## **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET** STEEL PRODUCTS

CODE NO. N/A ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE: 1/11/02 REVISED 6/12/03

I. IDENTIFICATION	INFORMATION & EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS (708) 339-1610				
PRODUCT NAME: POWER-STRUT GALVANIZED	MANUFACTURER: ALLIED TUBE & CONDUIT				
COMMON NAME(S): METAL FRAMING STRUT	16100 SOUTH LATHROP AVE. HARVEY, IL 60426				

## II. INGREDIENTS AND RECOMMENDED OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

Note: Steel Products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact health hazard (see Section VI)

BASE METAL, ALLOYING ELEMENTS AND METALLIC COATINGS	% WEIGHT	EXPOSURE LIMITS		
mLIALLO GOATINGS		OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV (1992-1993	
Base Metal: Iron	95.70 - 98.3	15mg/M³ for total particulate as iron oxide-total dust 5mg/M³ for total particulate respirable fraction	5mg/M³ for iron oxide fumes	
Alloying Elements; Carbon	0.25 max.	None established	None established	
Manganese	0.95 max.	(c) 5mg/M <sup>3</sup> - compounds (b) 3mg/M <sup>3</sup> - fume 1 mg/M <sup>3</sup> - fume	5mg/M³ - dust & compounds 1mg/M³ - fume (b) 3mg/M³ - fume	
Phosphorus	0.035 max.	None for inorganic phosphates	None for inorganic phosphates	
Sulfur	0.035	5 mg/M³ as sulfur dioxide (b) 10 mg/M³ as sulfur dioxide	5.2 mg/M³ as sulfur dioxide (b) 13 mg/M³ as sulfur dioxide	
Metallic Coating *Zinc	0.5 – 3.00	5 mg/M³ zinc oxide fume (b) 10 mg/M³ - zinc oxide fume 10 mg/M³ - zinc oxide dust 5mg/M³ - zinc oxide respirable fraction	10 mg/M³ - zinc oxide total dust 5 mg/M³ - zinc oxide fume (b) 10mg/M³ zinc oxide fume	
*Aluminum CAS NO. 7429-90-5 Aluminum Dust or Fume	< 0.1	15 mg/M <sup>3</sup> - metal dust 5 mg/ M <sup>3</sup> - respirable fraction	10 mg/M³ - dust 5 mg/M³ - welding fumes	
Chromium	< 0.0005	1mg/M³ as metal	9.5 mg/M³ as metal	
Polymeric O.D. Coatings	< 0.50	N/A	N/A	

Note: These products contain trace quantities of various elements but not at reportable levels under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard Limit (29 CFR 1910.1200)

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**MELTING POINT** APPEARANCE **Black** and ODOR No Odor

BASE METAL: @ 2750° **METALLIC COATING: N/A** IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

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

V. REACTIVITY DATA

Stable under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Will react with strong acid to liberate hydrogen.

<sup>(</sup>c) Denotes "ceiling limit which is not to be exceeded at any time \* Subject to Section EPCRA 313 reporting

VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA					
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 result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, may present health hazards.					
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:	MAJOR EXPORSURE HAZARD				
	INHALA- TION  SKIN CONTACT  EYE CONTACT  INGESTION				
Chronic inhalation of high concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may lead to a benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis). Inhalation of high concentrations of ferric oxide may possibly enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary 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 and chills. No long-term effects of metal fume fever have been noted.					
<b>EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PRO</b>	CEDURES				
For overexposure to airborne fumes and particulates, remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly.					
Treat metal fume fever by bed rest, and administer a pain and fever reducing medication.					
VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES  NOT APPLICABLE TO STEEL IN THE SOLID STATE.					
VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFO					
RESIPIRATORY: For welding or burning – 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. SKIN:					
Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations.					
EYE:					
Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, or handling operations.  VENTILATION: Local exhaust ventilation should be provided when sawing, grinding or machining to prevent excessive dust or fume exposure. During welding, burning or brazing please follow the ANSI Standard Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting".					
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT					
Depending upon the conditions of use and specific work situations, additional protective equipment and/or dothing may be required to control exposures.					
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.					
OTHER COMMENTS:					
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphyseme, e	BY EXPOSURE: Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e.: etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter				

THIS INFORMATION IS TAKEN FROM SOURCES OR BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE; HOWEVER, ALLIED TUBE & CONDUIT CORPORATION MAKES NO WARANTY AS TO THE ABSOLUTE CORRECTNESS OR SUFFICIENCY OF ANY OF THE FOREGOING OR THAT ADDITIONAL OR OTHER MEASURES MAY NOT BE REQUIRED UNDER PARTICULAR CONDITIONS.

exposure.