



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Number: Sheet Steel
CAS Number: Not applicable
Synonyms: Hot Band, Cold Rolled, P&O, Galvanized
Use/Description: Steel for thin gauge products

Company Identification:

Nucor Steel – Arkansas 7301 E. County Road 142 Blytheville, AR 72315	Safety Officer [8:00 am – 5:00 pm]: 1-(870) 762-2100
Nucor Steel – Berkeley 1455 Hagan Avenue Huger, SC 29450	Safety Officer [8:00 am – 5:00 pm]: 1-(843) 336-6000
Nucor Steel – Decatur 4301 Iverson Boulevard Trinity, AL 35673	Safety Officer [8:00 am – 5:00 pm]: 1-(256) 301-3500
Nucor Steel – Indiana 4537 South Nucor Road Crawfordsville, IN 47933	Safety Officer [8:00 am – 5:00 pm]: 1-(765) 364-1323

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS No.	% Weight	Exposure Limits			
			ACGIH TLV (mg/m ³)		OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	
Base Metal:						
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	Balance	5	Oxide Dust/Fume	10	Oxide Dust/Fume
Alloying Elements:						
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	0-0.075	10 5	Dust Fume	15 5	Dust Respirable fraction
Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0	<1	0.5	As Antimony	0.5	As Antimony
Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2	<1	0.01	As Arsenic (A1 Carcinogen)	0.01	As Arsenic
Beryllium (Be)	7440-41-7	<1	0.002 0.01	As Beryllium (A1 Carcinogen) As Beryllium (STEL)	0.002 0.005	As Beryllium As Beryllium (Ceiling)
Boron (B)	7440-42-8	<1	10	Oxide Dust	15	Oxide Dust
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9	<1	0.01 0.002	As Cadmium (A2 Carcinogen) Respirable fraction	0.005 0.0025	As Cadmium As Cadmium (Action Level)
Calcium (Ca)	1305-78-8	<1 0-1	2	Oxide Dust	5	Oxide Dust
Carbon (C)	7440-44-0	<0.95		Not Established		Not Established
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	0.01-1	0.5	Metal	1	Metal
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4	0-1	0.02	As Cobalt (A3 Carcinogen)	0.1	Metal/Dust/Fume
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	0.04-1	1 0.2	Dust Fume	1 0.1	Dust Fume
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	<0.1	0.05	Dust / Fume (A3 Carcinogen)	0.05	Dust / Fume
Magnesium (Mg)	7439-95-4	<1		Not Established		Not Established
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	0.1-2	0.2	Elemental Mn and Inorg Compounds	5	Fume (Ceiling)

Sheet Steel

Components	CAS No.	% Weight	Exposure Limits			
			ACGIH TLV (mg/m ³)		OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	
Molybdenum	(Mo) 7439-98-7	0.01-0.5	10	Insoluble Compounds	15	Insoluble Compounds
Niobium	(Nb) 7440-03-1	<0.1		Not Established		
Nickel	(Ni) 7440-02-0	0.01-0.5	1.5	Metal	1	Metal and Insoluble Compounds
Nitrogen	(N) 7727-37-9	0.004-0.03		Simple Asphyxiant		Simple Asphyxiant
Phosphorus	(P) 7723-14-0	<0.1	0.1	Phosphorus	0.1	Phosphorus
Selenium	(Se) 7782-49-2	<1	0.2	Selenium	0.2	Selenium
Silicon	(Si) 7440-21-3	<0.5	10	Dust	15	Dust
Sulfur	(S) 7446-09-05	<0.05	5.2 13	Sulfur Dioxide Sulfur Dioxide (STEL)	13	Sulfur Dioxide
Tin	(Sn) 7723-14-0	<0.05	2	Metal, Oxide and Inorganic Compounds	2	Inorganic Compounds
Titanium	(Ti) 7440-32-6	<0.1		Not Established		Not Established
Tungsten	(W) 7440-33-7	<1	5 10	Insoluble Compounds as W Insoluble Compounds as W (STEL)		Not Established
Vanadium	(V) 7440-62-2	<0.3	0.05	Oxide Dust/Fume	0.5 0.1	Oxide Dust (Ceiling) Oxide Fume (Ceiling)
Zinc	(Zn) 7440-66-6	<0.01	10 5 10	Oxide Dust Oxide Fume Oxide Fume (STEL)	5 5 10	Oxide Fume Oxide Dust
<u>Coatings and Finishing Treatments:</u>						
Hydrochloric Acid	(HCl) 7647-01-0	<3				
Petroleum, Natural or Synthetic oils	Mixture	<0.1	5	Mist	5	Mist
Anhydrous Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	<0.01	2	Celing	2	Celing
Glycine, nn-1,2-ethanediybis	60-00-4	<0.01				
Polyalkylene glycol	Mixture	<0.01				
Sodium nitrite	7632-00-0	<0.01				
Zinc (galvanized)	7440-66-6	0.4 - 10	10 5 10	Oxide Dust Oxide Fume Oxide Fume (STEL)	5 5 10	Oxide Fume Oxide Dust

