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## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

<b>PRODUCT NAME</b>	Soogalu Ball Clasps
<b>Product Description</b>	Stainless Steel Wire
<b>Supplier</b>	Soogalu 3150 Arden Road, NW 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Atlanta, GA 30305 (888) 476-4530 Emergency Phone Number: Infotrac: 888-476-4530
<b>Recommended use</b>	Made of high-grade #304 stainless steel wire an accepts severe bends without fracturing. The round head is approximately twice the diameter of the wire shaft and will not irritate tissue. Clasps are made from diamond-drawn wire and have a bright clean finish. Comes in size .028, .032 and .036.
<b>Restrictions on use</b>	Professional Use

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>Hazard classification</b>	Physical
<b>Signal Word</b>	N/A
<b>Hazard Statements</b>	Solid metallic products are classified as “articles” and are not hazardous materials in their solid form under the definitions of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Articles manufactured from these solid products are generally considered non-hazardous as well. However, some hazardous elements of these products can be emitted under certain processing conditions such as but not limited to: burning, melting, cutting, brazing, grinding, machining, milling and welding.
<b>Symbol</b>	N/A

**Precautionary statements** N/A

**Other hazards** N/A

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Statement for unknown toxicity** Steel products in their natural state do not present an inhalation or contact hazard, however, operations such as burning or welding, sawing, brazing and grinding may release fumes and or dust, which may present health hazards. There is not an American Conference of Governmental Industries Hygienists (ACGIH) threshold limit value (TLV) or OSHA exposure limit (PEL) established for steel.

**Chemical name** See graph below

**Common name/synonyms** Various Stainless Steel Products

**Impurities and stabilizing additives\***

<b>Steel Type</b>	<b>NI</b>	<b>CR</b>	<b>FE</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>MN</b>	<b>SI</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>CU</b>
<b>AISI 304</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>Bal</b>	<b>.018</b>	<b>.70</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>.0023</b>	<b>.029</b>	<b>3.5</b>
	<b>MO</b>	<b>N2</b>	<b>TI</b>	<b>AI</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>CB</b>	<b>TA</b>	<b>PB</b>	<b>ZN</b>
	<b>.26</b>				<b>.110</b>				

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### **Description of First Aid Measures**

**Inhalation** Remove from dusty area to fresh air. If discomfort persists, consult physician.

**Skin Contact** If irritation develops, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention, if necessary.

**Eye Contact** Wash with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes to ensure that no articles remain in the eye. Seek medical advice if irritation persists.

**Ingestion** If significant amounts of dusts are ingested consult physician.

#### **Most important symptoms or effects, both acute and delayed:**

N/A

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: N/A

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable extinguishing media

For solid formed alloy, as appropriate for surrounding fire. A fire involving finely divided alloy should be treated as class D combustible metal fire. Fire should be extinguished by a properly trained and experienced firefighter. Proper care should be taken in applying extinguishing agent.

### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Solid formed alloy does not constitute a fire explosion hazard. However, finely divided, suspended particulates may present a fire and explosion hazard in the presence of an ignition source.

### Special hazards arising from substance

Not applicable for solid formed alloy. Toxic metal and metallic oxide fumes may be evolved from fires involving finely divided alloy r Information here

### Special protective equipment and Precautions for fire fighters

For solid formed alloy, as appropriate for surrounding fire. Positive pressure SCBE and structural firefighter's protective clothing should be used at a minimum for surrounding fire.

## 6. ACCIDEDNTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Respiratory: NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust/mist/fume respiratory should be used during welding, burning, and grinding operations, if applicable exposure limits are exceeded. Gloves: Suitable for protection against physical injury and skin contact during handling and processing. Eyes: Safety glasses or goggles should be worn when there is a probability of flying particles or elevated levels of dust or fume.

### Environmental precautions

Shut off ignition source, no flares, smoking or flames should be in or near hazard area. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up using methods which avoid dust generation. Compressed air should not be used. During cleanup avoid inhalation and skin and eye contact. Provide local exhaust or dilution ventilation as required.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	Avoid breathing of and contact with fumes and dusts during processing. No specific requirements for solid formed steel product.
<b>Storage</b>	Keep away from incompatible materials.
<b>Storage temperature</b>	N/A
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Oxidizers. Reacts with strong acids to form explosive hydrogen gas.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits</b>	N/A
<b>ACGIH Threshold Limit Values</b>	N/A
<b>Other limitations recommended by manufacturer</b>	N/A
<b>Appropriate Engineering Controls</b>	Local and or general exhaust ventilation should be used to keep worker exposure below applicable exposure limits during welding, brazing, grinding, machining and other processes which may generate airborne contaminants.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	Solid
<b>Color</b>	Silver-gray metallic
<b>Odor</b>	Odorless
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	N/A
<b>pH</b>	N/A
<b>Melting Point</b>	N/A
<b>Freezing Point</b>	N/A
<b>Initial Boiling Point</b>	N/A
<b>Boiling Range</b>	N/A
<b>Flash Point</b>	N/A
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	N/A
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	N/A
<b>Upper/Lower Flammability limits</b>	N/A
<b>Explosive Limits</b>	N/A
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	N/A
<b>Vapor Density</b>	N/A
<b>Relative Density</b>	N/A
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble in water
<b>Partition Coefficient: n-octano/water</b>	N/A
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	N/A
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	N/A
<b>Viscosity</b>	N/A

