

(B)

M.A. FORD

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

11/16/00

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: High Speed Steel Cutting Tools
Synonyms: High Speed Steel
Manufacturer: M. A. Ford Manufacturing Co. Inc.
Address: P. O. Box 3620
Phone: 319-391-6220
Fax:

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>Alloy</u> <u>Elements</u>	<u>Cas No.</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Speed</u>
Aluminum*+	7429-90-5	<0.1
Carbon (C)	7440-44-0	<2.0
Chromium* (Cr)	7440-47-3	<5.0
Cobalt* (Co)	7440-48-4	<10.0
Columbium (Nb)	7440-03-1	<0.1
Copper*	7440-50-8	<0.5
Iron (Fe)	1309-37-1	<75.0
Manganese* (Mn)	7439-96-5	<1.0
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	<11.0
Nickel* (Ni)	7440-02-0	<1.0
Selenium*	7782-49-2	<0.1
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	<1.0
Titanium	7440-32-6	<0.1
Tungsten	7440-22-7	<19.0
Vanadium*+ (V)	7440-62-2	<6.0

* SARA Title III, Section 313, Toxic Chemical

** Regulated, under Section 313, as fume or dust

3. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: 5000 degrees F
Melting Point: 2500 degrees F – 2800 degrees F
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): NA
Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA
Specific Gravity: (H₂O = 1.0): 7.4 – 8.7 (60 degrees F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1.0): NA
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Appearance and Odor: Solid, odorless metal

7. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING & USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: NA
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dusts, etc. – follow Federal, State, and Local regulations regarding disposal.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Use good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulations of dusts and to keep airborne dust concentrations at a minimum.

8. CONTROL MEASURES – ALWAYS CONSULT A PROFESSIONAL HYGIENIST

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If fumes, misting or dust conditions occur, consult a professional industrial hygienist. Provide NIOSH approved respirators.

VENTILATION: Use general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of dust and fumes below the TLV. Consult a professional industrial hygienist.

GLOVES: Gloves and barrier creams may be necessary to prevent skin sensitization and dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses should be worn when grinding or cutting; face shields should be worn when welding or burning.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: As required.

CHRONIC: Chronic inhalation of high concentrations of metallic fumes and dusts are associated with the following conditions:

ALUMINUM: excessive exposure to aluminum metal fumes and dust have been associated with scarring of the lung tissue, and respiratory irritation, but this effect may be due to simultaneous silica exposure.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: NO OSHA REGULATED: NO

CARBON: Elemental carbon, as it exists in this product, is of very low toxicity. Health hazard data presented here is based on exposures to carbon black, not carbon as it is found in this product. Chronic inhalation exposure to carbon black may result in temporary or permanent damage to lungs and heart.

Pneumoconiosis has been found in workers engaged in the production of carbon black. Skin conditions such as inflammation of the hair follicles, and oral mucosal lesions have also been reported from skin exposure.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: 3* OSHA REGULATED: NO
* (for Carbon Black)

CHROMIUM: The health hazards associated with exposure to chromium are dependent on its oxidation state. The metal form (chromium as it exists in this product) is of very low toxicity. Welding fume generated from high chromium stainless steel may contain hexavalent chromium. This water soluble hexavalent form is considerably more toxic. Adverse effects of the hexavalent form on the skin may include ulcerations, dermatitis, and allergic skin reactions. Inhalation of hexavalent chromium compounds can result in ulceration and perforation of the mucous membranes of the nasal septum, irritation of the pharynx and larynx, asthmatic bronchitis, bronchospasm and edema. Respiratory symptoms may include coughing and wheezing, shortness of breath and nasal itch. Eye irritation or inflammation may also result. The NTP lists hexavalent chromium as a known human carcinogen. Chromium metal is listed as not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

CARCINOGENICITY: YES NTP: NO* IARC: 3* OSHA REGULATED: NO
* (Hexavalent Chromium NTP: 1, IARC: 1) ACGIH A4

