1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MATERIAL IDENTITY:
Cast Iron Bar Stock
Product Identification Numbers: 201, 202, and all subcategory numbers

COMPANY:
Dura-Bar
1800 W. Lake Shore Dr.
Woodstock, IL 60098

Trade Name: Austentic Gray Irons
Chemical Name: Iron
Form: Continuous Cast Bar

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

General Hazard Statement: Gray iron castings in their natural state do not present inhalation, ingestion or contact hazards. However, dust or fumes from machining, cutting, grinding, welding, brazing, flame cutting and arc gouging will release contaminants into the air, with inhalation as the primary route of entry. Since the castings are primarily iron, the dust and fume generated from the working of these castings will be primarily iron or iron oxide. Flame cutting, arc gouging or welding on these castings may convert a fraction of the chromium to a water insoluble hexavalent (Carcinogenic) form. However, the chromium content of gray iron castings is very low.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW  REPRESENTS HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS THAT CAN BE RELEASED DURING PROCESSING.

OSHA HAZARDOUS
Target Organ       Target Organ Effect:
Eye               Irritant
Skin              Irritant/Sensitizer
Respiratory       Irritant/Sensitizer
Kidney, Respiratory, Skin    Target Organ Effect

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS, INCLUDING PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Physical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Toxicity, Oral</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Acute Aquatic Toxicity Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irritant</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Eye Irritant</td>
<td>Category 2B</td>
<td>Not Classified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Sensitization</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive</td>
<td>Category 1B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Organ Toxicity (kidney, respiratory, skin)</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pictogram:

Signal Word  Danger
### Potential Health Effects of Acute Exposure

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations of metal dust or fume for short periods of time can cause irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. Metal fume fever can also occur, with symptoms of metallic taste, dryness of the mouth, throat irritation and chills and fever, which usually lasts for 12 to 48 hours.

### Potential Health Effects of Chronic Exposure by Principle Elements

**Carbon:** Prolonged and repeated over-exposure (Inhalation) may lead to benign pneumoconiosis.

**Chromium:** In some workers, chromium compounds act as allergens and may cause dermatitis and may also produce pulmonary sensitization. Chromium and chromium compounds have been identified as carcinogenic substances.

**Copper:** Fumes may cause metal fume fever, with flu-like symptoms and hair and skin discoloration. Keratinization of the hands and feet has been reported. Systemically, dust and fume cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract, metallic taste and nausea.

**Iron:** Iron oxide dust or fumes may cause benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis). This disease may make x-ray diagnosis of other lung conditions difficult or impossible, but causes little or no disability.

**Manganese:** Chronic manganese poisoning may result from inhalation of dust and fume. The central nervous system is the chief site of injury. This is not a fatal disease, although it is extremely disabling. Some persons may be hypersusceptible to manganese. Freshly formed manganese fume has caused fever and chills, similar to metal fume fever.

**Nickel:** The most common ailment arising from contact with nickel or its compounds is an allergic dermatitis known as “nickel itch”, which occurs usually when the skin is moist. Generally, nickel and most salts of nickel do not cause systemic poisoning, but nickel and some nickel compounds have been identified as suspected carcinogens.

**Silicon:** Accumulation in lungs can cause benign pneumoconiosis, but is not considered to be responsible for pulmonary functional impairment or respiratory symptoms.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Chemical Characterization:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Statements</th>
<th>Precautionary Statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H303</td>
<td>Maybe harmful if swallowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H315</td>
<td>Causes skin irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H320</td>
<td>Causes eye irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H334</td>
<td>May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H317</td>
<td>May cause an allergic skin reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H341</td>
<td>Suspected of genetic defects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H351</td>
<td>Suspected of causing cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H370</td>
<td>Causes damage to organs (kidneys, respiratory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H401</td>
<td>Toxic to Aquatic Life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient(s)</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>% (by weight)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base Metal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remainder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (Fe)</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle Alloying Elements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon (C)</td>
<td>7440-44-0</td>
<td>2.4-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (Cr)</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>0.1-3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu)</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>&lt;0.5-7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (Mn)</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>0.5-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (Ni)</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>13.5-22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon (Si)</td>
<td>7440-21-3</td>
<td>1.0-6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above listing is a summary of the principle elements. Various grades of iron will contain varying amounts or combinations of these elements. Other elements may also be present in minute amounts.
4. **FIRST AID MEASURES**

Cast gray iron in the final manufactured state does not present inhalation, ingestion, or contact hazards. The following recommendations are for overexposure to dust or fumes generated by machining, grinding, welding or thermal cutting of castings.

