

# NORTH AMERICAN TOOL CORPORATION

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: High Speed Steel Cutting Tools

Chemical Name: Ferrous Alloys

Synonyms: Tool Steel

Product Use: Metal Working Tools

Manufacturer: North American Tool Corporation, 215 Elmwood Avenue, South Beloit, IL 61080-0116

In case of an Emergency dial: 911

All other questions contact: North American Tool Corporation 1-800-872-8277

### SECTION 2 – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

**Note: Health effects listed below are for exposure to metallurgical powders, dust, vapor or mist from altering the tool. No health effects have been reported for exposure to this material in solid form.**

Operations such as welding, grinding, polishing, melting and brazing may cause dust or fume generation that can result in exposure to the elements present in the alloy.

Health Hazard Class	Category	Hazardous Statements
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	2B	Causes eye irritation (H320)
Respiratory sensitization	1	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled (H334)
Skin sensitization	1	May cause an allergic skin reaction (H317)
Germ cell mutagenicity	2	Suspected of causing genetic defects(H341)
Carcinogenicity	2	Suspected of causing cancer (H351)
Reproductive toxicity	1B	May damage fertility or the unborn child (H360)
Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure	1	Causes damage to organs (respiratory organs and kidney) (H370)
	2	May cause damage to organs (systemic toxicity) (H371)
	3	May cause respiratory irritation (respiratory tract irritation) (H335)
Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure	1	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (nervous system and respiratory organs) (H372)
Environmental Hazard Class		
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity	4	May cause long-lasting harmful effects to aquatic life (H413)
**Hazards (physical hazards) not stated here are not classified, not applicable or classification is not possible.		

**Signal Word: Warning**

**\*In a solid state High Speed Steel is physically and chemically stable**

**Symbols:**



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High speed Steel in a solid state is physically and chemically stable. There is no physical or chemical hazard such as ignition ability or flammability. There is no human health hazard such as reproductive toxicity. There is no environmental hazard such as acute aquatic toxicity.

When dust or fine powder of grinding dust of the tool is dry or deposited together with oil and/or grease, it becomes highly flammable.

### Precautionary Statements:

- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
- Use appropriate personal protection equipment and ventilators to prevent exposure
- Do not breathe dust, fumes, vapors or spray
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the work place
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- Avoid release into the environment

**Inhalation:** Irritant/Sensitizer: 250mg(Cr)/m<sup>3</sup>, 35mg(V)/m<sup>3</sup> or 10mg (Co)/m<sup>3</sup> is immediately dangerous to life and health.

Acute Overexposure: Symptoms of metal fume fever including chills, fever, sweating, nausea, and cough may appear. Metal fume fever begins 4 to 12 hours after exposure and lasts 24 hours without causing permanent damage. Other effects caused by dust and fume inhalation include metallic taste, eyes, nose, and throat irritation, wheezing, difficulty breathing, and chest pain.

Chronic Overexposure: May cause respiratory irritation, bronchitis, allergic respiratory reaction, obstructed airways, build-up of dust in the lungs, damage to lung tissue, and lung disease, with symptoms as described in acute overexposure, especially inflammation of the respiratory tract, nose and throat irritation, violent coughing, wheezing, rasping, and shortness of breath. There may also be blood changes, liver and kidney damage, and an increased susceptibility to respiratory changes.

### Skin Contact: Irritant

Acute Overexposure: May cause irritation

Chronic Overexposure: May cause inflammation and/or rash (irritant or allergic contact dermatitis)

### Eye Contact: Irritant

Acute Overexposure: May cause irritation with redness, pain, and itching.

Chronic Overexposure: May cause conjunctivitis.

### Ingestion: Irritant

Acute Overexposure: Ingestion of large amounts of steel dust is highly unlikely. However, ingestion of small amount may occur by eating or smoking with contaminated hands.

Chronic Overexposure: May produce the same symptoms as for acute overexposure. May also adversely affect the pancreas, thyroid gland, heart, or bone marrow.

