



A HEICO WIRE GROUP COMPANY

# GALFAN® Galvanized Steel Wire Products

## Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Revision Date: 02/17/2025

Date of Issue: 02/17/2025

Version: 1.0

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: GALFAN® Galvanized Steel Wire Products

#### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

No use is specified.

#### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

##### Company

Davis Wire

19411 80th Avenue South

Kent, Washington 98032

T 253-872-8910

[www.daviswire.com](http://www.daviswire.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : (253) 872-8910

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

##### GHS-US/CA Classification

Not classified

#### 2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling No labeling applicable

#### 2.3. Other Hazards

This product is present as an alloy. It does not present the same hazards when the individual components are in their powdered forms, or when the material is processed, heated, or welded. The materials present in this product in their powdered forms presents various physical and health hazards. Exposure to dust generated from processing (based upon the individual materials) may be sensitizing, cause organ damage, cause cancer, and irritating. In powdered form the individual ingredients within this material are harmful to the aquatic environment. When processed or where dust is generated a combustible dust hazard may be present. Avoid generating dust. Under normal conditions of use and handling in the wire form harmful quantities are not expected to be released, nor is the wire considered flammable. Much of the information provided in this SDS is for situations of use in which hazardous exposures may occur, such as in welding applications or for metals in powdered form.

#### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

#### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Iron	(CAS No) 7439-89-6	92	Comb. Dust
Manganese	(CAS No) 7439-96-5	1 - 7.15	Comb. Dust
Aluminum	(CAS No) 7429-90-5	0.25 - 6.4	Comb. Dust
Nickel	(CAS No) 7440-02-0	0.1 - 6.25	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Comb. Dust
Zinc	(CAS No) 7440-66-6	0.25 - 2	Comb. Dust
Lead	(CAS No) 7439-92-1	0.25 - 2	Carc. 1B, H350

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			Lact, H362 Repr. 1A, H360 STOT RE 1, H372 Comb. Dust
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Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

\*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

**General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

**Inhalation:** For particulates and dust: Using proper respiratory protection, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Immediately call a poison center, physician, or emergency medical service.

**Skin Contact:** For particulates and dust: Brush off loose particles from skin. Remove contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If cuts or injury occur seek medical attention immediately. In molten form: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

**Eye Contact:** For particulates and dust: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention. Seek medical attention if material is embedded in eye. In molten form: Removal of solidified molten material from the eyes requires medical assistance.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**General:** Skin sensitization. May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, blood, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral, inhalation).

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of dusts and fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation.

**Skin Contact:** May cause an allergic skin reaction. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Dust generated from material cutting may cause a slight irritation. Slivers may be generated, which could cause cuts. Cuts from the blade itself could cause a serious health hazard.

**Eye Contact:** Dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Ingestion:** May cause gastro-intestinal blockage if swallowed. May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, blood, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral, inhalation). For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing: Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition. Zinc: Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of zinc fumes may cause "zinc shakes", an involuntary twitching of the muscles. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension. Lead can bioaccumulate over time, specifically in the skeleton, leading to potential toxicity. Lead body burdens vary significantly with age, health status, nutritional state, and many other factors. For more information on lead exposure see 29CFR 1910.1025. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia.

### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Does not burn. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Use Class D extinguishing agents on dusts, fines or molten metal. Use coarse water spray on chips and turnings.

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**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use water when molten material is involved, may react violently or explosively on contact with water.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Not flammable. Small chips, turnings, dust and fines from processing may be readily ignitable.

**Explosion Hazard:** Product itself is not explosive but if dust is generated, dust clouds suspended in air can be explosive.

**Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Dust and other forms of product formed from processing might react with water producing a flammable/explosive environment, especially in confined spaces. Molten material will react violently with water. May react violently with incompatible materials, increasing risk of fire or explosion.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Iron oxides. Oxides of zinc. Oxides of lead. Lead fumes. Oxides of manganese. Oxides of aluminum. Oxides of nickel. May form nickel carbonyl under certain conditions of temperature and pressure when metallic nickel is exposed to gases that contain carbon monoxide.

**Other Information:** Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

### Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. For particulates and dust: Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dust or fumes. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Remove ignition sources.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry of dusts, chips and ribbon to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if any material enters sewers or public waters.

### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Cool molten material to limit spreading. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Dust generated from processing may present a dust explosion hazard. Dust, chips, or ribbons can be ignited more easily, by an ignition source, by improper machining, or by spontaneous combustion if finely divided and damp. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust or fumes. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations.

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**Storage Conditions:** Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong oxidizers. Calcium hypochlorite. Mineral acids.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Lead (7439-92-1)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	30 µg/100ml Parameter: Lead - Medium: blood - Sampling time: not critical (Note: Women of child bearing potential, whose blood Pb exceeds 10 µg/dL, are at risk of delivering a child with a blood Pb over the current Centers for Disease Control guideline of 10 µg/dL. If the blood Pb of such children remains elevated, they may be at increased risk of cognitive deficits. The blood Pb of these children should be closely monitored and appropriate steps should be taken to minimize the child's exposure to environmental lead.)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.050 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (designated substances regulation) 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (applies to workplaces to which the designated substances regulation does not apply)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
Manganese (7439-96-5)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)

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		0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter) 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust and fume)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL Ceiling (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Aluminum (7429-90-5)</b>		
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (metal dust)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (metal-dust)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (metal-dust)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (metal-dust)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (metal-dust)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust)
<b>Nickel (7440-02-0)</b>		
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)

