



GALVANIZED STEEL

**Safety Data Sheet**

For Emergency Call:  
California Steel Industries, Inc. (909) 350-6296

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER**

**Product Name:** Galvanized Steel  
**CAS Number:** 65997-19-5  
**Chemical Name:** Galvanized Steel  
**Chemical Family:** Carbon Steel Alloy  
**Intended Use:** Conventional manufacturing of steel related components

**Company Identification**

Manufacturer's Name: California Steel Industries, Inc.  
Address: 14000 San Bernardino Ave., Fontana, California 92335  
Telephone – General Information: (909) 350-6284

**2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

Classification

H317 – Sensitization, Skin – Category 1A  
H351 – Carcinogenicity – Category 2

Label Elements



**WARNING**

**May cause an allergic skin reaction. (H317)**  
**Suspected of causing cancer. (H351)**

Precautionary Statement(s)

Obtain special instructions before use. (P201)  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202)  
Avoid breathing dust/fume. (P261)  
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. (P271)  
Wear protective gloves. (P280)  
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. (P302 + P352)  
IF skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. (P321)  
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse (P362 + P364)  
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention (P308 + P313)  
Store locked up. (P405)  
Dispose contents/container to approved disposal facility. (P501)



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3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Components           | Typical Weight Percentage | CAS Number |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Base metal           |                           |            |
| Iron                 | >97                       | 7439-89-6  |
| Alloys and Residuals |                           |            |
| Manganese            | 0.10-1.35                 | 7439-96-5  |
| Silicon              | 0.35 max                  | 7440-21-3  |
| Carbon               | 0.25 max                  | 7440-44-0  |
| Copper               | 0.25 max                  | 7440-50-8  |
| Nickel               | 0.10 max                  | 7440-02-0  |
| Chromium             | 0.10 max                  | 7440-47-3  |
| Aluminum             | 0.08 max                  | 7429-90-5  |
| Molybdenum           | 0.05 max                  | 7439-98-7  |
| Columbium            | 0.060 max                 | 7440-03-1  |
| Sulfur               | 0.025 max                 | 7704-34-9  |
| Phosphorus           | 0.025 max                 | 7723-14-0  |
| Nitrogen             | 0.012 max                 | 7727-37-9  |
| Vanadium             | 0.04 max                  | 7440-62-2  |
| Titanium             | 0.080 max                 | 7440-32-6  |

| Components        | Typical Weight Percentage | CAS Number |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Coating Materials |                           |            |
| Zinc              | >99                       | 7440-66-6  |
| Aluminum          | 0.15-0.30                 | 7429-90-5  |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eyes:** If irritation or redness develops from dust exposure, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin:** First aid is not normally required. However, it is good practice to wash any material from the skin.

**Inhalation:** First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention

**Ingestion:** First aid is not normally required; however, if dust is swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

**Most important symptoms and effects**

**Acute:** Breathing or swallowing dusts or fumes from welding, grinding, sawing and burning may cause irritation of the nose, throat and digestive tract.

**Delayed:** None known.



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**Other Comments:** Chronic exposure to manganese may result in a central nervous system disorder (manganism). Symptoms may include confusion, bizarre behavior, visual hallucinations, difficulty with speech and movement, tremor, loss of balance, decreased libido and impotence.

Chronic exposure to high concentrations of iron have been associated with hemosiderosis, hemochromatosis and in severe cases, liver cirrhosis. Typical occupational exposures to iron compounds are not expected to cause these effects. Chronic inhalation can produce "mottling" of the lungs (siderosis). This is considered a benign pneumoconiosis and does not normally lead to fibrosis or cause significant physiologic impairment.

**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

|                          |               |       |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------|
| <b>NFPA Fire Rating:</b> | Health Hazard | 0(2*) |
|                          | Flammability  | 0     |
|                          | Reactivity    | 0     |

**Key:** Least = 0, Slight = 1, Moderate = 2, High = 3, Extreme = 4  
\*If dust is generated

**Extinguishing Media:** Use dry chemicals, sand, earth, water spray or regular foam for fires involving powder or dust.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

**Unusual Fire and Explosive Hazards:** No unusual fire or explosive hazards are expected. However, dust powder or fumes are flammable or explosive when exposed to heat or flames.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, metal oxides and other products of incomplete combustion.

**Special Protective Actions for Firefighters:** For fires beyond the initial stage; emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk.

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal Precautions:** In case of dust release, stay upwind and away from spill. Notify persons down-wind of spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Contain spill if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

**Environmental Precautions:** Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment drainage systems, and natural waterways.

**Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean-up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediately clean-up of any spill is recommended. Sweep up and package appropriately for disposal.



