Oxides of nickel. Silicon oxides. May form nickel carbonyl under certain conditions of temperature and pressure when metallic nickel is exposed to gases that contain carbon monoxide.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

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. For particulates and dust: Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dust or fumes. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Remove ignition sources.

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. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry of dusts, chips and ribbon to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if any material enters sewers or public waters.

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.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Cool molten material to limit spreading. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

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: Dust generated from processing may present a dust explosion hazard. 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. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

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Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified.

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), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Chromium (7440-47-3)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	250 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3.0 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³
Manganese (7439-96-5)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ 1 mg/m ³ (fume)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	500 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³

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Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (total dust and fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL Ceiling (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Nickel (7440-02-0)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.015 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Silicon (7440-21-3)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³

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Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume) 15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	2500 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total particulate) 3 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate) 5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, dust and fume) 10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge-particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume) 20 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume) 10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume) 20 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume) 10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume) 10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, regulated under Rouge-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume) 20 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume) 10 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume) 20 mg/m ³ (regulated under Rouge)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume) 30 mppcf (regulated under Rouge)

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10 mg/m³ (regulated under Rouge)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Engineering controls are not required for normal use of this product. The following applies to the product if it is cut, sanded or altered in such a way that excessive and/or significant particulates and/or dusts may be generated: Emergency eye wash fountain capability should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. For particulates and dust: Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Thermal Hazard Protection: If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Shaped as wire of various diameters
Odor	: Not available
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
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	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Not available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. In molten form may react violently with water. May form explosive hydrogen gas on contact with acids.
- 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:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Generation of airborne dust.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.
- 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): 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: Not classified.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Inhalation of dusts and fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Dust generated from material cutting may cause a slight irritation. Slivers may be generated, which could cause cuts. Cuts from the blade itself could cause a serious health hazard.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: 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. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: May cause gastro-intestinal blockage if swallowed.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use. For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing: Suspected of causing cancer (inhalation). Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition. 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. 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. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Nickel metal powder, when respirable, is a suspected human carcinogen, and is known to cause damage to the lungs through inhalation. Silicon: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Iron (7439-89-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	98.6 g/kg
Chromium (7440-47-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.41 mg/l/4h

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Manganese (7439-96-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.14 mg/l/4h
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 9000 mg/kg
Silicon (7440-21-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	3160 mg/kg
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.

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.

Manganese (7439-96-5)	
NOEC Chronic Fish	3.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96h; Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	15.3 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Stainless Steel Spring Wire	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Stainless Steel Spring Wire	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, provincial, territorial, national, and international regulations

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

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

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SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard
Iron (7439-89-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
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	1.0 %
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	1.0 %
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 %
Silicon (7440-21-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2. US State Regulations

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
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	
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	
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	
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	

15.1. Canadian Regulations

Iron (7439-89-6)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	

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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).

Chromium (7440-47-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Manganese (7439-96-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Nickel (7440-02-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Silicon (7440-21-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

Revision Date : 02/23/2017

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).

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

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, Mex)