WEBCO INDUSTRIES, INC.
P.O. Box 100
Sand Springs, OK 74063

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Product and Company Identification		
Product Name: Carbon Steel Tubing/Oil Dipped		
Supplier: Webco Industries, Inc. 201 S. Woodland Dr. PO Box 100 Sand Springs, OK. 74063 Phone: (918) 241-1000	**Approved SDS:** Date Prepared: 06/16/2015 Replaces: 06/06/2014	**SDS No: 1**
Product Use: Steel Tubing		
Emergency Contact Information: Webco Industries, Inc. 918-241-1000		

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

Steel Products as sold by Webco are not hazardous per OSHA GHS 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, individual customer processes, (such as welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, abrasive blasting, and machining) may result in the formation of fumes, dust (combustible or otherwise), and/or particulate that may present the following hazards

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

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity – 2 Reproductive Toxicity – 2 Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	**Danger**	Dust/fumes Suspected of causing cancer via inhalation. Dust/fumes suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Dust/fumes Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. Harmful if swallowed. Dust/fumes may cause an allergic skin reaction. Inhalation of dust/fumes may cause respiratory irritation. Dust/particulates may cause eye irritation.
	Acute Toxicity – Oral – 4 Skin Sensitization – 1		
NA	**Eye Irritation – 2B**		

Precautionary Statement(s):		
Prevention	**Response**	**Storage/Disposal**
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dusts/fume/gas/mist/vapor/spray. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye Protection / face protection. 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 eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed: Call a poison center or physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.	Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

2(c) Hazards not otherwise classified: None Known
2(d) Unknown acute toxicity statement (mixture): None Known

Chronic Health Hazards:
Individuals with chronic diseases or disorders should consult a Physician regarding workplace exposure to ingredients.

The National Toxicology Program NTP and International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) consider (1) chromium and certain chromium compounds to be known human carcinogens, (2) nickel and certain nickel compounds to be probable human carcinogens. Mineral Oils are suspect carcinoma of the skin, scrotum, larynx, lung and alimentary-tracts.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Aluminum (Al)
Long-term excessive inhalation exposure to Al dusts or fumes has been associated with a fibrotic lung condition known as Shaver's disease; however, the evidence of this is not conclusive since affected workers were exposed to other substances (such as silica) as well. Symptoms of this condition may include shortness of breath, cough, and fatigue.

Antimony (Sb)
Very hazardous in case of ingestion. Causes damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, mucous membranes.

Arsenic (As)
Very hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant). Causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, mucous membranes.

Beryllium (Be)
Overexposure to airborne beryllium particulate may cause a serious lung disease, in certain sensitive individuals, called chronic beryllium disease (chronic berylliosis). Chronic beryllium disease is a condition in which the tissues of the lungs become inflamed, restricting the exchange of oxygen between the lungs and the bloodstream. Symptoms may include cough, chest pain, shortness of breath, weight loss, weakness, and fatigue. Long term effects may

include loss of lung function, fibrosis, or subsequent secondary effects on the heart with eventual permanent impairment

Carbon (C)
Considered to be a nuisance dust. Excessive dust exposure may irritate the eyes and respiratory tract.

Chromium (Cr)
Chromium metal and its divalent and trivalent compounds are of low toxicity. Adverse reactions on the skin may include dermatitis for a Cr-sensitive individual. Long-term excessive inhalation exposure to ferr0chromium alloys may cause lung changes in workers exposed to these alloys. Exposure to Chromium metal does not give rise to pulmonary fibrosis or pneumoconiosis.

Copper (Cu)
Excessive inhalation exposure to Cu fume may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat and a flu-like illness called metal fume fever. Signs and symptoms of metal fume fever include fever, muscle aches, nausea, chill, dry throat, cough and weakness. Cu fume may also produce a metallic or sweet taste. Long-term excessive exposure to Cu fume may cause discoloration of the skin and hair.

Iron (Fe)
Long-term excessive inhalation exposure to iron oxide fumes or dust has been associated with a benign lung condition known as siderosis. No physical impairment of lung function has been linked to siderosis.

Lead (Pb)
Acute of long-term excessive inhalation exposures to the fumes or dusts of inorganic lead compounds (such as lead oxide) can adversely affect several organ systems including the nervous system, the digestive system, the blood and blood-forming system and the renal system. Early effects are characterized by fatigue, constipation, muscle aches, abdominal pains, and decreased appetite. Later signs and symptoms can include anemia, pallor, a “lead line” on the gums, and reduce-grip. Severe central nervous system and symptoms effects (referred to as lead encephalopathy) usually only occur after heavy and rapid lead exposures. Signs and symptoms may include headache, dizziness, convulsions, delirium, coma and possibly death. Long-term exposures can also produce kidney damage.

