



The Steel Company of Canada

C-Scrap
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier Used on Label: C-Scrap
1(b) Other Means of Identification: Steel Shop Scrap C
1(c) Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use: None
1(d) Name, Address, and Telephone Number:
 Stelco Inc.
 386 Wilcox Street
 Hamilton, ON L8L 8K5
 Phone number : (905) 528-2511 (8:00 am to 5:00 pm)
1(e) Emergency Phone Number: 1-888-CAN-UTEC (226-8832) or 613-996-6666

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the Chemical: C-Scrap is considered a hazardous material according to the criteria specified in REACH [REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006], CLP [REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008], OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard and the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations. The categories of Health Hazards as defined in “GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS)”, have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

2(b) Signal Word, Hazard Statement(s), Symbols and Precautionary Statement(s):

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)	Precautionary Statement(s)
	Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeated Exposure - 2	Danger	May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation.	Do not breathe dusts or fume. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Store locked up. Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, provincial, state and local regulations.
	Skin Irritation – 1A Eye Irritation - 1			
	STOT Single Exposure - 3			

2(c) Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None Known
2(d) Unknown Acute Toxicity Statement (mixture): None Known

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

3(a-c) Chemical Name, Common Name (Synonyms), CAS Number and Other Identifiers, and Concentration:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight
Iron Oxides	1345-25-1 1309-37-1	215-721-8 215-168-2	30 - 60
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	215-138-9	25 - 45
Silica, Fused	60676-86-0	262-373-8	8 - 14
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	215-171-9	5 - 15
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	215-691-6	1 - 5
Manganese Oxide	1344-43-0	215-695-8	1 - 5
Phosphorus Pentoxide	1314-56-3	215-236-1	0.2 - 1
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	236-675-5	0.2 - 1

EC- European Community

CAS- Chemical Abstract Service

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of Necessary Measures: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

- **Inhalation:** If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
- **Eye Contact:** If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
- **Skin Contact:** If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- **Ingestion:** If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4(b) Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed (Chronic):

Acute Effects:

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and usually between 0.02-0.05 microns from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as "metal fume fever". Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted. Excessive inhalation of calcium oxide dusts may cause severe irritation and burns of the respiratory tract.
- **Eye:** Particles of iron or iron compounds may become imbedded in the eye. Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of dust may cause nausea and/or vomiting.

Chronic Effects:

Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to dermatitis.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: Treat symptomatically

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Molten metal may react violently with water. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical: Not applicable for solid product. Do not use water on molten iron.

5(c) Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters: Self-contained NIOSH-approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke from fire are present. Heat and flames cause emittance of acrid smoke and fumes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Firefighters should wear full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing with thermal protection. Direct water stream will scatter and spread flames and, therefore, should not be used.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Not applicable in solid state. For spills involving molten iron, personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin and avoid inhalation of dust/fume. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust. Personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. Fine, dry material should be removed by vacuuming or wet sweeping methods to prevent spreading of dust. Avoid using compressed air. Do not release into sewers or waterways. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, provincial, state, and local regulations.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures (continued)

6(b) Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up: Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, provincial, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable regulations (e.g. 29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent federal, provincial, state, and local requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe dusts or fume. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid direct contact on skin, eyes or on clothing. Emergency safety showers and eye wash stations should be present.

7(b) Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities: Whenever feasible, store locked up.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): The following exposure limits are offered as reference, for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	Ontario TWA ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	OSHA PEL ³	NIOSH REL ⁴	IDLH ⁵
Iron Oxides	5.0 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction ⁶)	5.0 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction ⁶)	10 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide and fume)	2,500 mg Fe/m ³
Calcium Oxide	2.0 mg/m ³	2.0 mg/m ³	5.0 mg/m ³	2.0 mg/m ³	25 mg/m ³
Silica, Fused	0.1 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction ⁶)	10 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction ⁷ , PNOS) ⁸ 3.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, ⁶ PNOS)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction ⁸ , all forms) 0.025 mg/m ³ AL (respirable fraction ⁸ , all forms)	0.05 mg/m ³	NE
Manganese Oxide	0.2 mg/m ³ (as manganese)	0.02 mg/m ³ (as manganese, respirable fraction ⁶) 0.1 mg/m ³ (as manganese, inhalable fraction ⁷)	"C" 5.0 mg/m ³ (as Mn compounds and fume)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as Mn compounds and fume) "STEL" 3.0 mg/m ³	500 mg Mn/m ³
Phosphorous Pentoxide	1.0 mg/m ³ (as phosphoric acid) "STEL" 3.0 mg/m ³ (as phosphoric acid)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as phosphoric acid) "STEL" 3.0 mg/m ³ (as phosphoric acid)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as phosphoric acid)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as phosphoric acid) "STEL" 3.0 mg/m ³ (as phosphoric acid)	1,000 mg/m ³ (as phosphoric acid)
Titanium Dioxide	10 mg/m ³ (as TiO ₂)	10 mg/m ³ (as TiO ₂)	15 mg/m ³ (as TiO ₂ , total dust)	LFC ¹⁰ (as TiO ₂)	5,000 mg/m ³ (as TiO ₂)