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	N/A
<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under normal conditions of transport, storage and use for solid formed product.
<b>Hazardous Reactions</b>	Will not occur
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	N/A
<b>Materials to avoid</b>	Oxidizers. Reacts with strong acids to form explosive hydrogen gas.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	During certain operations such as welding, burning, melting, or hot rolling, metal fumes may be generated. Hexavalent chromium which is a suspect carcinogen may result from pickling of stainless.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Identify likely routes of exposure:** Inhalation of dust or fume during welding, burning, melting, cutting, brazing, grinding, machining, milling and other operations.

<b>Inhalation</b>	Yes
<b>Ingestion</b>	Yes
<b>Skin</b>	Yes
<b>Eye</b>	Yes

### Description of symptoms:

**Stainless, as a solid, is not toxic and presents no health hazard. Overexposure to dusts and or fumes which may result during processing can pose health hazards as defined below.**

### Acute Effects of Overexposure:

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of high concentrations of fumes or dusts may result in irritation and or sensitization of the respiratory track, nasal irritation, and metal fume fever.

**Eyes:** Exposure to fumes and dusts can cause irritation and or sensitization and conjunctivitis.

**Skin:** Contact with dusts may cause irritation or sensitization leading to dermatitis.

**Ingestion:** Nausea or vomiting may result from ingestion of dusts.

### Chronic Effects of Overexposure:

**Inhalation:** Prolonged inhalation of dust or fume may cause lung, central nervous system, liver, kidney, and nasal cavity damage.

**Eyes:** Prolonged exposure to fumes and dusts can cause severe irritation, and or sensitization and conjunctivitis.

**Skin:** Prolonged contact with dusts may cause severe irritation or sensitization leading to dermatitis.

**Ingestion:** Nausea or vomiting may result from ingestion of dusts.

**Iron:** Excessive exposure of eyes to airborne iron dust can cause conjunctivitis, choroiditis, and retinitis. Chronic inhalation of high concentrations of iron oxide fume or dust may result in the siderosis (benign pneumoconiosis).

LD50 (oral rat) – 30gm/kg; LC50 – No Data

**Nickel:** The most common effect resulting from exposure to nickel compounds is “nickel itch”, a form of dermatitis is sensitized individuals. Nickel sensitivity, once acquired, may persist indefinitely.

LD50 = 50mg/kg mouse – intravenous. LC50 – No Data

**Carcinogenicity:** NTP – Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogenic; IARC – Group 1 (there is sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in humans) and 2B (agents which are possibility

carcinogenic to humans); OSHA – Not regulated; ACGIH – A5 (not a suspected human carcinogen)

**Chromium:** Health hazards associated with exposures are dependent upon its oxidation state. Suspect carcinogen and tumorigen. Dermatitis may result from exposure to chromium fumes.

LD50 (Oral) – No Data; LC50 – No Data

Carcinogenicity: Chromium metal and trivalent chromium compounds are not classifiable as human carcinogens. Hexavalent Chromium (produced by welding, torch cutting, brazing and possibly grinding) is a confirmed human carcinogen. NTP – Group 1 (known to be carcinogenic); IARC – Group 1) there is sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in humans) and 2B (agents which are possibility carcinogenic to humans); ACGIH – A1 (confirmed human carcinogen).

**Manganese:** Can affect central nervous system, including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, recurring leg cramps and paralysis. Upper respiratory system damage may result from inhalation of fume and dust.

LD50 (Oral – Rat) – 30 gm/kg; LC50 – No Data

**Molybdenum:** Irritation of nose and throat, weight loss and digestive disturbances in animals. Can cause joint pains in the hands, knees, and feet. No industrial poisonings have been reported.

LD50 (Oral) – No Data; LC50 – No Data

**Copper:** May be responsible for one form of metal fume fever. Metal fume fever's symptoms include cough, headache, fever, nausea, chilling, pain in muscles and joints, and metal taste in mouth. This condition is usually transitory lasting one day or less. Chronic exposure may also result in Wilson's Disease (characterized by hepatic cirrhosis, brain damage. Demyelination, renal disease, and copper deposition in the cornea.