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<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.015 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Iron oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (1309-37-1)</b>		
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total particulate) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, dust and fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge-particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)

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		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, regulated under Rouge-total dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 30 mppcf (regulated under Rouge) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)</b>		
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust)
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume; respirable fraction)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VECD (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline

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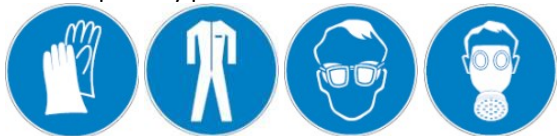
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		silica-total dust 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume, respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume, respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 30 mppcf (dust) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust)
<b>Aluminum oxide (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (1344-28-1)</b>		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	30 mppcf (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )

## 8.2. Exposure Controls

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Emergency eye wash fountain capability should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. The following applies to the product if it is cut, sanded or altered in such a way that excessive and/or significant particulates and/or dusts may be generated: Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment.

**Personal Protective Equipment:** Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective glasses. For particulates and dust: Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



**Materials for Protective Clothing:** Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

**Hand Protection:** Wear protective gloves.

**Eye Protection:** Safety glasses.

**Skin and Body Protection:** Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory Protection:** If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

**Thermal Hazard Protection:** If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

**Consumer Exposure Controls:** Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.

**Other Information:** When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.



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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Shaped as wire of various diameters
Odor	: Not available
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: 2700 °F (1482.22 °C)
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: Not available
Flash Point	: Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity / Density	: 489.6 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Not available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Dust and other forms of product formed from processing might react with water producing a flammable/explosive environment, especially in confined spaces. Molten material will react violently with water. . May react violently with incompatible materials, increasing risk of fire or explosion.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Generation of airborne dust.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong oxidizers. Calcium hypochlorite. Mineral acids.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None expected under normal conditions of use.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

- Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified
- Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified
- Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified
- LD50 and LC50 Data:** Not available
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not classified
- Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified
- Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified
- Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer.
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Reproductive Toxicity:** May cause harm to breast-fed children. May damage fertility or the unborn child.
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not classified

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**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Inhalation of dusts and fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** May cause an allergic skin reaction. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Dust generated from material cutting may cause a slight irritation. Slivers may be generated, which could cause cuts. Cuts from the blade itself could cause a serious health hazard.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** May cause gastro-intestinal blockage if swallowed. May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, blood, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral, inhalation). For particulates, dust, or fumes from processing: Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition. Zinc: Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of zinc fumes may cause "zinc shakes", an involuntary twitching of the muscles. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension. Lead can bioaccumulate over time, specifically in the skeleton, leading to potential toxicity. Lead body burdens vary significantly with age, health status, nutritional state, and many other factors. For more information on lead exposure see 29CFR 1910.1025. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia.

### 11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

#### LD50 and LC50 Data:

<b>Iron (7439-89-6)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	98.6 g/kg
<b>Manganese (7439-96-5)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.14 mg/l/4h
<b>Nickel (7440-02-0)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 9000 mg/kg
<b>Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg
<b>Lead (7439-92-1)</b>	
IARC Group	2A
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
<b>Nickel (7440-02-0)</b>	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

**Ecology - General:** This product contains components that are environmentally hazardous and small chips and dust from processing may be toxic to aquatic life.

<b>Manganese (7439-96-5)</b>	
NOEC Chronic Fish	3.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96h; Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
<b>Nickel (7440-02-0)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

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LC50 Fish 2	15.3 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

## 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

GALFAN® Galvanized Steel Wire Products	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

GALFAN® Galvanized Steel Wire Products	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

## 12.4. Mobility in Soil

Not available

## 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, provincial, territorial, national, and international regulations

**Ecology - Waste Materials:** Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

**14.1. In Accordance with DOT** Not regulated for transport

**14.2. In Accordance with IMDG** Not regulated for transport

**14.3. In Accordance with IATA** Not regulated for transport

**14.4. In Accordance with TDG** Not regulated for transport

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

GALFAN® Galvanized Steel Wire Products	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
<b>Iron (7439-89-6)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Lead (7439-92-1)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	10 lb no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
<b>Manganese (7439-96-5)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
<b>Aluminum (7429-90-5)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 % (dust or fume only)
<b>Nickel (7440-02-0)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb (only applicable if particles are < 100 µm)

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<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	0.1 %
<b>Zinc (7440-66-6)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
<b>CERCLA RQ</b>	454 kg no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm
<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	1.0 % (dust or fume only)

### 15.2. US State Regulations

<b>Lead (7439-92-1)</b>	
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects.
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Female) reproductive harm.
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Male) reproductive harm.
<b>Nickel (7440-02-0)</b>	
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

<b>Lead (7439-92-1)</b>	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

<b>Manganese (7439-96-5)</b>	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

<b>Aluminum (7429-90-5)</b>	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

<b>Nickel (7440-02-0)</b>	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

<b>Zinc (7440-66-6)</b>	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

### 15.1. Canadian Regulations

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<b>Iron (7439-89-6)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Lead (7439-92-1)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Manganese (7439-96-5)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Aluminum (7429-90-5)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Nickel (7440-02-0)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Zinc (7440-66-6)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

<b>Revision Date</b>	: 02/17/2025
<b>Other Information</b>	: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR).

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Lact	Reproductive toxicity (Lact.)
Repr. 1A	Reproductive toxicity Category 1A
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US, Mex)