NOTE: No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel. The above listing is a summary of elements used in normal Nucor Steel Products. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements and/or trace materials. **Exact specifications for specific products may be available upon request.**

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING!

WELDING, SAWING, BRAZING, GRINDING, AND MACHINING MAY CAUSE DUSTS AND/OR FUME TO BE RELEASED. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED

MAY IRRITATE THE EYES, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT

MOLTEN MATERIAL MAY CAUSE THERMAL BURNS

Potential Health Effects

Note: Steel products in their solid state under normal conditions, do not present an inhalation, ingestion or skin hazard. However, operations resulting in fume or particulate formation such as welding, sawing, brazing, grinding and machining may present health hazards. Molten steel also is hazardous.

Primary Routes of Exposure

Sheet Steel

Eye and skin contact, inhalation.

Eye Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation including pain, tearing, and redness. Scratching of the cornea can occur if eye is rubbed. Fumes may be irritating. Contact with the heated material may cause thermal burns.

Skin Contact

Dusts or particulates may cause mechanical irritation due to abrasion. Coated steel may cause skin irritation in sensitive individuals (see Section 16 for additional information.) Some components in this product are capable of causing an allergic reaction, possibly resulting in burning, itching and skin eruptions. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Inhalation

Dusts may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs. Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts may result in metal fume fever, an influenza-like illness. It is characterized by a sweet or metallic taste in the mouth, accompanied by dryness and irritation of the throat, cough, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema, general malaise, weakness, fatigue, muscle and joint pains, blurred vision, fever and chills. Typical symptoms last from 12 to 48 hours.

Ingestion

Not expected to be acutely toxic via ingestion based on the physical and chemical properties of the product. Swallowing of excessive amounts of the dust may cause irritation, nausea, and diarrhea.

Chronic or Special Toxic Effects

Repeated exposure to fine dusts may inflame the nasal mucosa and cause changes to the lung. In addition, a red-brown pigmentation of the eye and/or skin may occur.

Welding fumes have been associated with adverse health effects. Contains components that may cause cancer or reproductive effects. The following components are listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC as carcinogens: Nickel, chromium (hexavalent), cobalt, lead, cadmium, antimony (trioxide), arsenic, beryllium. See Section 11, for additional, specific information on effects noted above.

Target Organs

Overexposure to specific components of this product that are generated in dusts or fumes may cause adverse effects to the following organs or systems: eyes, skin, liver, kidney, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system,.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Diseases of the skin such as eczema may be aggravated by exposure. Also, disorders of the respiratory system including asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema. Long-term inhalation exposure to agents that cause pneumoconiosis (e.g. dust) may act synergistically with inhalation of oxide fumes or dusts of this product.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

This product contains chemicals (antimony [oxide], arsenic, beryllium, chromium [hexavalent], cobalt, cadmium, lead, nickel) known to the State of California to cause cancer and chemicals (cadmium, lead) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Regulatory Lists

Some components of this product may be specifically listed by individual states; other product-specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements, you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact

In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes occasionally lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns should be treated as medical emergencies.

Skin Contact

In case of overexposure to dusts or particulates, wash with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If thermal burn occurs, flush area with cold water and get immediate medical attention.

Sheet Steel

Inhalation

In case of overexposure to dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention if symptoms described in this MSDS develop.

Ingestion

Not considered an ingestion hazard. However, if excessive amounts of dust or particulates are swallowed, treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention.