**Eyes Contact:** Exposure to high concentrations of metal dust and fume can cause irritation to the eyes. Immediately flush eyes gently with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Retract eyelids often. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical aid.

**Skin Contact:** Dust may cause irritation. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

**Ingestion:** Not expected to occur. If significant amounts of metal are ingested, seek medical attention.

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of fume or dust from machining, cutting, grinding, welding, brazing and flame cutting is the primary route of exposure. Exposure to fume and particulate may produce irritation of the eyes and respiratory system. Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxides of the metals iron, manganese or copper may cause metal fume fever characterized by metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat and influenza-like symptoms. This material may contain trace concentrations of nickel, chromium that may be released during processing. Nickel and chromium compounds have been identified as carcinogenic substances. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

**Carcinogenicity:** This material may contain trace concentrations of components that have been listed as carcinogens by ACGIH, IARC, NTP or CA Prop 65 including nickel and chromium.

5. **FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Conditions of Flammability**

Gray iron castings will not burn or explode. However, metal working dusts present a moderate fire and explosion hazard, when exposed to heat, flames, chemical reaction or in contact with powder oxidizers. To extinguish, use mixtures of dry chemical or sand. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

**Suitable extinguishing media**

Use Class D agent to extinguish a particulate fire, of small chips and fines. DO NOT use halogenated extinguishing media. DO NOT use water on fires involving ignited particulate or molten metal. These extinguishing agents may react with burning metal resulting in an explosion.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Hot processes such as welding and burning may generate metal fumes. Mechanical action, grinding, cutting, machining may generate metal fumes and dust leading to a release of irritating gases and vapors (See Section 10). In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breath fumes. May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

**Fire Fighting Instructions**

Do not enter fire area without proper protection. Wear self contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand MSHA/NIOSH) approved or equivalent. See Section 10 - decomposition products possible. Fight fire from safe distance/protected location. To extinguish, use mixtures of dry chemical or sand.

6. **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal Precautions**

Cast gray iron in a formed state is not expected to pose a hazard. For fumes and dusts follow exposure controls in Section 8.

**Environmental Precautions**

Cast gray iron in a formed state is not expected to pose a release hazard.
Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up
Avoid dust formation. Collect scrap for recycling. If product is molten contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. Allow spill to cool before remelting as scrap.

See section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid contact with sharp edges or heated material.

Conditions for Safe Storage
Store away from chemicals or oxidizers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron (Fe)</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>fume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon (C)</td>
<td>7440-44-0</td>
<td>N/E</td>
<td>N/E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (Cr)</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu)</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>fume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (Mn)</td>
<td>4739-96-5</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (Ni)</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon (Si)</td>
<td>7440-21-3</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N/E means none established

Engineering Controls
Gray iron casting in their final manufactured state do not present inhalation, ingestion, or contact hazards. However, operations such as welding, burning, flame or laser cutting, brazing, grinding, sanding or sawing may release fume and other particulate, which should be captured with adequate local exhaust ventilation such as a fume extractor or vented down draft table. Evaluate jobs done on this product and meet requirements of all OSHA and environmental standards.

Respiratory Protections
No respiratory protection is needed unless processing releases fume or particulate. Where exposures cannot be adequately controlled through exhaust ventilation provide respiratory protection in accordance with OSHA and NIOSH recommendations. A NIOSH approved respirator should be used when cutting, grinding, welding or burning if a PEL or TLV is exceeded.

Eye Protection
Goggles or safety glasses with side shields and face shields should be used for protection against flying particulate and fume during processing of cast iron products. Provide appropriate welding helmet with eye protection during welding.

Skin and Body Protection
Protective clothing including long sleeves and long pants are recommended for protection during processing. Sturdy cut-resistant gloves should be worn when handling solid materials. Provide welding gloves, aprons or jackets, and other skin protection when welding, cutting, brazing or banding.

