



Material Safety Data Sheet

Dovetail Anchor Slot

I. Identification

Product Name: Galvanized Steel Building & Construction Materials
Manufacturer: BoMetals, Inc.
Address: 1375 Mountain Industrial Drive, Marietta, Georgia 30060
Telephone: (404) 426-9977
Date Prepared: March 19, 1992

II. Hazardous Ingredients

Components	Wt. %	OSHA PEL (mg/M ³)	AFFIH TLV (mg/M ³)
Iron	Balance	10 (As iron oxide fume)	5 (As iron oxide fume)
Manganese	2.0 (Less)	5 (As dust)	1 (As fume)
Carbon	.50 Max	None established	None established
Phosphorus	.15 Max	None established	None established
Sulphur	.05 Max	13 (As SO ₂)	5 (As SO ₂)
Aluminum	.10 Max	None established	10
Silicon	1.0 Max	None established	10 (As dust)
Nickel	2.0 Max	1	1
Chromium	1.20 Max	1	.5
Molybdenum	.50 Max	15	10
Copper	1.0 Max	1 (As dust)	1 (As dust)
Vanadium	.10 Max	.5 (As dust)	.05 (As dust)
Titanium	.30 Max	15	10 (As dust)
Zinc	10.0 Max	5	10 (As dust)

III. Physical Data

Melting Point: 2750 F
Specific Gravity: 7.6 - 7.8
Appearance/Color: Metallic; dull gray to bright-shiny; odorless

IV. Fire and Explosion Data

Steel products in solid state are neither fire nor explosion hazards.

V. Reactivity Data

Stable under normal conditions of use, storage, and transport. Will react with strong acid to generate hydrogen. At temperature above melting point, fumes contain oxides of iron and alloying elements.

VI. Health Hazard Data

Primary route of entry is inhalation. Prolonged, repeated exposure to fumes or dust

generated during heating, cutting, brazing, or welding may cause adverse health effects associated with:

IRON: Siderosis, no fibrosis

ZINC: Metal Fume Fever. Symptoms include: cough, headache, metallic taste, nausea, fever, chills and muscle/joint pain.

MANGANESE: Pneumonitis, walking and speech disorders, compulsive behavior, and Parkinson's disease-like symptoms.

VII. Emergency First Aid Procedures

For overexposure to airborne fumes and particulates, IMMEDIATELY remove

affected person from contaminated area to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped, or oxygen, if necessary. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION!

VIII. Spill or Leak Procedures

Not applicable to steel in solid state.

IX. Special Protection Information

Respiratory: NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators should be used to avoid inhalation of fumes from burning, brazing and welding; and dust and particulates generated from sewing or cutting.

Skin: Protective gloves should be worn when welding, brazing or burning; or when handling metal with sharp edges.

Eyes: Use safety glasses or goggles when welding, burning, sawing, cutting, brazing, machining or grinding to prevent exposure to eye injury from dust and particles.

Ventilation: Local exhaust ventilation should be provided when welding, burning, brazing, sawing, grinding or machining to avoid exposure to excessive fumes and dust.

X. Special Precautions

When welding or burning galvanized metal products, ensure that all employees in the immediate vicinity are protected from air contaminants that are certain to be generated from vaporization of heavy metals contained in the coating.

The data, information, and recommendations herein are believed to be accurate as of the date of this document; however, BoMetals, Inc. makes no warranty – express or implied - with respect to the use of reliance upon this information, and disclaims all liability arising out of such use or reliance.

Cellofoam®

I. Product Identification

Product: Cellofoam ®

Synonyms: Cellofoam ® Expanded Polystyrene (EPS)

Product Grades: Type I, VIII, II and IX

Chemical Family: Polystyrene Thermoplastic

CAS Registry No.: 9003536

CAS Name: Ethenylbenzene Homopolymor

Formula: (CgHg) n

TSCA Inventory Status: Listed Health 0 Fire 2 Reactivity 0

Contact: Cellofoam North America, Inc.

P. O. Box 406

Conyers, Georgia 30207

1-800-241-3634

HAZARD RATING:

0 = Minimal

1 = Slight

2 = Moderate

3 = Serious

4 = Severe

II. Ingredients

Hazardous Components:	CAS Registry No.:	Approx. Weight %
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Pentane	109660	1.0% Max.
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Hologen Flame Retardants	N/A	.9% Max.
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Non-Hazardous Components:	CAS Registry No.:	Approx. Weight %
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Polystyrene	9003536	98% Min.
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III. Physical Data

Form: Rigid cellular foam block, boards and shapes

Boiling Point: N/A

Color: White

Specific Gravity (Water = 1): Density 0.6 pcf to 2.0 pcf
Evaporation Rate: None
Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/A
Odor: Very slight hydrocarbon odor
Melting Point: Softens at 175-220⁰ F
Vapor Pressure: N/A
Volatiles by Volume: <4% (pentane and water)
Solubility in Water: Insoluble

IV. Fire and Explosion Data

Flash point and Method Used: 610⁰ F Min. (ASTM D 1929)
Special Fire Fighting Instructions: Use approved self-contained breathing apparatus respirator and personal protective clothing (turn out gear).
Extinguishing Media: Water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam.
Auto ignition Temperature: 850⁰ F Min.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: May produce dense black smoke. Smoke consists of carbon (soot), carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water. Dust generated by fabrication, i.e., sanding, sawing, etc. will increase fire hazard and should be handled accordingly.

V. Reactivity Data

Stability (conditions to avoid): Stable. Avoid fire and high temperatures.
Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Will dissolve in most organic solvents, and some insecticides, aldehydes and amines.
Hazardous Decomposition: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbon water, hydrogen halide.
Hazardous Polymerization: None

VI. Health Hazards and First Aid

Eye Contact: Dust or particles may cause mechanical eye irritation and/or injury.
Inhalation: Dust from mechanical fabrication may cause upper respiratory irritation. Fumes from hot wire cutting can also cause upper respiratory irritation.
Skin Contact: None. May produce slight skin irritation in a few individuals.
Ingestion: Biologically inert. May act as an obstruction if swallowed.
Carcinogenicity: None.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS: Use positive ventilation. Mechanical fabrication sanding, etc. requires the use of safety glasses or goggles and dust mask.
First Aid:

Eyes: Rinse with clean water. Remove foreign particles with clean, lint-free cloth. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, tears or redness persist.

Inhalation: If overcome by exposure, remove to fresh air. Provide oxygen and artificial respiration. Get medical attention.

Skin: Not expected to present skin hazard. Wash exposed area with mild soap and water. Consult physician if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Not expected to present significant ingestion hazard. Consult physician if swallowed.