



The Steel Company of Canada

**Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)**

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier Used on Label: Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel

1(b) Other Means of Identification: Galvannealed (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel

1(c) Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use: None

1(d) Name, Address, and Telephone Number:

Stelco Inc.
386 Wilcox Street
Hamilton, ON L8L 8K5
Phone number: (905) 528-2511 (8:00 am to 5:00 pm)

1(e) Emergency Phone Number: 1-888-CAN-UTEC (226-8832) or 613-996-6666

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the Chemical: As sold, this product, **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** is not hazardous according to the criteria specified in REACH [REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006], CLP [REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008] and the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations. Under WHMIS 2015 and 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard, steel products are considered mixtures due to further processing which may produce dusts and or fume. The categories of Health Hazards as defined in “**GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS)**” have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information. Precautionary Statement/Emergency Overview: This formed solid metal product poses little or no immediate health or fire hazard. When product is subjected to welding, burning, melting, sawing, brazing, grinding or other similar processes, potentially hazardous airborne particulate and fumes may be generated.

2(b) Signal Word, Hazard Statement(s), Symbols and Precautionary Statement(s):

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)	Precautionary Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity-2 Toxic to Reproduction - 2 Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	Danger	Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.	Do not breathe dusts / fume. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
	Acute Toxicity-Oral 4 Skin Sensitization - 1 STOT Single Exposure - 3		Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas.
NA	Eye Irritation - 2B		Harmful if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes eye irritation.	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 inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, provincial, state and local regulations.

2(c) Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None Known

2(d) Unknown Acute Toxicity Statement (mixture): None Known

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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	>95
Manganese	7439-96-5	231-105-1	≤2.0
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	≤0.2
Metallic Coating			
Iron	7439-89-6	231-096-4	≤0.8
Zinc	7440-66-6	231-175-3	0.15 – 9.1

EC- European Community

CAS- Chemical Abstract Service

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of Necessary Measures: If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

- **Inhalation: Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Eye Contact:** This product as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. 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 exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Skin Contact:** If on skin: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- **Ingestion:** This product as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

4(b) Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed (chronic):

- **Inhalation:** This product as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Eye:** This product as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Skin:** This product as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Ingestion:** This product as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Not applicable for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards Arising From the Chemical: Not applicable for this product as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke and vapor may be emitted.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Not applicable for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust.

6(b) Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up: Not applicable for this product as sold/shipped. Fine, dry material should be removed by vacuuming or wet sweeping methods to prevent spreading of dust. Avoid using compressed air. Do not release into sewers or waterways. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, provincial, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable regulations (e.g. US 29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent federal, provincial, state, and local requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for Safe Handling: Not applicable for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as sold/shipped. However, further processing (welding, burning, grinding, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

7(b) Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard, nor would any of the following exposure data apply. However, operations such as high temperature (burning, welding), sawing, brazing, machining and grinding may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference, for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	Ontario TWA ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	OSHA PEL ³	NIOSH REL ⁴	IDLH ⁵
Iron	5.0 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide, respirable fraction ⁶)	5.0 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide, respirable fraction ⁶)	10 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide dust and fume)	2,500 mg Fe/m ³
Manganese	0.2 mg/m ³	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction ⁶) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction ⁷)	“C” 5.0 mg/m ³ (Fume & Mn compounds)	1.0 mg/m ³ (Fume & Mn compounds) STEL 3.0 mg/m ³	500 mg Mn/m ³
Nickel	1 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction Ni metal) 0.1 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction Ni soluble compounds) 0.2 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction Ni insoluble compounds)	1.5 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction Ni metal) 0.2 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction Ni inorganic only insoluble and soluble compounds)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as Ni metal & insoluble compounds)	0.015 mg/m ³ (as Ni metal & insoluble and soluble compounds)	10 mg/m ³ (as Ni)

NE - None Established

1. Time-Weighted Average (TWA) limits established by the Ontario Ministry of Labour 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.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. ACGIH TLVs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes. 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.
3. OSHA PELs (Permissible Exposure Limits) 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. 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.
4. 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 U.S. 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.
5. 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.
6. Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable 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 TLVs® and BEIs® based on the Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices.
7. 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 TLVs® and BEIs® based on the Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices.

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. In the US, follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. In Ontario, follow CSA Standard Z94.4-11 “Selection Care and Use of Respirators” or the “NIOSH Guide to the Selection and Use of Particulate Respirators (1996)” for additional information. 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-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.

