Material Safety Data Sheet

GULFCO FORGE & MACHINE CO., 6817 INDUSTRIAL ROAD, BEAUMONT, TEXAS 77705							November 10, 1985
PRODUCT NAME FORGINGS—ROUGH STATE OR MACHINED EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS USED Alloy Steel – SAE 1020, 1030, 1040 MATERIALS USED IN PRODUCING FORGINGS: Stainless Steel ASTM 182 – 304, 316							-F11, etc.
machining and et	their natural s c. may result	in health hazard	sent an inhalation, ingestion, or or descriptions of the hazard should be notified of the hazard	that exceed p	d. However, operations such as burning, we remissible limits as listed below. If in your protection should be used.	elding, brazing, s continued proce	grinding, blasting, ssing of our products
SECTION II— HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS							- PHYSICAL DATA
BASE METAL AND ALLOYING ELEMENTS/CAS NO.		% BY WEIGHT TYPICAL	EXPOSURE LIMITS			BOILING PO	DINT – N/A
			OSHA PEL (mg/m³)		ACGIH TLV (mg/m³)	VAPOR PRE	VAPOR PRESSURE – N/A
BASE METAL Iron	7439-89-6	Balance	10 (Fe ₂ O ₃ Fume)		5.0 (as Fe ₂ O ₃ Fume)	VAPOR DEN	JSITV N/A
ALLOYING ELEMENTS Aluminum 7429-90-5		0.10 - 1.8	None Listed	5.0 as welding fume	, ,	VAPOR DENSITY – N/A SOLUBILITY IN WATER – N/A	
Carbon Chromium	7440-44-0 7440-47-3	0.01 - 1.5 0.01 - 1.5 0.01 - 12 8 Max. 0.04 - 0.7 0.15 - 0.35	None Listed		None Listed		
Cobalt	7440-48-4		1.0 as Chrome 0.1 as cobalt and fume		0.5 as chrome 0.05 as fume	SPECIFIC G	
Copper Lead	7440-50-8 7439-92-1		0.2 as copper; 1.0 as dust 0.05 as fume and dust		0.2 as fume; 1.0 as dust 0.15 as dust and fume	% VOLATILE – N/A	
Manganese Molybdenum	7439-96-5 7439-98-7	0.05 - 2.0 0.01 - 1.10	*5 as manganese 15 as insoluble compds		*5 as dust; 1 as fume 10 as insoluble compds	EVAPORAT	ION RATE – N/A
Nickel 7440-02-0 Phosphorous 7723-14-0		0.01 - 10 0.15 Max	1.0 as Nickel 0.1 as Phosphorous		1.0 as Nickel	AUTO IGNITION TEMP. – N/A	
Silicon Sulfur Titanium Tungsten Vanadium	7440-21-3 7704-34-9 7440-32-6 7440-33-7 7440-62-2	0.15 - 2.20 0.001 - 0.35 0.70 Max 0 - 18 0.01 - 1.0	None Listed 13 sulfur dioxide 15 as TiO ₂ None Listed *0.5 dust; 0.1 fume		0.1 as Phosphorous 10 total dust 5 sulfur dioxide	APPEARANCE AND ODOR GRAY – BLACK / ODORLESS	
					10 as total dust 5 insoluble compds	PHYSICAL:	STATE - SOLID
					*0.05 dust and fume	PH N/A	
						SE	CTION IV
						FIRE AND EX	XPLOSION HAZARI
							solid state presents no osion hazard.
* denote "ceiling limit" which is not to be exceeded at any time						SECTION	VI – REACTIVITY
All products contain small amounts of various elements in the steel used to produce forgings. These elements are in addition to those specified on the mill test report sent with each order. The small quantities, frequently referred to as "traces" or "residual" elements, generally originate in the raw material used to produce the steel. See MILLTEST REPORT furnished with each order for ingredients in each product and average percent. Remaining percentage not shown on MILL TEST REPORT will consist of base metal and trace elements. At temperatures above the melting point (over 2000 degrees F) may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements. Protective equipment should be used. If lead is in base metal, may liberate fumes above the melting point of lead (600 + degrees F) Coatings may be applied to machine products. Normal coatings used by Gulfco Forge & Machine will be a petroleum based product. If this may create a hazardous condition in your further processing, protective caution should be exercised, It a customer specifies a coating, caution should be taken by the customer to prevent a hazardous condition in further processing of the product.							r normal conditions age and transport. with strong acid to rogen.
Rust or scale may be Forgings or machined Some of the above eld	on forgings in d products have ements may not, if Mill Test	their forged on the some sharp e ot be in all produced Report shows of	r machined state, care should be edges or burrs. ducts shipped to you. See Mill T	taken to avoi	d getting these in the eyes or mouth. companying each shipment to identity ele- ior to further processing for precautious an	Not applica	I – SPILL OR LEAKS ble to steel in e (solid).
SECTION V – HEAI SECTION VIII – SPI SECTION X – SPEC	ECIAL PROT	ECTION S	SEE REVERSE SIDE				