Manganese (Mn)
The dusts and fumes can act as minor irritants to the eyes and respiratory tract. Acute and long-term excessive inhalation exposures to the oxide or salts of Mn may adversely affect the central nervous system (CNS), but symptoms are more likely to occur after at least 1 or 2 years of prolonged or repeated exposures. Early symptoms may include weakness in lower extremities, sleepiness, salivation, nervousness, and apathy. In more advanced stages, severe muscular coordination, impaired speech, spastic walking, mask-like facial expression, and uncontrollable laughter may occur. Excessive inhalation exposure to manganese fumes have also been reported to result in metal fume fever, a flu-like syndrome with symptoms such as dizziness, chills, fever, headache, and nausea. An increased incidence of pneumonia, bronchitis, and inflammation of the lungs has been reported in some worker populations exposed excessively to manganese.

Nickel (Ni)
Ni fumes and dusts are respiratory irritants and excessive exposure may cause severe inflammation of the lungs. Prolonged and repeated skin contact with nickel and its compounds may cause an allergic dermatitis. The resulting skin rash is often referred to as “nickel itch”. Ni and its compounds may also produce eye irritation, particularly on the inner surfaces of the eyelids. Studies have linked nickel and certain nickel compounds to an increased incidence of cancer of the respiratory system.

Phosphorus (P)
The dusts and fumes can act as minor irritants to the eyes, throat, and respiratory tract. Long-term excessive inhalation of phosphorus compounds may lead to cough, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Silicon (Si)
This is considered to be nuisance particulate by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Zinc (Zn)
The inhalation of zinc oxide fumes has been shown to result in a condition known as metal fume fever. The symptoms include fever, chills, muscular pain, nausea and vomiting, but complete recovery occurs in 24 to 48 hours. The same effects are produced by the fumes of some other metals and can also result from breathing finely divided zinc oxide dust.

It is generally agreed that metal fume fever is a temporary condition of brief duration and without after effects and without medical evidence of chronic effects. A limit of 5 mg/m^3 is recommended for zinc oxide fumes. It is believed that if concentrations are kept below this level, the incidence of metal fume fever will be low and any attacks which do occur will be mild.

Non-Metallic Coatings:
Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with lubricants and rust inhibitors may cause dermatitis. In addition, inhalation of excessive concentrations of vapors or gases, e.g. carbon monoxide (from welding, burning, etc.) may result in dizziness, nausea, headaches, and respiratory tract irritation. Mineral Oil- a laxative, inhalation of vapor or particulates can cause aspiration pneumonia.

Section3: Composition Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	% Weight
IRON	1309-37-1	BALANCE
ANTIMONY	7440-36-0	<0.9
ARSENIC	7440-38-2	<0.09
BERYLLIUM	7440-41-7	<0.09
COPPER	7440-50-8	0.50-MAX
CARBON	7440-40-0	0.01-0.50
NICKEL**	7440-02-0	0.25-MAX
MANGANESE**	7439-96-5	0.25-1.5
CHROMIUM**	7440-47-3	0.25-MAX
LEAD**	7439-92-1	<0.01-MAX
PHOSPHORUS	7723-14-0	0.00-0.15
SELENIUM	7782-49-2	<0.9
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	0.00-0.08
SILICON	7440-21-3	0.00-0.50
ZINC	7440-66-6	<0.05
VANADIUM	7440-62-2	<0.9
Mineral Oil	8012-95-1, 64742-53-6, 64742-53-5	0.02 – 0.04

Notes:

- Commercial steel products contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those specified. These small quantities frequently referred to as “trace” or “residual” elements, generally originate in the raw materials used and/or are alloying metals. Individual trace elements vary in concentration by weight,

and may additionally include; boron, calcium, columbium (niobium), molybdenum, sulfur, titanium, and vanadium

- Percentages are expressed as typical ranges or maximum concentrations of trace elements for the purpose of communicating the potential hazards of the finished product.
- The product may have a light coating of oil to prevent corrosion
- Steel products as provided contain chromium metal in the zero valence state. As such, chromium metal does not present any unusual health hazard. Hence, the most applicable exposure limits relative to chromium in these products are those established for the metal, itself. However, welding, torch cutting, brazing or perhaps grinding of the chromium metal in steel products may generate airborne concentrations of hexavalent chromium, (Cr VI), a confirmed human carcinogen. Therefore, should the user perform any of these tasks, the hexavalent chromium exposure limits would apply.
- **No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel over all. The above listing is a summary of elements found in Webco products. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements and/or trace materials.**

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:
For contact with dusts, fumes or particulate, flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Eye ijuries from solid particles should be treated by a physician immediately.