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### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material	CAS Number	% by Weight	OSHA PEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ACGIH TLV TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	NFPA HAZARD RATING SCALE		
					0-4		
					Health	Fire	Reactivity
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	50-90	10	None Established	0	3	0
**Tungsten (W)	7440-33-7	1-20	15	5	1	3	0
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	0.5-10	15	10	1	1	0
*Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	1-5	1	0.5	2	1	1
Vanadium (V)	7440-62-2	1-5	5	5	2	0	0
*Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4	5-10	0.1	0.02	2	3	0

\*Identifies substances that are subject to the requirements of Section 313 of Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

\*\*This substance is regulated by OSHA as a Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR). The exposure limit listed for OSHA refers to total dust; the OSHA PEL for the respirable fraction is 5mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

### SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If symptoms of pulmonary involvement develop (coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath), remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact: If irritation or rash occurs, remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of material remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention.

Eye Contact: If irritation occurs, wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of material remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: If this material has been swallowed and person is conscious, immediately give person large amounts of water. Do not attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Get medical attention immediately. Induce vomiting only if specifically instructed by a physician.

### SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Fine metal particles produced when ground, sawed, etc. can burn. High concentrations of these particles in the air may present an explosion hazard.

Flash Point: None reported.

Extinguishing Media: In solid, finished form, it will not burn. Use water to cool.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to swales or waterways. Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face piece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

### SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Sweep up with minimum amount of dust generation and place in suitable clean, dry containers for later disposal or reclamation. Residue should be cleaned up using a high efficiency particulate filter vacuum or wet clean up.

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### **SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Handling Precautions: Operations such as welding, dust generation, or fume generation can result in hazardous exposure to the elements present in the alloy if necessary precautions aren't taken. Protect against dust and fume inhalation and skin or eye contact. Use only with local exhaust ventilation. If the steel is contaminated with oil or other compounds, take precautions to prevent additional exposure to the contaminants when handling, welding, cutting, and/or heating or melting.

Storage Requirements: Store in a manner that prevents accidental environmental contamination from traces of industrial lubricants or wetting oils.

### **Ventilation: SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Ventilation: Provide local exhaust ventilation or general dilution to maintain exposure levels below the PEL and TLV.

Respiratory Protection:

0.05mg (Co)/m<sup>3</sup> - Single-use approved dust and mist respirator.

0.5 mg (Co)m<sup>3</sup> – Dust mask, except single-use respirator.

1mg (Co)/m<sup>3</sup> – Dust mask, except single-use and quarter-mask respirator. Fume or high efficiency particulate respirator.

5mg (Co)/m<sup>3</sup> – High efficiency particulate respirator with a full face piece. Supplied-air respirator with a full face piece, helmet or hood. Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece.

20mg (Co)/m<sup>3</sup> – Powered air-purifying respirator with a high efficiency filter with a full face piece. Type “C” supplied-air respirator with a full face piece operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Firefighting: Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Clothing: Employee must wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance. Soiled clothing should be laundered separately.

Gloves: Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves or barrier creams to prevent contact with this substance.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields or goggles are recommended. Where there is any possibility that an employee's eyes may be exposed to this substance, the employer should provide an eye wash fountain within the immediate work area for emergency use. Contact lenses should not be worn when handling these materials.

### **SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance and Odor *Surface coating may alter the appearance	Silver as a Solid, Odorless materials
Solubility in Water	Practically Insoluble
Petroleum Based Solvent Solubility	Practically Insoluble
Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	N/A
Vaporized	0

Boiling Point	5000°F (2760°C)
Melting Point	2500°F (1371°C)
Specific Gravity	(H <sub>2</sub> O = 1) : 7.8 to 8.2
Gas Density (Air=1)	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A

### **SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressure.

Decomposition: Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel can produce metallic and carbon oxides.

Incompatibilities:

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### **Iron:**

Fluorine or phosphorus: May become incandescent when heated.

Chlorine Trifluoride: May cause incandescent reaction.

Hydrogen Peroxide: Violently decomposes on contact.

### **Tungsten:**

Air + Wide Range of Oxidants: Ignites upon heating.