SECTION V- HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Steel products in the natural state do not present an inhalation, ingestion, or contact health hazard. However, operations such as welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding, and possibly machining, which results in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or results in the generation of airborne particulates or fumes may present hazards. The above operations should be performed in well ventilated areas. The major exposure hazard is inhalation.

Effects of overexposure are as follows:

Acute: Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts may result in irritation of eyes, nose, and throat. Also high concentrations of fumes and dusts of iron-oxide, manganese, copper, zinc, & lead may result in metal fume fever. Typical symptoms consist of metallic taste in mouth, dryness and irritation of throat, chills and fever, and usually last from 12 to 48 hours.

Chronic: Chronic and prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of fumes or dust of the following elements may lead to the conditions listed opposite the element:

Iron (Iron-oxide) - Pulmonary effects, siderosis.

Manganese- Bronchitis, pneumonitis, lack of coordination.

Chromium Various forms of dermatitis, inflammation and/or ulceration of upper respiratory tract, and possibly cancer of nasal passages and lungs. Based

on available information, there does not appear to be any evidence that exposure to welding fume induces human cancer.

Nickel SAME AS CHROMIUM.

Copper Pulmonary effects.

Vanadium As vanadium pentoxide, dust and fume may cause irratation of the eyes, nose, throat, and respiratory tract. It may also cause bronchitis with

wheezing and chest pain. A greenish color of the tongue may occur. Repeated exposures may cause chronic bronchitis, or allergic skin rash.

Cobalt Inhalation of cobalt dust may cause an asthma-like disease with cough and dyspnea.

Molybdenum Pain in joints, hands, knees and feet.

Tungsten Some evidence of pulmonary involvement such as cough.

Lead Prolonged exposures can cause behavioral changes, kidney damage, periphery neuropathy characterized by decreased hand-grip strength

and adverse reproductive effects.

Titanium As Titanium Dioxide considered to be a "nuisance" particulate: can cause irritation of the eyes, nose, throat in high concentrations. Slight lung

changes may occur.

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 or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly. Workers who experience the symptoms of lead poisoning should be removed from exposure and receive medical care and guidance. If irritation to skin develops, remove clothing and wash well with soap and water. If condition persists, seek medical attention. If eye contact, immediately flush well with

running water to remove particulate: seek medical attention.

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. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA 29CFR 1910.134.

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, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.

VENTILATION: Local exhaust ventilation should he provided when welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining to prevent excessive dust or

fume exposure.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EOUIPMENT: Provide clean coveralls or similar full-body protective clothing on a weekly basis to workers exposed to lead concentrations above 0.05 mg/m³

(Daily, if exposures exceed 0.2 mg/m³)

SECTION IX—SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Operations with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Avoid breathing fumes and/or dust. Use protective equipment and clothes when necessary.

During welding type operations, precautions should be taken for airborne contamination and noxious gases that may originate from the welding process or from components of the welding rod.

Welding, grinding or burning type operations could be a source or ignition for combustible and flammable material protective caution should be taken.

Machining or grinding of the product may cause fumes, dust or chips. Protective caution should be taken.

Customers using products should review OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD (29 CFR 1910,1200) ACGIH'S Documentation of TLV's, NIOSH/OSHA Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards, National Toxicology Program (NTP) "Annual Report on Carcinogens" and International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). For additional information and training for their personnel.

Disposal of products should be in accordance with local, state and federal waste disposal regulations.

Work areas where potential hazards might exist should be well ventilated.

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