Skin Contact:
Not anticipated to pose a significant skin hazard. For skin contact with dusts or powders, wash immediately with soap and water. Cuts or abrasions should be treated promptly with thorough cleansing of the affected area.

Inhalation:
Remove from excessive exposure levels. If large amounts of dusts, fumes, or particulate are generated, move person to fresh air. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Ingestion:
This product is not considered to be an ingestion hazard, however if excessive amounts of dust or particulates are swallowed, treat symptomatically and supportively. IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison center or Doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

Notes to Physician:
Inhalation of metal fume or metal oxides may produce an acute febrile state, with cough, chills, weakness, and general malaise, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, and remarkable leukocytosis. Treatment is symptomatic, and condition is self-limited in 24-48 hours. Chronic exposure to dusts may result in pneumoconiosis of mixed type.

Section 5: Fire-fighting Measures

Flash Point:	**Auto-Ignition:**	**LEL:**	**UEL:**
Mineral Oil Coating 299 °F - 360°F Steel – Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A

Extinguishing Media:
For Mineral Oil Coating – CO_2 , Foam, Dry Chemical
For molten metal, use dry powder or sand. For steel dust use dry sand, water, foam, argon or nitrogen

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:
STEEL PRODUCTS IN THE SOLID STATE PRESENT NO FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS.

Do not use water on molten metal. Do not use Carbon Dioxide (CO_2). Firefighters should not enter confined spaces without wearing NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
Steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards under normal conditions. Any non-oxidized fine metal particles/dust generated by grinding, sawing, abrasive blasting, or individual customer processes may produce materials that the customer should test for combustibility and other hazards in accordance with applicable regulations. High concentrations of combustible metallic fines in the air may present an explosion hazard. TEMPERATURES ABOVE THE MELTING POINT MAY LIBERATE FUMES OF IRON, NICKEL, ZINC OXIDE and MINERAL OIL.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released - Emergency response is unlikely unless in the form of combustible dust. Avoid inhalation, eye, or skin contact of dusts by using appropriate precautions outlined in this SDS (see section 8). Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed and placed into appropriate disposable containers. Keep fine dust or powder away from sources of ignition. Scrap should be reclaimed for recycling. Prevent materials from entering drains, swearers, or waterways.
Fire and Explosion Hazards- Some customer processes may generate combustible dust that may require specific precautions when cleaning spills or releases of dust.
Environmental Precautions – Some grades of steel may contain reportable quantities of alloying elements. See Section 15 for additional information

Section 7: Handling and Storage

WEBCO INDUSTRIES, INC. DISCLAIMS ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR HARM TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY RESULTING FROM CONDITIONS ARISING FROM STORAGE OR HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL OR ARTICLE BY INDIVIDUALS BEYOND THE CONTROL OF WEBCO INDUSTRIES, INC. OR RESULTING FROM USE OF THE MATERIAL OR ARTICLE IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS NORMAL COMMERCIAL USE.

WEBCO INDUSTRIES, INC. PROVIDES NO WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE DATA CONTAINED HEREIN.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ingredient:	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
IRON	10MG/M^3 FeO_2 fume	5 Mg/M^3 FeO_2 fume
ANTIMONY	0.5 Mg/M^3	0.5 Mg/M^3
ARSENIC	0.01 Mg/M^3	0.01 Mg/M^3
BERYLLIUM	.002 Mg/M^3	.002 Mg/M^3
COPPER	1 Mg/M^3 Dust, 0.1 MG/M^3 fume	1 Mg/M^3 Dust, 0.2 Mg/M^3 fume
CARBON	N/A	N/A
NICKEL**	1 Mg/M^3 Dust	0.2 Mg/M^3
MANGANESE**	CEILING 5 Mg/M^3	0.2 Mg/M^3
Chromium**	1 Mg/M^3 METAL	0.5 Mg/M^3
LEAD**	50 MICROGRAMS / M^3	0.05 Mg/M^3
PHOSPHORUS	0.1 Mg/M^3	0.02 ppm
SELENIUM	0.2 Mg/M^3	0.2 Mg/M^3
ALUMINUM	15 Mg/M^3 TOTAL, 5 RESP. DUST	10 Mg/M^3

