Zinc Scrap

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier used on Label: Zinc Scrap

1(b) Other means of identification: Zinc Scrap Products (All Grades), SDS ID: NFE-0104

1(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Scrap metal use. None Known

1(d) Name, address, and telephone number:

OmniSource Corporation
7575 West Jefferson Blvd
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46804

Phone: (260) 664-4789 (Safety Department)

1(e) Emergency Phone Number: (800) 424-9300 (CCN# 221258) CHEMTREC

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the chemical: Zinc Scrap is considered an article under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and is not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008). However, **Zinc Scrap** is not exempt as an article under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) due to its downstream use, thus this product is considered a mixture and a hazardous material. Therefore, the categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 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)
	Carcinogenicity - 1B Reproductive Toxicity - 1A Germ Cell Mutagenicity – 2 Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 2	**DANGER**	May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause damage to central nervous system and lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	Sensitization - Skin - 1B		May cause allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breath dusts, mists or sprays. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.	If exposed, concerned, feel unwell, or skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.	Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Store locked up.

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
Zinc	7440-66-6	231-175-3	>69
Aluminum	7429-90-5	231-072-3	<28
Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6	<3
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	<1
Cadmium	7440-43-9	231-152-8	<1

EC - European Community

CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

Commercial steel products contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those listed. These small quantities are frequently referred to as "trace" or "residual" elements that generally originate in the raw materials used. Steel products may contain the following trace or residual elements including typical percentages for the elements identified: Chromium (<1%), Manganese (<1%).

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of necessary measures: If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

- **Inhalation: Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- **Eye Contact: Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- **Skin Contact:** If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- **Ingestion: Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure.

4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):

- **Inhalation: Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Eye: Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Skin: Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Ingestion: Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.) individual components may illicit an acute or chronic health effect. Refer to Section 11-Toxicological Information.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Not Applicable for **Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards arising from the chemical: Not Applicable for **Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke, fume and vapor may be emitted.

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 for **Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped. 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.

6(b) Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Not Applicable for **Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for safe handling: Not Applicable for **Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped, however further processing (welding, burning, grinding, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Practice good housekeeping. Do not breathe breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products.

7(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): Zinc Scrap as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard, nor would any of the following exposure data apply. However, operations such as burning, welding (high temperature), sawing, brazing, machining, grinding, etc may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference for an experienced industrial hygienist to review:

Ingredients	OSHA PEL [1]	ACGIH TLV [2]	NIOSH REL [3]	IDLH [4]
Zinc	5.0 mg/m³ (as zinc oxide fume) 15 mg/m³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m³ (as respirable fraction)	2.0 mg/m³ (as zinc oxide)	10 mg/m³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m³ (as respirable dust)	NE
Aluminum	15 mg/m³ (as total dust, PNOR[5]) 5.0 mg/m³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m³ (as metal dust) 5.0 mg/m³ (as welding fume)	10 mg/m³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m³ (as respirable dust)	NE

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (continued)

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) (continued):

Ingredients	OSHA PEL [1]	ACGIH TLV [2]	NIOSH REL [3]	IDLH [4]
Copper	0.1 mg/m³ (as fume, Cu) 1.0 mg/m³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	0.1 mg/m³ (as fume) 1.0 mg/m³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	1.0 mg/m³ (as dusts & mists)	100 mg Cu/m³
Nickel	1.0 mg/m³ (as Ni metal & insoluble compounds)	1.5 mg/m³ (as inhalable fraction[6] Ni metal) 0.2 mg/m³ (as inhalable fraction Ni inorganic only insoluble and soluble compounds)	0.015 mg/m³ (as Ni metal & insoluble and soluble compounds)	10 mg/m³ (as Ni)
Cadmium	0.005 mg/m³	0.01 mg/m³ (as total Ca dust) 0.002 mg/m³ (as respirable[8] Ca dust)	LFC[7](as Ca)	9 mg/m³

NE - None Established

1. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) 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. A Peak is defined as the acceptable maximum peak for a maximum duration above the ceiling concentration for an eight-hour shift. A skin notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. 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.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) 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. A “skin” notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. ACGIH-TLVs are only recommended guidelines based upon consensus agreement of the membership of the ACGIH. As such, the ACGIH TLVs are for guideline use purposes and are not legal regulatory standards for compliance purposes. The TLVs are designed for use by individuals trained in the discipline of industrial hygiene relative to the evaluation of exposure to various chemical or biological substances and physical agents that may be found in the workplace.
3. 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 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.
4. 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.
5. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by the PNOR limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5.0 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction (containing less than 1% crystalline silica).
6. 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 2017 TLVs ® and BEIs ® (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A..
7. LFC. Lowest Feasible Concentration

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust is necessary for use in enclosed or confined spaces. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

8(c) Individual Protection Measures:

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. 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 appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely. Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.
- **Skin**: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- **Other protective equipment**: An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Depends on Scrap composition, most often appears as a bluish-gray material.