Alkali, Alkaline-Earth Metals with Halocarbons: Results in heat or impact-sensitive explosions.

Bromine Trifluoride: Reacts vigorously.

### **Molybdenum:**

Bromine Pentafluoride: Incandescent at ambient or slightly elevated temperatures.

Bromine Trifluoride, Chlorine Trifluoride, Lead Dioxide, Nitryl Fluoride, or Iodine Pentafluoride:

Incandescent reaction when heated

Fluorine: Incandescent reaction at 400°F (205°C).

Sodium Peroxide: Explosive reaction at 464°F (240°C).

Potassium Perchlorate: Ignites at 626°F (330°C).

### **Chromium:**

Ammonium Nitrate: May produce violent or explosive reaction.

Carbon Dioxide: Chromium dust may become ignitable and explosive.

Bromine Pentafluoride: May cause violent reaction.

Nitrogen Oxide or Sulfur Dioxide: May produce vigorous reaction with incandescence.

### **Vanadium:**

Oxidants, Nitryl Fluoride, Lithium, Chlorine, Bromine Trifluoride: Violent reaction.

### **Cobalt:**

Ammonium Nitrate + Metals or Bromine Pentafluoride: Reacts violently and sometimes explosively.

Hydrazinium Nitrate: Decomposes explosively upon rapid heating.

Nitryl Fluoride, Acetylene: Reacts incandescently.

## **SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Molybdenum: Molybdenum is an eye and mucous membrane irritant. Individuals with a history of kidney, chronic respiratory or liver disease may be at increased risk from exposure.

Rat Intraperitoneal LD<sub>50</sub>: 114 mg/kg.

Rabbit Intratracheal LD<sub>50</sub>: 100 mg/kg

Chromium: Carcinogenic status: There is evidence of increased incidence of lung cancer among chromium alloy workers. However, according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the chromium compounds responsible cannot be specified.

Cobalt: Carcinogenic status: IARC lists Cobalt and Cobalt Compounds as Category 2B carcinogens (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans). Cobalt fumes or dust may cause pulmonary, skin, or eye irritation. Cobalt may be a sensitizing agent for skin and respiratory system. Chronic exposure may affect the heart, pancreas, thyroid gland, or bone marrow.

Rat Oral LD<sub>50</sub>: 1500 mg/kg.

Rabbit Intratracheal LD<sub>50</sub>: 20 mg/kg

Rat Intraperitoneal LD<sub>50</sub>: 250 mg/kg

Rabbit Intratracheal LD<sub>50</sub>: 100 mg/kg

Rat Intravenous LD<sub>50</sub>: 100 mg/kg

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### **SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No data are available. Solids and dust should be recycled, if possible, instead of sending to a landfill.

### **SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Waste Disposal Method: This is a valuable material that should be sent to an appropriate reclamation facility if available. If material cannot be sent to a reclamation facility, disposal should be made in compliance with federal, provincial/state, and local environmental regulations.

### **SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

May be classified as a hazardous substance when it is in a quantity, in one package, in which individual, regulated components equal or exceed the reportable quantities established by the Department of Transportation.

### **SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Some ingredients in North American Tool Corporation's products, including Tungsten, Cobalt, Nickel, Copper, Chromium and Chromium Compounds, are subject to the requirements of Section 313 of Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

### **SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION**

Although North American Tool Corporation has attempted to provide current and accurate information herein, North American Tool Corporation make no representations regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information and assumes no liability for any loss, damage, injury of any kind which may result from or arise out of the use of or reliance on the information by any person.

For technical information contact North American Tool Corporation: 815-389-2300 or fax 815-389-2952. For additional SDSs, contact North American Tool Corporation's Customer Service at 815-389-2300 or visit our website at [www.natool.com](http://www.natool.com).

Prepared by North American Tool Corporation (April 2018)

North American Tool Corporation does not manufacture or formulate any of the steel used in its products. The information set forth herein has been summarized from SDS supplied to North American Tool Corporation by its steel suppliers.