SILICON	15 Mg/M^3 TOTAL, 5 RESP. DUST	10 Mg/M^3
ZINC	5 Mg/M^3 FUME	5 Mg/M^3 FUME
ZINC	5 Mg/M^3 FUME	5 Mg/M^3 FUME
MINERAL OIL	5 Mg/M^3 FUME	5 Mg/M^3 FUME

Health Hazard Information:
OIL COATINGS MAY BE USED
**DESIGNATED TOXIC CHEMICALS CONTAINED IN THIS PRODUCT ARE SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF THE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT OF 1986 (40CFR372).

Respiratory Protection:
When engineering controls are not feasible or sufficient to lower PEL, use of a NIOSH/MSHA approved dust and fume respirator should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulate, should particulate levels be above the stated Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL).

Ventilation:
Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain exposure below the applicable limits.

Protective equipment:
Protective Gloves: Should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations.

Eye Protection:
Safety glasses or goggles as needed for welding, burning, grinding or machine operations.

Other Clothing and Equipment:
Flame/heat protective garments required for safe burning, welding, or grinding.

Personal Sampling Procedure:
N/A

Special Precautions:
N/A

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor: GRAY TO SILVER / NO ODOR
Boiling Point: N/A
Melting Point: 2750°F
Solubility in Water (% by weight): N/A
Evaporation Rate: N/A
Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1): N/A
PH: N/A
% Volatiles by Volume (at 20°C): N/A

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable	**Avoid:** Stable under normal conditions of use, storage & transport. Steel at temperatures above the melting point may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements. Avoid generation of airborne fume.

Incompatibility:
N/A

Hazardous Decomposition of By-Products:
Mineral Oil Fume

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur	**Avoid:** Will react with strong acid to liberate hydrogen. Do not store near strong oxiders.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

The primary component of this product is iron. Long-term exposure to iron dusts or fumes can result in a condition called siderosis which is considered to be a benign pneumoconiosis. Symptoms may include chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and shortness of breath upon exertion. Penetration of iron particles in the skin or eye may cause an exogenous or ocular siderosis which may be characterized by a red-brown pigmentation of the affected area. Ingestion overexposures to iron may affect the gastrointestinal, nervous, and hematopoietic system and the liver. Iron and steel founding, but not iron or iron oxide, has been listed as carcinogenic (Group 1) by IARC.

When this product is welded, fumes are generated. Welding fumes may be different in composition from the original welding product, with the chief component being ordinary oxides of the metal being welded. Chronic health effects (including cancer) have been associated with the fumes and dusts of individual component metals (see above), and welding fumes as a general category have been listed by IARC as a carcinogen (Group 2B). There is also limited evidence that welding fumes may cause adverse reproductive and fetal effects. Evidence is stronger where welding materials contain known reproductive toxins, e.g., lead which may be present in the coating material of this product.

Breathing fumes or dusts of this product may result in metal fume fever, which is an illness produced by inhaling metal oxides. These oxides are produced by heating various metals including cadmium, zinc, magnesium, copper, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, tin, lead, beryllium, silver, chromium, aluminum, selenium, iron, and arsenic. The most common agents involved are zinc and copper.

This product may contain small amounts of manganese. Prolonged exposure to manganese dusts or fumes is associated with "manganism", a Parkinson-like syndrome characterized by a variety of neurological symptoms including muscle spasms, gait disturbances, tremors, and psychoses.

This product may contain small amounts of cadmium. Primary target organs for cadmium overexposure are the lung and the kidney. Because of its cumulative nature, chronic cadmium poisoning can cause serious disease which takes many years to develop and may continue to progress despite cessation of exposure. Progression of the disease may not reflect current exposure conditions. It is also capable of causing a painful osteomalacia called “Itai-Itai” in postmenopausal women, and has caused developmental effects and/or reproductive effects in male and female animals. Cadmium is a listed carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of chromium. Prolonged and repeated overexposure to chromium dusts or fumes may cause skin ulcers, nasal irritation and ulceration, kidney damage and cancer of the respiratory system. Chromium is skin sensitizer. Cancer is generally attributed to the hexavalent (+6) form of chromium which is listed as a carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of nickel. Prolonged and repeated contact with nickel may cause sensitization dermatitis. Inhalation of nickel compounds has caused lung damage as well as sinus, nasal and lung cancer in laboratory animals. Nickel is a listed carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of vanadium. Adverse effects from dermal, inhalation or parenteral exposure to various vanadium compounds have been reported. The major target for vanadium pentoxide toxicity is the respiratory tract. Fumes or dust can cause severe eye and respiratory irritation, and systemic effects. Chronic bronchitis, green tongue, conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis, rales, chronic productive cough, and tightness of the