NE - None Established

1. Time-Weighted Average (TWA) limits established by the Ontario Ministry of Labour are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period of time (15 minutes) for only four times throughout the day with at least one hour between exposures.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. ACGIH TLVs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period of time (15 minutes) for only four times throughout the day with at least one hour between exposures.
3. OSHA PELs (Permissible Exposure Limits) are 8-hour TWA (Time-Weighted Average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A ("C") designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.
4. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL) Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the U.S. federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
5. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994.
6. Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH TLVs® and BEIs® based on the Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices – as cited by Ministry of Labour (MOL) R.R.O. 833/90.
7. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH TLVs® and BEIs® based on the Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices – as cited by Ministry of Labour (MOL) R.R.O. 833/90.
8. PNOS. Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified defined in the ACGIH TLVs® and BEIs® based on the Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices – as cited by Ministry of Labour (MOL) R.R.O. 833/90.
9. LFC – Lowest Feasible Concentration, Refer to Section 11, Toxicological Information (e).

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation should be used to control the emission of air contaminants. General dilution ventilation may assist with the reduction of air contaminant concentrations. Emergency eye wash stations and deluge safety showers should be available in the work area.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (continued)

8(c) Individual Protection Measures:

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. In the US, follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. In Ontario, follow CSA Standard Z94.4-11 "Selection Care and Use of Respirators" or the "NIOSH Guide to the Selection and Use of Particulate Respirators (1996)" for additional information. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure, and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- **Eyes:** Wear eye protection/face protection. For molten iron or the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact as required. A face shield should be used when appropriate to prevent contact with splashed materials.
- **Skin:** Wear protective gloves. For molten iron or the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<p>9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Greyish or brownish solid</p> <p>9(b) Odor: NA</p> <p>9(c) Odor Threshold: NA</p> <p>9(d) pH: NA</p> <p>9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: ND</p> <p>9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: NA</p> <p>9(g) Flash Point: NA</p> <p>9(h) Evaporation Rate: NA</p> <p>9(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Not flammable</p>	<p>9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA</p> <p>9(k) Vapor Pressure: NA</p> <p>9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA</p> <p>9(m) Relative Density: NA</p> <p>9(n) Solubility(ies): Mostly Insoluble</p> <p>9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: NA</p> <p>9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: ND</p> <p>9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND</p> <p>9(r) Viscosity: ND</p>
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NA - Not Applicable





ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

- 10(a) Reactivity:** Not Determined (ND)
- 10(b) Chemical Stability:** C-Scrap is stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
- 10(c) Possibility of Hazardous Reaction:** None Known
- 10(d) Conditions to Avoid:** Calcium oxide will react with water to form calcium hydroxide.
- 10(e) Incompatible Materials:** Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.
- 10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Oxides of carbon, metal oxides and toxic vapors may be released at elevated temperatures.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11(a-j) Information on Toxicological Effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for C-Scrap by using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of WHMIS, OSHA and the EU CPL:

Hazard Classifications	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA / WHMIS			
Skin Irritation (covers Categories 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2)	1A	1A ^b		Danger	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Eye Damage/Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	1	1 ^c		Danger	Causes serious eye damage.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	3	3 ⁱ		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT Following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	2	2 ^j		Warning	May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

* NR Not Rated - Available data does not meet criteria for classification.