COBALT: Inhalation of cobalt metal fumes and dust causes irritation of the nose and throat. Cobalt dust may cause an asthma-like disease with symptoms ranging from cough, chronic bronchitis, shortness of breath and labored breathing, to decreased pulmonary function, nodular scarring of the lung tissue, permanent disability and death. Exposure to cobalt may cause weight loss, dermatitis (inflammation of the skin) and respiratory hypersensitivity. Although cobalt is not listed by NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen, some data suggests that cobalt is an experimental carcinogen in laboratory animals. The author finds that the current OSHA limit of 0.1 mg/m³ is not protective of worker health.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: 2B OSHA REGULATED: NO
ACGIH A3

COLUMBIUM (NIOBIUM): columbium, when inhaled, is retained mainly in the lungs, and secondarily in bones. It interferes with calcium as an activator of enzyme systems. In laboratory animals, inhalation of niobium nitride and/or pentoxide leads to scarring of the lungs at exposure levels of 40 mg/m³.

Columbium is a moderate eye irritant and a powerful skin irritant in laboratory animals.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: NO OSHA REGULATED: NO

COPPER: Industrial exposure to copper fumes, dusts and/or mists results in metal fume fever, nausea, irritation of upper respiratory tract, and irritation of nasal mucous membranes. Chronic poisoning could aggravate individuals who suffer from Wilson's disease, a genetic condition characterized by liver cirrhosis, brain damage, nerve damage, kidney disease, and copper deposition in the cornea (eye).

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: NO OSHA REGULATED: NO

IRON: Iron oxide can be generated during arc welding of this product. Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes and dusts may result in development of 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 iron oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Acute exposure to the eyes may result in mild conjunctivitis.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: 3 OSHA REGULATED: NO
TLV A4

MANGANESE: Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may increase the incidence of pneumonia and lung damage and may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic walk, mask-like facial expression and paralysis.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: NO OSHA REGULATED: NO
EPA – D

MOLYBDENUM: Dust of metallic molybdenum has caused difficulty breathing, general weakness, dizziness, chest pain, expectoration, fatigue, headache, anorexia, and joint and muscle pain. Molybdenum has caused anemia and poor growth in experimental animals. Molybdenum may also cause pneumoconiosis and irritation to the lungs and eyes. In rats, dusts of metallic molybdenum have caused growth depression and thickening of intraalveolar septa, which contained connective tissue fibers.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: NO OSHA REGULATED: NO

NICKEL: Nickel fumes are respiratory irritants and have been a known cause of asthma, pneumonia, pulmonary edema and pulmonary fibrosis in welders using nickel alloys. Airborne nickel contaminated dusts are regarded as capable of producing lung cancer. The risk is higher for workers at primary nickel smelters

and refineries than for workers exposed to nickel alloys. Skin contact may cause an allergic rash. Nickel itch is the dermatitis resulting from sensitization to nickel. Itching can occur up to 7 days before skin eruption occurs. The primary skin eruption is reddening, or infection of the hair follicles, which may be followed by skin ulceration. Nickel sensitivity, once acquired, is apparently not lost.

CARCINOGENICITY: YES NTP: 2 IARC: 2B OSHA REGULATED: NO

SELENIUM: Overexposure of selenium fumes may produce accumulation of fluid in the lungs, garlic breath, bronchitis, pneumonitis, bronchial asthma, nausea, chills, fever, headache, sore throat, shortness of breath, conjunctivitis, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea and enlarged liver. Selenium is an eye and upper respiratory irritant and a sensitizer. Overexposure may result in red staining of the nails, teeth and hair. Selenium dioxide reacts with moisture to form selenious acid which is corrosive to the skin and eyes.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: R IARC: 3 OSHA REGULATED: NO
EPA – D

SILICON: Elementary silicon is an inert material. Slight pulmonary lesions have been reported in laboratory animals from injections of silicon dust within the trachea. Silicon dust has little adverse affect on lungs and does not appear to produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under the TLV. Silicon may cause chronic respiratory effects if repeated overexposure occurs.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: NO OSHA REGULATED: NO

TITANIUM: Elemental titanium is an inert material. Titanium dioxide may be generated in welding fumes from this product. At extremely high concentrations titanium dioxide has induced lung cancer in rats. Titanium dioxide dust is a mild pulmonary, eye and skin irritant. Rats exposed to titanium dioxide developed small focal areas of emphysema which were attributable to large deposits of dust. Excessive exposure in humans may result in slight changes in the lungs. The dusts of titanium dioxide can be placed in the nuisance category.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: 3* OSHA REGULATED: NO
* (for Titanium Dioxide)