chest have been reported following overexposure. Allergic reactions resulting from skin and inhalation exposures have also been reported. A statistical association between vanadium air levels and lung cancer has been suggested, but vanadium currently is not regarded as a human carcinogen.

This product may contain small amounts of lead. Lead can accumulate in the body. Consequently, exposure to fumes or dust may produce signs of polyneuritis, diminished vision and peripheral neuropathy, such as tingling and loss of feeling in fingers, arms and legs. Lead is a known reproductive and developmental toxin. It is also associated with central nervous system disorders, anemia, kidney dysfunction and neurobehavioral abnormalities. The brain is a major target organ for lead exposure. Elemental lead is listed as an IARC 2B carcinogen.

The product may contain small amounts of copper. Copper dust and fumes can irritate the eyes, nose and throat causing coughing, wheezing, nosebleeds, ulcers and metal fume fever. Other effects from repeated inhalation of copper fumes include a metallic or sweet taste, and discoloration of skin, teeth or hair. Copper also may cause an allergic skin reaction. Overexposure to copper can affect the liver.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Aquatic Ecotoxicological Data – No specific information available on this product.
Environmental Fate Data – No specific information available on this product.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES:
Spills:
Not applicable to steel in the solid state

Waste Disposal Method:
Metals may be reclaimed. Dispose of in a landfill in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

Refer to Bill of lading

DOT Proper Shipping Name - Not regulated
DOT Hazard Classification - Not regulated
UN/NA Number - Not applicable
DOT Packing Group - Not applicable
Labeling Requirements - Not applicable
Placards - Not applicable
DOT Hazardous Substance - Not applicable
DOT Marine Pollutant - Not applicable

Section 15: Regulatory Information

This product is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, dusts and fumes from this product may be combustible or hazardous and require protection to comply with applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations.

TSCA - Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) - Steel is not reportable, however, it contains hazardous substances that may be reportable if released in pieces with diameters less than or equal to 0.004 inches (RQ marked with a "*").

Chemical Name	Reportable Quantity (in lb)
Antimony	5000*
Arsenic	1*
Beryllium	10*
Cadmium	10*
Chromium	5000*
Copper	5000*
Lead	10*
Nickel	100*
Phosphorus	1
Selenium	100*
Zinc	1000*

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Immediate Health Effect, Delayed Health Effect
This product contains the following EPCRA Section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right – To – Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

SECTION 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Concentration (% by weight)	Reportable
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0-0.01 Some grades up to 3.0%	Yes –Greater than 1%
Antimony	7440-36-0	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Arsenic	7440-38-2	<0.09	No – Less than 0.1%
Beryllium	7440-41-7	<0.09	No – Less than 0.1%
Cadmium	7440-43-9	<0.01	No – Less than 0.1%
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.01-1.0 Some grades up to 12.5%	Yes – Greater than 0.1%
Cobalt	7440-48-4	<0.09	No – Less than 0.1%
Copper	7440-50-8	<0.9 Some grades up to 3.5%	Yes –Greater than 1%
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0-0.04	Yes
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.2-2 Some grades up to 12.5%	Yes – Greater than 1%
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.01-0.1 Some grades up to 3.0%	Yes – Greater than 0.1%
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Selenium	7782-49-2	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Vanadium	7440-62-2	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Zinc	7440-66-6	<0.01	No – Less than 1%

Concentrations based on analytical data and process knowledge of typical products distributed by this facility.

Section 16: Other Information	
Document Author: Alan M. Segnar	**Document Manager:** Marie K. Martin

Reason for Change:

Revision:	Sec/Para Changed	Change Made:	Date:
3	N/A	Updated to comply with GHS	06-16-2015

Approvals:

First Approver's signature

Name: Robert Field **Title:** Safety/Risk Director

Second Approver's Signature

Name: Marie K. Martin **Title:** Environmental Manager