11(a-j) Information on Toxicological Effects: (continued)

The Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.

a. No LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **C-Scrap**. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** LD₅₀ ≥ 10,000 mg/kg (Oral/ Rat)
- **Titanium Dioxide:** LD₅₀ > 10,000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat); LC₅₀ > 6.82 mg/l (Inhalation/Rat)

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **C-Scrap** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** Moderately irritating.
- **Magnesium Dioxide:** Severe skin irritant in human (HSDB).
- **Phosphorous Pentoxide:** When exposed to water, phosphorus pentoxide exhibits exothermic hydrolysis which can be a violent reaction resulting in phosphoric anhydride and phosphoric acid. The reaction and products are caustic to skin and eyes.

c. No Eye Irritation data available for **C-Scrap** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** Severely irritating; may cause burns. Human Corrosive (IUCLID).
- **Calcium Oxide:** Rabbit - irritating (REACH).
- **Magnesium dioxide:** Severe eye irritant in human (HSDB).
- **Phosphorous Pentoxide:** Caustic to eyes.

d. No Skin (Dermal)/Respiratory Sensitization data available for **C-Scrap** as a mixture or its individual components.

e. No Aspiration Hazard data available for **C-Scrap** as a mixture or its individual components.

f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **C-Scrap** as a mixture. The following Germ Cell Mutagenicity information was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** Both positive and negative data.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **C-Scrap** as a carcinogen. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** TLV-A4
- **Titanium Dioxide:** Classified as 2B by IARC, possibly carcinogenic to humans. According to the experimental studies and reviewed IUCLID toxicological data, Rats (but not mice) exposed to ultrafine TiO₂ particles at 10 mg/m³ developed lung tumors; probably results from inhibited particle clearance from lung. Titanium and titanium compounds, for the most part, have been considered virtually inert and not highly toxic to man. Titanium dioxide has recently been considered a potential occupational carcinogen based on inhalation studies on rats. Results indicated increases in bronchioloalveolar adenomas and squamous cell carcinomas. As a result, NIOSH recommends exposure to titanium dioxide be reduced to the lowest feasible concentration (LFC).

h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **C-Scrap** as a mixture or its individual components.

i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **C-Scrap** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** May cause lung irritation.
- **Calcium Oxide:** Can cause respiratory tract irritation, skin and eye irritation.

j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **C-Scrap** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** Some pulmonary and lung effects reported.
- **Titanium Dioxide:** Inflammatory lesions in rat lungs produced by 3-month exposures to either 22.3 mg/m³ of ultrafine TiO₂; lesions "regressed" during a 1-year period following cessation of exposure.

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2017, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:

Acute Effects by component:

- **Iron Oxide:** Contact with iron oxide has been reported to cause skin irritation and serious eye damage.
- **Calcium Oxide:** Calcium oxide is an eye and skin irritant.
- **Amorphous Silica (Silicon Dioxide):** Not Reported/Not Classified
- **Magnesium Oxide:** Not Reported/Not Classified.
- **Aluminum Oxide:** Inhalation may cause cough.
- **Manganese Oxide:** Manganese oxide is harmful if swallowed.
- **Sodium Oxide:** Corrosive to skin, eyes and respiratory tract. Serious local effects can result from all routes of administration. Highest possible categories listed for skin and eye irritation and for single dose target organ toxicity were selected based on the material's high reactivity to water to form the caustic compound Sodium Hydroxide.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

11(a-j) Information on Toxicological Effects: (continued)

Acute Effects by component: (continued)

- **Phosphorus Pentoxide:** Phosphorus pentoxide is harmful if inhaled, causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- **Titanium Dioxide:** Not Reported/Not Classified

Delayed (chronic) Effects by Component:

- **Iron Oxide:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign lung disease, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens.
 - **Calcium Oxide:** Depending on the concentration and duration of exposure, repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause inflammation of the respiratory passages, ulcers of the mucous membranes, and possible perforation of the nasal septum. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis.
 - **Amorphous Silica (Silicon Dioxide):** Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.
 - **Magnesium Oxide:** Irritation of eyes, nose, and throat. Symptoms may include dryness of nose and mouth, cough, feeling of weakness, tightness of chest, muscular pain, chills, fever, headache, nausea, and vomiting.
 - **Aluminum Oxide:** Considered to be an inert or nuisance dust.
 - **Manganese Oxide:** Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to Manganese oxide include speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.
 - **Phosphorus Pentoxide:** Inhalation of dusts and fumes of ferrophosphorus and phosphorous oxides may cause respiratory irritation. Phosphorus pentoxide is harmful if inhaled corrosive to eyes, skin, respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.
- Titanium Dioxide:** Titanium Oxide accumulates in the lungs – and over time mostly in alveoli and macrophages. Exposure by inhalation route should be reduced to lowest levels to reduce accumulation in lungs. This accumulation is apparently responsible for carcinogenesis in rats only (no such response in mouse or hamster).