9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties (continued)

9(b) Odor: Odorless

9(c) Odor Threshold: NA

9(d) pH: NA

9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: 780ºF

9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: 1650ºF

9(g) Flash Point: NA

9(h) Evaporation Rate: NA

9(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable, non-combustible

9(k) Vapor Pressure: ND

9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA

9(m) Relative Density: 7

9(n) Solubility(ies): Water Insoluble

9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: ND

9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: NA

9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND

9(r) Viscosity: NA

NA - Not Applicable
ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10(a) Reactivity: Not Determined (ND) for product in a solid form. Do not use water on molten metal.

10(b) Chemical Stability: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction: None Known

10(d) Conditions to Avoid: Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite.

10(e) Incompatible Materials: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.

10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11 Information on toxicological effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for **Zinc Scrap** when further processed using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA and the EU CPL:

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)	NA*	1 [d]		**Warning**	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B & 2)	2	2 [f]		**Warning**	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	1B [g]		**Warning**	May cause cancer.
Toxic Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	1 [h]		**Danger**	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	NA*	1 [j]		**Danger**	Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

* Not Applicable - Semi-formed steel products are considered articles under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and are not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

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 LC_{50} or LD_{50} has been established for **Zinc Scrap**. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Zinc Oxide:** Rat LD_{50} >5000 mg/kg (Oral)
- **Nickel:** LD_{50} >9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Copper:** Rat LD_{50} = 481 mg/kg (REACH)
  Rat LD_{50} > 2500 mg/kg (REACH)
- **Aluminum:** Rat LD_{50} > 15.9 g/kg (REACH)
- **Cadmium:** Rat LD_{50} = 2330 mg/kg
  Mouse LD_{50} = 890 mg/kg, Rat LC_{50} = 4.3 mg/m^3
  Rabbit LC_{50} >4.3 mg/m^3, Rabbit LC_{50} > 22.4 mg/m^3
  Rat LC_{50} > 4.5 mg/m^3, Rat LC_{50} > 132 mg/m^3 (ECHA)

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Zinc Scrap** as a mixture or its components.

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

- **Nickel:** Slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.
- **Zinc Oxide:** Rat LD_{50} >5000 mg/kg (Oral)

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

11 Information on toxicological effects (continued):

d. No Skin (Dermal)/respiratory Sensitization data available for **Zinc Scrap** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.

e. No Respiratory Sensitization data available for **Zinc Scrap** as a mixture or its components.

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

- **Iron Oxide:** Both positive and negative data.
- **Cadmium:** The Chromosome aberration study was positive.
- **Nickel:** EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **Zinc Scrap** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Nickel and certain nickel compounds –** Group 2B - metallic nickel Group 1 - nickel compounds ACGIH confirmed human carcinogen. Nickel – EURAR Insufficient evidence to conclude carcinogenic potential in animals or humans; suspect carcinogen classification Category 2 Suspected of causing cancer.
- **Cadmium:** Cadmium (dust) and Cadmium Oxide is designated as a carcinogen by OSHA; TLV A2. Carcinogenesis was listed as 1B (in animals). IARC and NTP also designate a human carcinogen
- **Welding Fumes -** IARC Group 2B carcinogen, a mixture that is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **Zinc Scrap** as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproductive information was found for the components:

- **Nickel**: Effects on fertility.

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

- **Aluminum**: Repeated exposure associated with Asthma, fibrosis in lungs and encephalopathy in humans.

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

- **Nickel**: Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m^3 Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/ m^3 Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m^3 Lung weights, and Alveolar histopathology.
- **Aluminum:** Reviews have found chronic exposure to aluminum flake has been reported to cause pneumoconiosis in workers. Repeat oral exposure to aluminum results in decrements in neurobehavioral function and development.

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:

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 micrometer and usually between 0.02-0.05 micrometers 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.
- **Eye:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with metal dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of metal dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

Acute Effects by component:

- **Zinc and zinc oxides:** Not Reported/ Not Classified
- **Aluminum and aluminum oxides:** Inhalation may cause cough.
- **Copper and copper oxides:** Copper may cause allergic skin reaction. Copper oxide is harmful if swallowed, causes skin and eye irritation, and may cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Cadmium and cadmium oxide:** Cadmium may be fatal if inhaled. Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever which results in flu-like symptoms (chills, fever, and muscle pain) in addition, cadmium can damage the lungs.