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Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Metallic Gray	9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA
9(b) Odor: Odorless	9(k) Vapor Pressure: NA
9(c) Odor Threshold: NA	9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA
9(d) pH: NA	9(m) Relative Density: 7.85 g/cc Coating: 7.14 g/cc
9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: ~2750 °F (~1510 °C), Coating: ~2750 °F (~1510 °C)	9(n) Solubility(ies): Insoluble
9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: Coating: ~1700 °F (~927 °C)	9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: ND
9(g) Flash Point: NA	9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: NA
9(h) Evaporation Rate: NA	9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND
9(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable, non-combustible	9(r) Viscosity: NA







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

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10(a) Reactivity: Not Determined (ND)
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(a-j) Information on toxicological effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as a mixture 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 WHMIS, OSHA and the EU CPL:

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA / WHMIS			
Acute Toxicity Hazard (covers Categories 1-5)	NA*	4 ^a		Warning	Harmful if swallowed.
Eye Damage/Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	NA*	2B ^c	No Pictogram	Warning	Causes eye irritation.
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)	1	1 ^d		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	2	2 ^g		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer.
Toxic to Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^h		Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	NA*	3 ⁱ		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	1	1 ^j		Danger	Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

* Not Applicable

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

11(a-j) Information on toxicological effects (continued):

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 LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel**. The following data has been determined for the components:
- **Iron:** Rat LD₅₀ =98.6 g/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ =1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rat LD₅₀ =984 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rabbit LD₅₀ =890 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Guinea Pig LD₅₀ =20 g/kg (TOXNET)
Human LD_{Lo} =77 g/kg (IUCLID)
 - **Nickel:** LD₅₀ >9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat); NOAEC >10.2 mg/l (Inhalation/Rat)
 - **Manganese:** Rat LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 9000 mg/kg (NLM Toxnet)
- b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as a mixture or its components.
- c. No Eye Irritation data available for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:
- **Iron:** Causes eye irritation.
 - **Nickel:** Slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.
- d. No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** 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 **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as a mixture or its components.
- f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** 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 **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:
- **Welding Fumes** - IARC Group 1 carcinogen, 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.
- h. No Toxic to Reproduction data available for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as a mixture. The following Toxic to 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 **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** 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 **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m³ Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/ m³ Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m³ 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).

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 by component:

- **Iron and 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.
- **Manganese and oxides:** Manganese and Manganese oxide are harmful if swallowed.
- **Nickel and oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:

- **Iron and 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 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 MnO including: speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.
- **Nickel and 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. Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 1 carcinogens (confirmed human carcinogen). ACGIH 2017 TLVs® and BELs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel 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:** LC₅₀: >1000 mg/L; Fish 48 h-EC₅₀ > 100 mg/L (Currenta, 2008k); 96 h-LC₀ ≥ 50,000 mg/l. Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95-97% Fe₂O₃; < 4% SiO₂ and Al₂O₃) (Bayer, 1989a).
- **Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC₅₀ in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel 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: Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel 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, provincial, state or local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, provincial, 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 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

Please note this information is for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information:

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

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA)

Shipping Symbols: NA

Hazard Class: NA

UN No.: NA

Packing Group: NA

DOT/ IMO Label: NA

Special Provisions (172.102): NA

Packaging Authorizations

a) **Exceptions:** NA

b) **Group:** NA

c) **Authorization:** NA

Quantity Limitations

a) **Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:** NA

b) **Cargo Aircraft Only:** NA

Vessel Stowage Requirements

a) **Vessel Stowage:** NA

b) **Other:** NA

DOT Reportable Quantities: NA

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.

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CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	NTP	National Toxicology Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	ORC	Organization Resources Counselors
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CNS	Central Nervous System	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
GI, GIT	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract	PNOR	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	PNOG	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration	ppm	parts per million
LD50	Median Lethal Dose	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
LD_{Lo}	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans	RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level	SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
LOAEC	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration	SDS	Safety Data Sheet
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mg/m³	milligram per cubic meter of air	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
Mppcf	million particles per cubic foot	TWA	Time-weighted Average
MOL	Ontario Ministry of Labour	UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. However, Stelco, Inc. 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.



The Steel Company of Canada

Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – Carbon Steel

Signal Word: **DANGER**



Symbols:

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.
Harmful if swallowed.
May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation.
Causes eye irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Do not breathe dusts / fume.
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 inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, provincial, state and local regulations.

Stelco Inc.
386 Wilcox Street
Hamilton, ON L8L 8K5
Original Issue Date: 08/01/1985

Phone Number: (905) 528-2511 (8:00 am to 5:00 pm)
Emergency Contact: 1-888-226-8832 (CANUTEC)
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