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No data available for the product, C-Scrap as a whole. However, individual components of the product have been found to be toxic to the environment. Dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- **Iron Oxide:** LC₅₀: >1000 mg/L; Fish
- **Calcium Oxide:** LC₅₀: 159 mg/L; invertebrates
- **Aluminum Oxide:** LC₅₀: >100 mg/L; Fish and algae

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No Data Available

12(e) Other Adverse Effects: None Known

Additional Information:

Hazard Category: No Category

Signal Word: No Signal Word

Hazard Symbol: No Hazard Symbol

Hazard Statement: No Hazard Statement

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/international regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal provincial, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue 16-01-17 (ferrous metals), 12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03 (off specification batches and unused products).

Please note this information is for C-Scrap in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information:
TDG/US Department of Transportation (DOT) under federal TDG and 49 CFR 172.101 does not regulate **C-Scrap** as a hazardous material. All federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

Shipping Name: C-Scrap Shipping Symbols: NA Hazard Class: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA DOT/ IMO Label: NA Special Provisions (172.102): NA	Packaging Authorizations a) Exceptions: NA b) Non-bulk: NA c) Bulk: NA	Quantity Limitations a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: NA b) Cargo Aircraft Only: NA Vessel Stowage Requirements DOT Reportable Quantities: NA
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International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) does not regulate **C-Scrap** as a hazardous material.

Shipping Name: C-Scrap Code: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA ADR Label: NA Special Provisions: NA Limited Quantities: NA	Packaging a) Packing Instructions: NA b) Special Packing Provisions: NA c) Mixed Packing Provisions: NA	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers a) Instructions: NA b) Special Provisions: NA
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International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate **C-Scrap** as a hazardous material.

Shipping Name: C-Scrap Class/Division: NA Hazard Label (s): NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA Excepted Quantities (EQ): NA	Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ)		Cargo Aircraft Only Pkg Inst: NA Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	Special Provisions: NA ERG Code: NA
	Pkg Inst: NA Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	Pkg Inst: NA Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA		

Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code

C-Scrap does not have a **Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG)** classification.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: *The following listing of regulations relating to a Stelco product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.* This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard, Delayed Chronic Health Hazard.

Section 313 Supplier Notification: This product does not contain any of the toxic chemicals 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.

This information should be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
7439-96-5	Manganese compounds	5 max
1344-28-1	Aluminum Oxide	5 max

State Regulations: State Regulations: The product, **C-Scrap** as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

California Prop. 65: The product, **C-Scrap** does not contain elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: Stelco Inc.

Revision History:

- 06/30/2017 – Update to Stelco
- 04/14/2015 - Revision
- 04/10/2014 - Update to OSHA HAZ COM 2012
- 05/03/2011 – Update of content and format to comply with GHS
- 05/31/2005 - Original

Additional Information:

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH= 1, * Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated. Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.
 FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn.
 PHYSICAL HAZARDS = 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.
 FIRE = 0, Materials that will not burn.
 INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not and reactive with water.

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NIF	No Information Found
BEIs	Biological Exposure Indices	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	NTP	National Toxicology Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	ORC	Organization Resources Counselors
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CNS	Central Nervous System	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
GI, GIT	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract	PNOR	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	PNOC	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration	ppm	parts per million
LD50	Median Lethal Dose	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
LD_{Lo}	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans	RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
mg/m³	milligram per cubic meter of air	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mppcf	million particles per cubic foot	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
SDS	Safety Data Sheet	TWA	Time-weighted Average
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
MOL	Ontario Ministry of Labour	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. However, Stelco Inc. makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any of the foregoing or that additional or other measures may not be required under particular conditions.



The Steel Company of Canada

C-Scrap

Signal Word: DANGER

Symbols:



HAZARD STATEMENTS:

May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage.

May cause respiratory irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Do not breathe dusts or fume.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do **NOT** induce vomiting. Store locked up. Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, provincial state and local regulations.

Stelco Inc.
386 Wilcox Street
Hamilton, ON L8L 8K5
Original Issue Date: 05/31/2005

Phone Number : (905) 528-2511 (8:00 am to 5:00 pm)
Emergency Contact: 1-888-226-8832 (CANUTEC)
Revised: 4/8/2021