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**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling:** Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Sections 2 and 8). Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practice.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10).

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

| Component   | ACGIH TLV  | ACGIH STEL                      | OSHA PEL   | OSHA STEL                        |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Particulates,<br>Not Otherwise<br>Specified if<br>generated | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - total<br>3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - respirable         | None                            | 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> total<br>5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> respirable   | None                             |
| Chromium  | 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | None                            | 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | None                             |
| Iron<br>(oxide dust & fume)                                 | 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - respirable   | None                            | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | None                             |
| Manganese   | 0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - respirable<br>0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - inhalable | None                            | None   | 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br>(CEILING) |
| Nickel  | 1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br>0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble)               | None                            | 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | None                             |
| Zinc (Oxide)  | 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - respirable   | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> respirable | 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Oxide)<br>total<br>5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (oxide)<br>respirable<br>5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) | None                             |

**Note:** State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**NFPA Fire Rating:** Health Hazard 0(2\*)  
Flammability 0  
Reactivity 0

**Key:** Least = 0, Slight = 1, Moderate = 2, High = 3, Extreme = 4  
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## 9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

**Appearance:** Metallic gray

**Odor:** Odorless

**Odor threshold level:** Not applicable

**Physical state:** Solid

**pH:** Not applicable

**Vapor pressure (mmHg and temp):** Not applicable

**Vapor density (air = 1):** Not applicable

**Boiling point (at 1 atm):** Not applicable

**Melting point:** 2750°F base material; 750°F coating

**Solubility in water:** Insoluble

**Specific gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1):** 7.85

**Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):** Not applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**Chemical Stability (thermal, light, etc.):** Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Storage near strong oxidizers.

**Incompatibility (materials to avoid):** Avoid contact with strong oxidizers.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition may release hazardous metal fumes.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Not applicable



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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on the Toxicological Effects of Substances / Mixture

| <u>Acute Toxicity</u>  | <u>Hazard</u>            | <u>LC50/LD50 Data</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Inhalation</b>      | h LC50 >5 mg/l (dust)    |                       |
| <b>Skin Absorption</b> | Unlikely to be hazardous | LD50 >2000 mg/kg      |
| <b>Ingestion</b>       | Unlikely to be hazardous | LD50 >5000 mg/kg      |

Note: Steel products, under normal conditions, do not present an inhalation, ingestion or skin hazard. However, operations such as welding, grinding, sawing and burning, which may cause airborne particulates or fume formation, may present a health hazard.

**Skin Corrosion / Irritation:** Contact with dusts or particulates produced by cutting, welding or grinding may be abrasive and mildly irritation to the skin. Particulates ay cause a red-brown pigmentation of the skin following repeated exposure.

**Serious Eye Damage / Irritation:** Contact with dusts or particulates produced by cutting, welding or grinding may be abrasive and irritation to the eyes and cause stinging, watering and redness.

**Signs and Symptoms:** Effects of overexposure my include irritation of the nose and throat and digestive tract.

**Skin Sensitization:** Nickel, a component, may cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** This material and its components have not been identified as mutagenic.

**Cancer:** No information available on the cancer hazard of this material. However, nickel, a component, has been identified as a cancer hazard (see below).

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No information available on the reproductive hazard of this material. However, manganese, a component, has demonstrated some effects on the male reproductive system. These effects are not sufficient enough to classify the material as a reproductive hazard (see below).

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure. Although Nickel has effects on the respiratory system, it is in this material below 1%.

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not applicable.

**Manganese CAS# 7439-96-5**

Repeated administration of manganese resulted in limited evidence of male reproductive effects in laboratory animals. The adverse effects included decreased spermatids, spermatocytes and degeneration of seminiferous tubules. Chronic administration of certain inorganic manganese salts has resulted in limited evidence of central nervous system effects in laboratory animals. The effects included degenerative changes in basal ganglionic cells. These effects do not meet the criteria for classifying it as a reproductive toxicant.

**Nickel CAS# 7440-02-0**

There is limited evidence in animals for the carcinogenicity of metallic nickel, nickel monoxides, nickel hydroxides and crystalline nickel sulfides, and limited evidence in animals for other nickel compounds (e.g., alloys, arsenide and nickel carbonyl). Occupational exposure has been associated with cancer of the lung and nasal cavity. Nickel and nickel compounds have been identified as carcinogens by NTP and IARC.



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**Welding Fumes**

Welding fumes may be different in composition from the original welding product, with the chief component being ordinary oxides of metal being welded. Chronic health effects (including cancer) have been associated with the fumes and dusts of individual component metals (see above), and welding fumes as a general category have been listed by IARC as a carcinogen. There is also limited evidence that welding fumes may cause adverse reproductive and fetal effects. Evidence is stronger where welding materials contain known reproductive toxicants.