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:

- **Zinc and zinc oxides:** Inhalation of zinc oxide fumes may cause metal fume fever, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms with metallic taste, fever, chills, cough, weakness, chest pain, muscle pain and increased white blood cell count.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:

- **Aluminum and aluminum oxides:** Considered to be an inert or nuisance dust.
- **Copper and copper oxides**: Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of copper can cause metal fume fever. Chronic inhalation of copper dust has caused, in animals, hemolysis of the red blood cells, deposition of hemofuscin in the liver and pancreas, injury to lung cells and gastrointestinal symptoms.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. Nickel causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2017 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Nickel is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- **Cadmium and cadmium oxide:** Cadmium has been cited in human workers to have caused renal tubular dysfunction accompanied with proteinuria. In addition, there are reports of hypertension, and effects on the respiratory tract, chronic bronchitis, liver, prostate and blood with prolonged exposure and repeat inhalation.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for **Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product when processed have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- **Zinc Oxide:** EU RAR lists as Category 1 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- **Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC_{50} in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.
- **Cadmium:** EU RAR lists as Category 1 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available for **Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available for **Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for **Zinc Scrap** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

12(e) Other adverse effects: None Known

Additional Information:

Hazard Category: Category 1

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Symbol:

Hazard Statement: Very Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled, or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue (EWC): 12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03-04 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

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

Section 14 - Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information:

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172.101 **does not** regulate **Zinc Scrap** as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA)	**Packaging Authorizations**	**Quantity Limitations**
Shipping Symbols: NA	**a) Exceptions:** NA	**a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:** NA
Hazard Class: NA	**b) Group:** NA	**b) Cargo Aircraft Only:** NA
UN No.: NA	**c) Authorization:** NA	**Vessel Stowage Requirements**
Packing Group: NA		**a) Vessel Stowage:** NA
DOT/ IMO Label: NA		**b) Other:** NA
Special Provisions (172.102): NA		**DOT Reportable Quantities**: NA

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.

Section 14 - Transport Information (continued)

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

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) **Classification 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

International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate **Zinc Scrap** as a hazardous material.

	Passenger & Cargo Aircraft			
Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA) **Class/Division:** NA **Hazard Label (s):** NA **UN No.:** NA **Packing Group:** NA **Excepted Quantities (EQ):** NA	**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

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Zinc Scrap does not have a TDG classification.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: *The following listing of regulations relating to an OmniSource Corporation 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:

OSHA Regulations: Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, **Zinc Scrap** as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

EPA Regulations: The product, **Zinc Scrap** is not listed as a mixture. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components	Regulations
Zinc	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, TSCA
Aluminum	SARA 313, TSCA, SDWA
Copper	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, TSCA, SDWA
Nickel	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, TSCA
Cadmium	CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, TSCA, SDWA

SARA 311/312 Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Section 313 Supplier Notification: The product, **Zinc Scrap** contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and 40 CFR part 372:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
7440-66-6	Zinc	> 69
7429-90-5	Aluminum	28 max
7440-50-8	Copper	3 max
7440-02-0	Nickel	1 max
7440-43-9	Cadmium	1 max

Regulations Key:

CAA	Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
CWA	Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

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

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Zinc, Aluminum, Copper, Nickel, Cadmium
- Environmental Hazards: Zinc, Aluminum, Copper, Nickel, Cadmium
- Special Hazardous Substance: Nickel, Cadmium

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (continued)

State Regulations (continued):

California Prop. 65 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to nickel, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

New Jersey: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Zinc, Aluminum (dust or fume), Copper, Nickel and Cadmium
- Environmental Hazard: Zinc, Copper and Nickel
- Special Hazardous Substance: Aluminum (dust or fume) and Cadmium

Minnesota: Zinc, Nickel, Cadmium

Massachusetts: Zinc, Aluminum (dust or fume), Copper compounds, Nickel compounds, Cadmium

Other Regulations:

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): The product, **Zinc Scrap** is not listed as a mixture. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Copper	Combustible Dusts - Category 1
Nickel	Skin sensitization – Category 1; Carcinogenicity – Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure - Category 1
Cadmium	Acute toxicity - inhalation - Category 1; Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 2; Carcinogenicity - Category 1A; Reproductive toxicity - Category 2; Combustible dusts: Toxic to the reproductive function - Toxic to the development, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1

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

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: OmniSource Corporation

Revision History:

06/13/2018 - update to comply w/ OSHA 2012 GHS & Canada WHMIS 2015 GHS
03/21/2013 – regulatory update
11/07/2011 – regulatory update
1/26/2010 – regulatory update

Expiration Date: 06/13/2021

8/07/2008 – regulatory update
10/06/2005 – regulatory update
7/19/2002 – regulatory update
7/08/1998 – Original

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

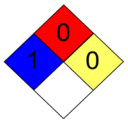
Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

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 HAZARD= **0**, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH = **1**, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FLAMMABILITY = **0,** Materials that will not burn.

INSTABILITY = **0**, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not 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
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level	**SCBA**	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
LOAEC	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration	**SDS**	Safety Data Sheet
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	**STEL**	Short-term Exposure Limit

mg/m^3	milligram per cubic meter of air		**TLV**	Threshold Limit Value

Section 16 - Other Information (continued)

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS (continued):

mppcf	million particles per cubic foot		**TWA**	Time-weighted Average
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		**UEL**	Upper Explosive Limit
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association			

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. However, Omni Source Corporation 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.