Wickeder Steel Company
Material Safety Data Sheet

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Trade Name
Cold Rolled Alloy or Carbon Steel and/or Hardened
and Tempered Alloy or Carbon Steel

General Product Code
N/A

Chemical Name and/or Synonym
N/A

Formula
N/A

Address (No., Street, City, State and Zip Code)
7888 102nd Street
Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158

Contact Information
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B. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL OR COMPONENT</th>
<th>C.A.S. #</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>WT %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>1309-37-1</td>
<td>10 MG/M3 FE02 FUME</td>
<td>Balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-50-5</td>
<td>1 MG/M3 DUST 0.1 MG/M3 FUME 0.50 MAX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>7440-44-0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.01 - 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel **</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>1 MG/M3 DUST</td>
<td>2.25 MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>7439-95-5</td>
<td>CEILING 5 MG/M3</td>
<td>0.25 - 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>1 MG/M3 METAL</td>
<td>0.25 MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead **</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>50 MG/M3</td>
<td>&lt;0.01 MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorous</td>
<td>7723-14-0</td>
<td>0.1 MG/M3</td>
<td>0.00 - 0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>15 MG/M3 TOTAL 5 RESP DUST 0.00 - 0.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>7440 21-3</td>
<td>15 MG/M3 TOTAL 5 RESP DUST 0.00 - 0.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oil coatings may be used

**DESIGNATED TOXIC CHEMICALS CONTAINED IN THIS PRODUCT ARE SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQ. OF SECTION 313 OF THE EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT OF 1986 (40 ch.372)
C. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and Odor: Gray to Silver/NO ODOR
Boiling Point: N/A
Specific Gravity (H2O +/- 1): N/A
Melting Point: 2750°F
Solubility in Water (% by weight): N/A
pH: N/A
Evaporation Rate: N/A
% Volatiles by Volume (at 20 C): N/A

D. PRECAUTIONS/PROCEDURES (FIRE AND EXPLOSION)

Flash Point: N/A
Auto Ignition Temperature: N/A
Upper: N/A
Extinguishing Media: N/A

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
TEMPERATURES ABOVE THE MELTING POINT MAY LIBERATE FUMES OF IRON, NICKEL AND ZINC OXIDE.

Special Fire Fighting Precautions:
NONE-STEEL PRODUCTS IN THE SOLID STATE PRESENT NO FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS.

E. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects/Signs and Symptoms:
Steel Products in their usual physical form do not pose a health hazard. Inhalation of metal dust and fume may result from further processing of the material by the user, particularly during welding, burning, grinding and machining activities - and should be evaluated by an Industrial Hygienist.

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.

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 Ferro-chromium alloys may cause lung changes in workers exposed to these alloys. Exposure to Chromium metal does not give rise to pulmonary fibrosis or pneumoconiosis.
E. Health Hazard Information con't.

**Copper (Cu)**
Excessive inhalation exposure to Cu fume may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat as well as a flu-like illness called metal fume fever. Signs and symptoms of metal fume fever include fever, muscle aches, nausea, chills, 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 have been associated with a benign lung condition known as siderosis. No physical impairment of lung function has been linked to siderosis.

**Lead (Pb)**
Acute or long-term excessive inhalation exposures to the fumes or dust of inorganic lead compounds (such as lead oxide) can adversely affect several organ systems including the nervous system, 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 reduced hand-grip. Severe central nervous system and symptoms effect (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 a minor irritant 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 at least 1 or 2 years of prolonged or repeated exposure. 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 have been reported in some worker populations exposed excessively to manganese.

**Nickel (Ni)**
Ni fumes and dust are respiratory irritants and excessive exposure may cause severe inflammation of the lungs. Prolonged and repeated skin contact with Ni and its compounds may cause an allergic reaction called 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.

**Phosphorous (P)**
The dust and fumes of P can act as minor irritants to the eyes, throat and respiratory tract. Long-term excessive inhalation of P compounds may lead to cough, bronchitis and pneumonia.
E. Health Hazard Information cont'd.

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

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.

Usual Routes of Entry:
Inhalation

Medical Conditions Possibly Aggravated:
Not determined for these products. Individuals with chronic diseases or disorders should consult a physician regarding workplace exposure to ingredients.

Carcinogen Information:
The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the 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.

F. FIRST AID AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eye contact:
Treat for foreign matter in the eye. Call a physician or go to the emergency room, depending on severity.

Skin contact:
Not anticipated to pose a significant skin hazard. However, should dermatitis develop, wash affected area with mild soap and warm water. Call a physician if condition persists, or go to the hospital or emergency room depending on severity.

Inhalation:
Remove from excessive exposure levels. Give CPR if breathing has stopped and IMMEDIATELY call paramedics. It is important that medical attention is received.

Ingestion:
This product is not considered to be an ingestion hazard.

G. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable XXX
Unstable N/A

Hazardous: May Occur N/A
Polymerrization: Will not Occur XXX
**H. SPILL AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES**

**Spills:**
N/A when steel is in a solid state.

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

**I. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION**

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

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

**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:**
Refer to OSHA requirements and general safety brochures.

**J. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**

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