This material / product contains chemicals, including nickel and hexavalent chrome compounds known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects and/or reproductive harm that may be released during welding (see section 15).

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

This material is not classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment. Components greater than or equal to 1% are not classified as hazardous.

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" or "characteristic" hazardous waste. Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**DOT/TC/IMO/UN Proper Shipping Name:** Not regulated

**DOT/TC/IMO/UN Identification Number:** Not applicable

**DOT/IMO/UN Classification:** Not regulated



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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration): This material is considered to be non- hazardous as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. However, dusts and fumes from this product may be hazardous as identified in Sections 3 and 11.

| Component   | TSCA Inventory | DSL | SARA 313 (Deminimis) | SARA 302 | SARA 304 | CERCLA RQ | CAA 112(r)               | CA Prop 65 |
|-------------|----------------|-----|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|
| Aluminum    | X              | X   | X (1%)               | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Carbon      | X              | X   | ---                  | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Chromium    | X              | X   | X (1%)               | ---      | X        | 5000      | X as Chromium Compounds  | ---        |
| Columbium   | X              | X   | ---                  | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Copper      | X              | X   | X (1%)               | ---      | X        | 5000      | ---                      | ---        |
| Iron        | X              | X   | ---                  | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Manganese   | X              | X   | X (1%)               | ---      | ---      | ---       | X as Manganese Compounds | ---        |
| Molybdenum  | X              | X   | ---                  | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Nickel      | X              | X   | X (0.1%)             | ---      | X        | 100       | X as Nickel Compounds    | X          |
| Nitrogen    | X              | X   | ---                  | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Phosphorous | X              | X   | X (1%)               | X        | X        | 1         | X                        | ---        |
| Silicon     | X              | X   | ---                  | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Sulfur      | X              | X   | ---                  | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Titanium    | X              | X   | ---                  | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Vanadium    | X              | X   | *X (1%)              | ---      | ---      | ---       | ---                      | ---        |
| Zinc        | X              | X   | X (1%)               | ---      | X        | 1000      | ---                      | ---        |

\*Except when used in alloys



**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including nickel, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and chromium (hexavalent compounds) from welding fumes, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

This product is typically coated with a chemical treatment comprised of chromium compounds to prevent oxidation. Hazards associated with exposure to these materials are not covered on this SDS. An accompanying SDS specific to the hazards associated with the coating material must be used in conjunction with this SDS. If the coating material SDS is not included with this SDS, contact California Steel Industries, Inc. for a copy of the specific Chemtreat solution SDS used to meet your specifications





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**Sections 311/312:** This product has been reviewed according to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of SARA Title III and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

- Acute: No
- Chronic: Yes
- Fire: No
- Pressure Hazard: No
- Reactivity: No

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

**NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO EPCRA, 40 CFR PART 372.45**

This material contains toxic chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372. The following chemicals contained in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313:

| Chemical            | CAS Number | Typical Weight Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Aluminum            | 7429-90-5  | 0.08 max                  |
| Chromium            | 7440-47-3  | 0.10 max                  |
| Copper              | 7440-50-8  | 0.25 max                  |
| Manganese           | 7439-96-5  | 0.10-1.35                 |
| Nickel              | 7440-02-0  | 0.10 max                  |
| Phosphorus          | 7723-14-0  | 0.025 max                 |
| Vanadium*           | 7440-62-2  | 0.04 max                  |
| Zinc (from coating) | 7440-66-6  | >99                       |

\*Except when used in alloys

**16. Documentary Information and DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

Issue Date: September 21, 2021  
 Previous Issue Date: November 18, 2013  
 Reason for Revision: Periodic review. No major changes

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Lead, cadmium, mercury, chromium VI, PBB' or PBDE's are not present in the steel sheet or zinc coating. Cr VI can be added as a surface treatment only upon customer direction; All other coating treatment options are ROHS, REACH and LBC (Living building Challenge) compliant. No 3TG (3TG = Tin, tungsten, tantalum, gold) elements are sourced, required, or contained necessary to the manufacture of CSI Galvanized steel products



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The information in this document is believed to be correct as of the date issued. **HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE.** This information and product are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make his own determination as to the suitability of the product for this particular purpose and on the condition that he assumes the risk of his use thereof.

AT THE DIRECTION OF THE CUSTOMER, THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS MAY BE APPLIED TO THE COIL. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE COATINGS MANUFACTURE FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Chemtall – Gardolene D-6812

Chemtall – Okemcoat F-2