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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method)

Not applicable

Flammable Limits (% volume in air)

Not applicable

Autoignition Temperature

Not applicable

Extinguishing Media

For molten metal, use dry powder or sand.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Do not use water on molten metal. 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 or Explosion Hazards

Steel products do not present fire or explosion hazards under normal conditions. Fine metal particles such as produced in grinding or sawing can burn. High concentrations of metallic fines in the air may present an explosion hazard.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released

Emergency response is unlikely unless in the form of dust. Avoid inhalation, eye, or skin contact of dusts by using appropriate precautions outlined in this MSDS (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, sewers, or waterways.

Environmental Precautions

Some grades of steel may contain reportable quantities of alloying elements. See Section 15 for additional information.

Waste Disposal Methods

Dispose used or unused product in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperatures

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing

Store away from strong oxidizers. Dusts or powders may form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid breathing dusts or fumes.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Operations with potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates or fumes should be evaluated and controlled as necessary.

Eye Protection

Use safety glasses. Dust resistant safety goggles are recommended under circumstances where particles could cause mechanical injury such as grinding or cutting. Face shield should be used when welding or cutting.

Skin

Appropriate protective gloves should be worn as necessary. Good personal hygiene practices should be followed including cleansing exposed skin several times daily with soap and water, and laundering or dry cleaning soiled work clothing.

Respiratory Protection

NIOSH/MSHA approved dust/fume/mist respirator should be used to avoid excessive exposure. See Section 2 for component material information exposure limits. If such concentrations are sufficiently high that this respirator is inadequate, or high enough to cause oxygen deficiency, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Follow all applicable respirator use, fitting, and training standards and regulations.

Ventilation

Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels of dust or fumes below exposure limits.

Exposure Guidelines

No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV) exist for steel. See Section 2 for component materials. Various grades of steel will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute amounts.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor

Grey-black metallic solid; odorless

Boiling Point

Not applicable

Melting Point

Approximately 2800 °F

pH

Not applicable

Specific Gravity (at 15.6 °C)

Not applicable

Density (at 15.6 °C)

Not applicable

Vapor Pressure

Not applicable

Vapor Density (air = 1)

Not applicable

% Volatile, by Volume

Not applicable

Solubility in Water

Insoluble.

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)

Not applicable

Other Physical and Chemical Data

None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable

Conditions to Avoid

Steel at temperatures above the melting point may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements. Avoid generation of airborne fume.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas. Do not store near strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Metallic fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding, and possibly machining, i.e., any situation with the potential for thermal decomposition. Refer to ANSI Z49.1

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 potentially carcinogenic 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 a 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).

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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 disfunction 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 fume can irritate the eyes, nose and throat causing coughing, wheezing, nosebleeds, ulcers and metal fume fever. Other effects from repeated inhalation of copper fume 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Ecotoxicological Data

No specific information available on this product.

Environmental Fate Data

No specific information available on this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recovery and reuse, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of handling efforts.

Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local health and environmental regulations. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name

Not regulated

DOT Hazard Classification

Not regulated

UN/NA Number

Not applicable

DOT Packing Group

Not applicable

Labelling Requirements

Not applicable

Placards:

Sheet Steel

Not applicable

DOT Hazardous Substance

Not applicable

DOT Marine Pollutant

Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

NOTE: The regulatory information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet(MSDS) is not intended to be comprehensive.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

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 hazardous as noted in Sections 2 and 3.

Toxic Substances Control Act (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 “*”).

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Reportable Quantity (in lb)</u>
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 BASED ON NORMAL PRODUCTS:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration (% by weight)</u>
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.-0.01
Antimony	7440-36-0	<1
Arsenic	7440-38-2	<1

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<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration (% by weight)</u>
Beryllium	7440-43-9	<1
Cadmium	7440-43-9	<1
Chromium	7440-47-3	<1
Cobalt	7440-48-4	<1
Copper	7440-50-8	<1
Lead	7439-92-1	<1
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.2-2
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.01-1
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	<1
Selenium	7782-49-2	<1
Vanadium	7440-62-2	<1
Zinc (without galvanized coating)	7440-66-6	<0.01
Zinc (with galvanized coating)	7440-66-6	2.45

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This product may be coated with a variety of materials, including oils or paints. Depending on the nature of the coating, special precautions should be taken when handling, cutting, welding, burning, and other operations that may result in the formation of fumes or dusts. In addition, during welding precautions should be taken for airborne contaminants that may originate from components of the welding rod. Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition or combustible and flammable materials.

Preparation Date: 3/13/2003

Replaces: Version: 2/18/03

Disclaimer of Liability

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