SECTION I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Description

High Speed Steel AISI M2

SECTION II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>CAS Registry #</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>PEL/TLV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron * (Fe)</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td>80 - 84</td>
<td>PEL 10.0 MG/M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TLV 5.0 MG/M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum (Mo)</td>
<td>7439-98-7</td>
<td>4.5 – 5.5</td>
<td>PEL 15.0 MG/M3 (Insoluble compound)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>TLV 10.0 MG/M3 (Insoluble compound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (Cr)</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>3.8 – 4.5</td>
<td>PEL 1.0 MG/M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TLV .5 MG/M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium * (V)</td>
<td>7440-62-2</td>
<td>1.6 – 2.2</td>
<td>PEL .05 MG/M3 (Respirable Dust/Fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TLV .05 MG/M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungsten (W)</td>
<td>7440-33-7</td>
<td>5.5 – 6.7</td>
<td>PEL 5.0 MG/M3 (Insoluble compound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.0 MG/M3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TLV 5.0 MG/M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA 10.0 MG/M3 STEL (Insoluble compound)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Pt.: High  
Melting Pt.: 2500 to 2800 F  
Specific Gravity: 7.9 to 8.4  
Vapor Pressure: Nil  
Vapor Density: Nil  
Solubility in Water: Insoluble  
Appearance and Odor: Solid, Odorless Material

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Unless otherwise noted, none. Product is a solid metal.
Specialty steel alloys are generally not considered hazardous in the form shipped (solid bars, billets, rods, wire, etc.). However, if your process involves grinding, melting, welding, cutting or any other process that causes a release of dust or fumes; hazardous levels of dust or fume of the constituents of these alloys could be generated. The following is a list of potential health effects for all hazardous elements that are possibly contained in any of our alloys. Please refer to SECTION II titled “Hazardous Ingredients” for a list of those specific elements contained in this particular alloy.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

**ALUMINUM:** Metal dust and oxide is generally considered a “nuisance” particulate. May cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat in excessive concentrations.

**BERYLLIUM:** Can cause dermatitis, also causes a severe chronic lung disease known as “Chronic Beryllium Disease” which is often fatal.

**BORON OXIDE:** Has caused irritation of the eyes, nose, and skin of experimental animals. It may have the same effect on humans.

**CHROMIUM:** Ferrochrome alloys have been associated with lung changes in workers exposed to these alloys.

**COBALT:** Fume or dust causes irritation of the nose and throat and may cause an allergic skin rash. Also has been reported to cause respiratory disease with symptoms ranging from cough and shortness of breath to permanent disability and death. The symptoms frequently go away when exposure has stopped. But sometimes the symptoms progress after exposure has ceased.

**COLUMBIUM** (NIQUEUM): Is expected to have similar effects to tantalum.

**COPPER:** Fume or dust causes irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat and a flu-like illness called metal fume fever. Symptoms include fever, muscle aches, nausea, chills, dry throat, cough, weakness, and sweet or metallic taste in the mouth.

**HAFNIUM:** Hafnium salts have caused irritation of the eyes and skin in experimental animals. Other hafnium compounds have caused liver damage in animals in prolonged feeding.

**IRON OXIDE:** Repeated exposure to iron oxide fume over a period of years may cause X-ray changes of the lungs, but does not cause the exposed person to become ill.

**MANGANESE:** Acute effects include skin and eye irritation and metal fume fever, chronic exposure may lead to central nervous system effects. Headache, changes in motor activity and psychological disturbances.

**MOLYBDENUM:** Oxides of molybdenum have caused irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, weight loss, and digestive disturbances in experimental animals.

**NICKEL:** Fumes are respiratory irritants and may cause respiratory disease, skin contact can also cause an allergic skin rash. Nickel and its compounds have been reported to cause irritation of the lungs and sinuses.

**TITANIUM:** Generally considered to have a low order of toxicity, but has produced transient lesions of the lungs in experimental animal.

**TIN:** Generally considered to exhibit a low order of toxicity. May cause irritation of the eyes, throat, and skin.

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE:** Considered to be a “nuisance” particulate can cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat in high concentrations. Slight lung changes may occur.

* **TUNGSTEN:** Metal and insoluble compounds are generally considered to have a low order of toxicity, but have produced lung changes in experimental animals.
VANADIUM PENTOXIDE: Dust and fume may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, throat, and respiratory tract. It may also cause bronchitis with wheezing and chest pain. A greenish discoloration of the tongue may occur. After symptoms have occurred following initial exposure, repeated exposure may cause more severe symptoms of the same nature. Repeated exposure may cause chronic bronchitis, or allergic skin rash.

ZIRCONIUM: Generally considered to have a low order of toxicity, skin rash has been reported from exposure to zirconium containing deodorants.

REFERENCES: Health hazard data for the elements marked with an (*) was taken from ACGIH's documentation of TLV's. Health hazard data for the remaining elements was taken from the NIOSH/OSHA Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards. For additional sources of information on potential health effects of these substances, please refer to OHSA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910, 1200) APPENDIX C.

Carcinogenic References:
Chromium Cobalt – Chromium alloys and nickel have been identified by the international agency for research on cancer (IARC) and/or the National Toxicology Program (NTP) as potential cancer causing agents.

Exposure Routes:
Exposure to specialty steel alloys occurs primarily from inhalation of dust or fumes, however, constituents of these alloys may cause effects directly upon the skin or eyes. Certain constituents may also be harmful if swallowed.

First Aid:
Inhalation – Move person to fresh air until recovered, consult a physician.
Skin – Wash with water and mold detergent, consult a physician.
Eye – Flush thoroughly with water, consult a physician.
Ingestion – While ingestion of large enough quantities to cause health effects is unlikely, consult a physician if it occurs.

Aggravated Conditions:
Medical conditions that are recognized as being possibly susceptible to aggravation by exposure, include pre-existing chronic skin, eye, or respiratory disorders if prolonged or repeated overexposure to fume and dust occur.

SECTION VI. REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable
Incompatible Materials: None
Hazardous Decomposition: None
Polymerization: Will not occur

SECTION VII. SPILL OR LEAD PROCEDURES

Product is a solid metal as shipped. There is no potential for spills or leaks.
VENTILATION:
If your process causes a release of dust or fume, use local and general exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of dust or fumes below the TLV.

RESPIRATORY:
If your process causes a release of dust or fume in excess of the permissible exposure limit, NIOSH approved respirators for protection against airborne dust or fumes should be worn, respirators should be used in accordance with 29CFR 1910.134.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
Gloves and barrier creams may be necessary to prevent skin sensitization and dermatitis. If your process involves grinding or any other action that causes the release of dust or fumes. Approved safety glasses or goggles should be worn.

SECTION IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS
None

SECTION X. ADDENDUM

SARA TITLE III REQUIREMENTS
The product description or trade name contains toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements under section 313 of title III “The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act 1986” and 40 CFR Part 372. Toxic chemicals may include chromium, nickel, manganese, cobalt, copper, vanadium, titanium, or aluminum (refer to section II of the MSDS specific hazardous ingredients).

PROPOSITION 65 COMPLIANCE
Proposition 65 “The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986” prohibits any person in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally, exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer or reproductive to toxicity, without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individuals.
Specially steel alloys, in the form in which they are shipped, do not pose a threat to our customers, however, the “Governor’s List of Chemicals Known to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity” does include two chemicals identified as carcinogens which may be present under certain condition. They are chromium (hexavalent compounds) and nickel refinery dust from pyrometallurgical processing in order for a chemical exposure to occur, our alloys must be subjected to high heat applications in oxygen rich atmospheres. Representative operations would include torch cutting or welding.