Other hygienic practices
Hands and face should be washed before eating or smoking. Fume and other particulate should be removed from clothing by HEPA vacuuming. Compressed air MUST NOT is used for particulate removal. Contaminated clothing should not be worn off the job site.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Prepared: 12/24/2014          Last Revision: 00/00/0000          Date Printed: 8/27/2018

Appearance  Form  Solid
Color  Grey or grey black
pH  Not applicable
Melting/Freezing Temperature  > 2,750 °F for iron
Boiling Point  Nonflammable
Flash Point  Nonflammable
Ignition Temperature  Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature  Not applicable
Lower explosive limit: Not applicable
Upper explosive limit: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure  Not applicable
Vapor Density (air=1)  Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1 @39.2°F)  7.86 for iron
Evaporation Rate (Bac=1)  Not applicable
Solubility  Not applicable
Odor  Odorless
Odor threshold  Not applicable
Percent Volatile  Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability
Stable

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid
Metal working dusts present a moderate fire and explosion hazard, when exposed to heat, flames, chemical reaction or in contact with powder oxidizers. May cause violent decomposition of hydrogen peroxide (52% by weight or greater).

Materials to Avoid
Chemicals and oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Hazardous decomposition products can include hazardous metallic dust (particulate) and fume may be generated from welding, brazing, cutting, burning, grinding, sanding, sawing and machining.

Toxic metal oxides and carbon and nitrogen oxides may be produced during a fire involving metal alloys. Alloys with nickel may also produce poisonous nickel carbonyl.

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Toxicity Data
Cast gray iron in a solid state does not present a toxicity hazard. The following represents toxicity of components if released as a fume or dust.

Acute Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Oral LD50</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Oral LD50</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>984 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>Oral LD50</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 1,000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>Oral LD50</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>3,160 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>Oral LD50</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>9 g/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>Oral LD50</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>9,000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chromium (7440-47-3) Oral LD50 Rat 80 mg/kg

Skin Irritation/Sensitizer
Skin (fume and dust) Irritant/Sensitizer May cause allergic reaction.

Serious Eye Irritation
Eye (fume and dust) Irritant

Respiratory
Respiratory (fume and dust) Irritant/Sensitizer Inhalation may cause metal fume fever see section 4.

Mutagenicity
Some components are suspected of causing genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity
This material may contains trace concentrations of components that have been listed as carcinogens by ACGIH, IARC, NTP or CA Prop 65 including nickel and chromium.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Cast gray iron in a solid state does not present an ecological hazard. The following represents toxicity of components if released as a fume or dust.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity
Iron (7439-89-6) 96 hr Semi static LC50 Fish > 0.56 mg/l
Nickel (7440-02-0) 96 hour LC50 Fish 0.4 mg/l
Copper (7440-50-8) 96 hr LC50 Fish 0.0068 - 0.0156 mg/l

Biodegradability
Persistent. Not readily biodegradable - Metal powders may cause ecological damage through silting or sediment effects.

Mobility in soil
Metal powder is immobile in soils but may be transported with ground water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
Waste Disposal
When recycled cast iron is not regulated. When disposed it is not a RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) hazardous waste. Dispose of per local, state and federal requirements.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION
DOT (US)
Cast gray iron products in their final manufactured state are not a U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated hazardous material requiring labeling or a placard.

IMDG
Not Regulated

TDG
Not Regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION
TSCA INVENTORY STATUS
TSCA: All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
OSHA HAZARDS

Solid gray iron cast products are classified as “articles and do not constitute an OSHA hazardous material in a solid form.

OSHA Standards for General Industry (29 CFR 1910), Shipyard Standard (29 CFR 1915), and Construction Standards (29 CFR 1926) apply to processing of cast iron products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HMIS Classification</th>
<th>NFPA Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Hazard;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Hazards</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARA TITLE III: Section 311/312 Hazard Class

Solid metallic products are classified as “articles and are not subject to Section 311 and Section 312.

SARA TITLE III: Section 313 (40CFR370)

This product contains the following materials at or above the de minimus concentrations that may be subject to SARA Section 313 Reporting: chromium, copper, manganese, nickel.

CERCLA Information (40CFR302.4)

This material contains chromium, copper and nickel at or above the de minimus concentrations as defined by CERCLA or SARA Title III.

Clean Air Act

Manganese, Nickel, Chromium

CLEAN WATER ACT

Chromium, copper, nickel

California Proposition 65 Information:

“WARNING” “This product can expose you to chemicals including chromium and nickel, which are known to the state of California to cause cancer. For more information go to http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov”

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Some of the information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the product itself. The information in this SDS was obtained from sources, which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. This SDS was prepared and is to be used only for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable. This SDS has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).