TUNGSTEN: Chronic exposure to tungsten dust has been reported to cause pulmonary fibrosis, characterized by cough, labored breathing, and wheezing. Dermatitis (inflammation of the skin), primarily on the sides of the neck, inner forearm, and the backs of the hands, was also reported. Dusts of tungsten pose a hazard considered to be somewhat greater than that of nuisance dust.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: NO OSHA REGULATED: NO

VANADIUM: The health hazards associated with exposure to vanadium are dependent on its oxidation state. This product contains elemental vanadium. Elemental vanadium could be oxidized to vanadium pentoxide during welding. The pentoxide form is more toxic than the elemental form. Chronic exposure to

vanadium pentoxide dust and fumes may cause severe irritation of the eyes, skin, upper respiratory tract, persistent inflammation of the trachea and bronchi, pulmonary edema, and systemic poisoning. Signs and symptoms of overexposure include: conjunctivitis, nasopharyngitis, cough, labored breathing, rapid heart beat, lung changes, chronic bronchitis, skin pallor, greenish-black tongue and an allergic skin rash.

CARCINOGENICITY: NA NTP: NO IARC: NO OSHA REGULATED: NO

THIS PRODUCT AS A MIXTURE HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED TO BE CARCINOGENIC. HOWEVER, INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS, NICKEL, CERTAIN CHROMIUM AND COBALT COMPOUNDS, AND TITANIUM DIOXIDE HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH CARCINOGENICITY.

NTP = NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM

- 1: Known to be carcinogenic; sufficient evidence from human studies.
- 2: Reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen; limited evidence from studies in humans or sufficient evidence from studies in experimental animals.

IARC = INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

- 1: Carcinogenic to humans; sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity.
- 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans; limited human evidence, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans; limited evidence in human in the absence of sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- 3: Not classified as to carcinogenicity to humans.
- 4: Probably not carcinogenic to humans.

EPA – D

Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity. Inadequate human and animal evidence of carcinogenicity or no data available.

TLV

- A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
- A4: Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

Alloy Elements	Cas. No.	OSHA PEL mg/m3	ACGIH TLV mg/m3	NIOSH REL mg/m3
Aluminum	7429-90-5	15 (total dust) 5 (respirable fraction)	10 (metal dust) 5 (welding fume)	
Carbon	7440-44-0	3.5 (as carbon black)	3.5 (as carbon black)	3.5 (0.1 in presence of PHAs, as PAHs 10 hr TWA: Ca)
Chromium	7440-47-3	1	0.5	
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.1	0.02	
Columbium	7440-03-1	N/E	N/E	
Copper	7440-50-8	0.1 (as fume) 1.0 (as dust/mist)	0.2 (as fume) 1.0 (as dust/mist)	0.1 (as fume) 1.0 (as dust/mist)
Iron (as Fe) dust/fume (Fe ₂ O ₃)	1309-37-1	10 (as iron oxide)	5 (as iron oxide)	5
Manganese	7439-96-5	5 (ceiling limit) fume	0.2 (dust) TWA	1 SSTEEL (CO)
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	N/E	10* NIC – 3** NIC – (1)*; (j)	
Nickel	7440-02-0	1 metal 1 insoluble (as Ni)	1.5 0.2	0.015 0.015
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.2 selenium compounds	0.2	0.2
Silicon	7440-21-3	15*, 5** * total dust ** respirable fraction	10	10*, 5** * total dust ** respirable fraction
Silicon Carbide	409-21-2	15*, 5**	10	10.0*, 5.0**
Titanium	7440-32-6	N/E	N/E	
Tungsten	7440-33-7	N/E	N/E	
Tungsten Carbide (containing >2% Co as Co)	12070-12-1	N/E	N/E	0.05* * 10 hr
Tungsten Carbide(containing 0.3% Ni as Ni)	12070-12-1	N/E	N/E	0.015* 10 hr Ca

Vanadium as Vanadium Pentoxide as V ₂ O ₅ , respirable dust or fume	7440-62-2	N/E CO.5* CO.1** * respirable dust ** fume	N/E 0.05	CO.505* *15 min total dust as V
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