

**WELDED WIRE FORM
MSDS**

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I, IDENTIFICATION

Date Prepared: March 29, 2011

Product Name: Wire Basket, Steel

SECTION II, HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Components %

Carbon 0.15%

Manganese 0.45%

Silicon 0.16%

Sulfur 0.022%

Phosphor 0.024%

Zinc 18 gram per square meter(for electric galvanized only)

NOTE: All commercial metals 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.

SECTION III, PHYSICAL DATA

MELTING POINT: 2750F METALLIC COATING: Zinc (for electric galvanized only)

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Metallic Gray, with no odor

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

STEEL PRODUCTS IN THE SOLID STATE PRESENT NO FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

SECTION V, REACTIVITY DATA

Stable under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Will react with strong acid to liberate hydrogen. At temperatures above the melting point, may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements.

SECTION VI, HEALTH DATA

Routes of entry Inhalation? Skin? Inhalation?

Yes No No

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

NOTE: Steel products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact health hazard. However, operations, such as, burning, welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, and possibly machining, etc., which results in the generation of airborne particulates, may present health hazards.

SYMPTOMS

Acute: Inhalation of high concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may lead to a benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis). Inhalation of high concentrations of ferric oxide carcinogens. The inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of Manganese, Copper, Lead and/ or Zinc in the respirable particle size range can cause an influenza – like illness termed metal fume fever. Typical symptoms last 12 to 48 hours and are characterized by Metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat, followed by weakness, muscle pain, fever and chills.

Chronic: Excessive and repeated overexposure of nickel and chromium can cause various forms of hermatitis, inflammation and/or ulceration of upper respiratory tract. Both chromium and nickel have been associated with upper respiratory cancer. Excessive and repeated overexposure of iron fumes can cause sicordosis. Excessive and prolonged inhalation of manganese fumes can cause bronchitis, pneumonitis, lack of coordination.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: For overexposure to airborne fumes and particulates, remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration (CPR) or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly. Treat metal fume fever by bed rest, and administer a pain and fever reducing medication.

SECTION VII, SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

NOT APPLICABLE TO STEEL IN THE SOLID STATE

SECTION VIII, SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust and fume respirators should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulates. Appropriate respirator selection depends on the magnitude of exposure. PROTECTION GLOVES: Recommended EYE PROTECTION: Recommended

VENTILATION: Local exhaust ventilation should be provided when welding, burning, sawing, grazing, grinding or machining to prevent excessive dust or fume exposure.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Additional protective equipment and/ or clothing may be required.

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Operations with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/ or dusts.