LD50 (Oral) – No Data; LC50 – No Data

**Silicon:** Is an inert material which does not appear to have the ability to cause fibrosis in lung tissue. Silicon may cause chronic respiratory effects.

LD50 (Oral-Rat) – 3160 mg/kg; LC50 – No Data

**Aluminum:** Inhalation of finely divided aluminum and aluminum oxide powder can cause pulmonary fibrosis and lung damage.

LD50 (Oral) – No Data; LC50 – No Data

**Cobalt:** Exposure to high levels of cobalt can result in lung and heart effects and dermatitis. An experimental carcinogen.

LD50 (Oral) – No Data; LC50 – No Data

Carcinogenicity: IARC – possibly carcinogenic to humans. ACGIH – animal carcinogen.

**Particulates:** Eye and respiratory irritation may occur with exposures to dust.

**Medical conditions know to be aggravated by exposure to this material:** Persons with lung disorders or diseases or skin disorders may be at added risk as a result of overexposure to this material.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (If available)

Not applicable for solid alloy product in its as shipped form. Articles produced from solid product are not an ecological hazard. No information has been found on specific alloy to establish its effect onto the environment if released in a finely divided form. It is believed that finely divided alloy will be hazardous to fish, animals, plants, and the environment. The degree of hazard would depend on the particle size and quantity released. If particle size is small enough, alloy may be ingested by wildlife, with possible toxic effects occurring.

Solid alloy is not expected to migrate easily into soil or ground water. Finely divided alloy can become mobile in water and contaminate soil and ground water. Finely divided alloy may persist in the environment for long periods of time based upon the corrosion resistant, insoluble, and non-biodegradable properties of the alloy. In addition, heavy metals may contaminate the food chain and be consumed by humans.

Some alloy components will react with oxygen to form metallic oxides at varying rates. Iron oxidizes most rapidly in moist air. Metallic particulate discharged to a POTW may pass through or

contaminate sewage sludge, may interfere with the treatment system process, and may be non compliant with POTW permit or other regulations.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (If applicable)

If product as shipped becomes a solid waste, it would not be considered a hazardous waste and should be recycled. Product dusts from processing may be classified as hazardous wastes which are defined within 40 CFR 261 as well as state and or local regulation. Solid waste generated from product processing should be classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed, processed, or recycled in accordance with federal, state, and local regulation.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION (If applicable)

Hazardous Material Proper Shipping Name: N/A for solid formed product  
Hazard Class: N/A for solid formed product  
Identification Number: N/A for solid formed product

**Note:** Stainless steel transported in coiled form is under tension and represents a significant source of potential energy due to the tension induced by coiling; it will uncoil to try lay flat in a long strip when banding is cut or other forces are released; uncoiling can be sudden and catastrophic and measures should be taken to ensure that uncoiling will not occur.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (If available)

SARA Title III Hazard Categorization: Product (dust and fume) is categorized as an immediate (acute) health hazard and a delayed (chronic) health hazard as defined by 40 CFR 370. Product is not categorized as a fire hazard. Product is not categorized as a reactivity hazard. Product is not categorized as a pressure release hazard.

SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS's): None

SARA Title III Section 312 Reportable Substances:

Nickel, Cobalt, Chromium, Aluminum, Manganese and Copper.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance: (If diameter of released particle >10 micrometers)

Nickel – 100 pound threshold

Chromium – 5000 pound threshold

Copper – 5000 pound threshold

TSCA: The components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act Inventory.

Pennsylvania R-T-K List:

Aluminum, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Silicon, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, and Tantalum.

New Jersey R-T-K Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

Aluminum, Chromium, Copper, Cobalt, Manganese, and Nickel

California Proposition 65:

Listed possible trace elements known by the state to cause cancer – Arsenic (inorganic), Cadmium, Lead.

Listed possible trace elements known by the state to cause reproductive toxicity – Lead

Listed components known by the state to cause cancer – Nickel, Cobalt (metal powder)

Listed components known by the state to cause reproductive effects - None

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**NFPA Rating:** Health: 1                      Flammability: 0                      Reactivity: 0  
**HMIS Rating:** Health: 1                      Flammability: 0                      Reactivity: 0                      PPE: B

**EPA Hazardous Waste Number:** N/A

**Note:** The percent composition Section 2 reflects the range that is possible within this group of products. These are not the technical specifications for particular product. All grades do not include all hazardous ingredients in section 2.

### ABBREVIATION / ACRONYMS

ACGIH                      American Conference of Governmental Hygienists  
CAS                              Chemical Abstracts Service

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per cubic meter of air
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
N/A	Not Applicable
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Work
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time-weighted Average

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