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# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

TRADE NAME (Common Name or Synonym)

**Nickel Based Alloy Steel** 

**CHEMICAL NAME** 

Alloys 200, 400, 600, 800 series

#### I. INGREDIENTS

| Ingredients Aluminum (AI) Chromium (Cr) Cobalt (Co) Copper (Cu) Iron (Fe) Manganese (Mn) Molybdenum (Mo) | 7429<br>7440<br>7440<br>7440<br>1309<br>7439 | Number<br>9-90-5<br>0-47-3<br>0-48-4<br>0-50-8<br>9-37-1<br>9-96-5<br>9-98-7 | 1 (Dus<br>10 (As<br>5 (As [ | st & Fume<br>t & Mist)<br>Iron-Oxide<br>Dust-Ceilir | & Mist) Tantalum (Ta) |    |      | CAS Number<br>7440-02-0<br>None<br>7440-21-3<br>7440-25-7<br>7440-32-6<br>7440-33-7<br>7440-65-5 |    |    | TLV (2) 1 None Established 10 (Total Dust) 5 10 (Total Dust) 5 |    |    |    |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|----|------|--|----|----|--|----|----|----|
| UNS Numbers  | Al   | Cr   | Co                          | Cu  | Fe                    | Mn | Мо   | Ni   | Nb | Si | Та   | Ti | W  | Y  |
| N02200 Series<br>(Commercially<br>Pure Ni Alloy)   |  | <2   |                             |   |                       | <5 |      | 95-99  |    |    |  | <5 | <5 |    |
| N04400 -<br>N05500 Series<br>(Ni-Cu Alloy)   | <5   | <1   |                             | 27-68   | <1                    | <5 |      | 31-67  |    | <1 | <2   |    |    |    |
| N06600 -<br>N07700 Series<br>(Ni-Cr Alloy)   | <5   | 15-48  | 0-13                        |   | 1-40                  | <5 | 2-10 | 39-80  | <5 |    | <2   | <3 | <5 | <1 |
| N08800 -<br>N09900 Series<br>(Ni-Fe-Cr Alloy)  | <5   | .1-30  | 0.15                        | <2  | 30-84                 | <5 | <5   | .1-42  | <5 |    |  | <3 |    | <1 |

## II. PHYSICAL DATA

|                                | MATERIAL IS (At Normal C | Conditions)                    |             | APPEARANCE AND ODOR |  |   |                        |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| ☐ LIQUID ■ SOLID ☐ GAS ☐ OTHER |                          |                                |             |                     |  | Grey-Black, Odorless  |                        |  |  |  |  |
|                                | ACIDITY/ALKALINITY       |                                |             |                     |  |   | VAPOR PRESSURE         |  |  |  |  |
|                                | pH = N/A                 | Melting Point<br>Boiling Point | 2300<br>N/A | ºF<br>ºF            |  | Gravity (H20 = 1) Approx. 7<br>y in water (% by weight) N/A | (mm Hg at 20°C)<br>N/A |  |  |  |  |

## III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

| RESPIRATORY PROTECTION NIOSH/MSHA approved dust and fume respirator should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulates when exposure exceeds TLV's. | HANDS, ARMS AND BODY Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning, or handling operations. |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| EYES AND FACE Safety glasses or goggles shkould be utilized as required by exposure.  | OTHER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT As required depending on operations and safety codes.                              |  |  |  |  |  |

## IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

| INHALATION   | Remove to fresh air. If condition continues, consult a physician.   |
|--------------|---|
| EYE CONTACT  | Flush thoroughly with running water to remove particulates, obtain medical attention.                     |
| SKIN CONTACT | Remove particles by washing thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if condition persists. |
| INGESTION    | If significant amounts of metal are ingested, consult physician.  |

## V. HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION

|            |           | Short term exposure to fumes/dust may product irritation of eyes and respiratory system. Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes of iron, manganese and copper may cause metal fume fever characterized by a metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat and influenza-like symptoms. |         |                                     |        |                                    |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
|------------|-----------|---|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| lth        |           | Chronic inhalation of high concentrations of iron-oxide fumes or dust may lead to a benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis). Inhalation concentrations of ferric oxide may possibly enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinos  |         |                                     |        |                                    |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
| Health     |           | Chromium and nickel and their compounds are listed in the 3rd Annual Report on carcinogens, as prepared by the Nationoal To Program (NTP). Exposure to high concentrations of dust and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, inflammation and/or ulce upper respiratory tract and possibly cancer of nasal passages and lungs.  |         |                                     |        |                                    |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
|            |           | Recent epidemiological studies of workers melting and working alloys containing nickel/chromium have found no increased risk of cancer.   |         |                                     |        |                                    |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
|            |           | FLASH POINT   |         | AUTO IGNITION TEMPER                | RATURE | FLAMI                              | MABLE LIMITS IN AIR | EXTINGUISHING<br>MEDIA |  |  |  |  |
|            | _         | N/A °F  |         | N/A °F                              |        | Lower<br>Upper                     | N/A %<br>N/A %      | N/A                    |  |  |  |  |
| Fire and   | Explosion |   |         |                                     |        |                                    |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
| Fire       | Exp       | FIRE AND EXPLOSION HA   | AZAR    | DS                                  |        | EXTINGUISHING MEDIA NOT TO BE USED |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
|            |           | Steel products in the solid s   | state p | present no fire or explosion h      |        | Do not use water on molten metal.  |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
|            |           | STABILITY  ☐ Stable ☐ Unstable  | II      | NCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) |        |                                    |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
| ivity      |           | Clabic C Chistable  |         |                                     |        |                                    |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
| Reactivity |           | CONDITIONS TO AVOID   |         | N/A                                 |        |                                    |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |
|            |           | HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS Metallic dust or fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding and possibly machining. Refer to ANSI Z49.1   |         |                                     |        |                                    |                     |                        |  |  |  |  |

## VI. ENVIRONMENTAL

#### SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed. Scrap metal can be reclaimed for reuse.

#### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD\*

Used or unused product should be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State or Local laws and Regulations.

\* Disposer must comply with Federal, State and Local disposal or discharge laws.

## VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In welding, precautions should be taken for airborne containinants which may originate from components of the welding rod.

Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition for combustible and flammable materials.

#### **DISCLAIMER**

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