

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## ( CLASSIC ACCESS DOOR WITH COIN LOCK )



### SECTION 1. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

CLASSIC ACCESS DOOR WITH COIN LOCK

#### USE OF THE PRODUCT

An access panel is a door, that can be easily removed to provide access to a shut-off valve, drain or other plumbing part to which you need occasional access for maintenance

#### MANUFACTURER'S NAME

SAKSHI INNOVATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED  
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### SECTION 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Composition	CAS No.	% Weight
Carbon	7440-44-0	0.030
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.0063
Iron	7439-89-6	0.0071
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.0011
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	0.0008
Silicon	7440-21-3	0.0071
Sulphur	7704-34-9	0.0018
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.0073
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0016
Aluminium	7429-90-5	0.0003
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.023
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0030
Niobium	7440-03-1	0.0003
Titanium	7440-32-6	0.0012
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0082
Tungsten	7440-33-7	99.57
Tin	7440-31-5	0.244
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	0.015
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.022
Boron	7440-42-8	0.0034
Cerium	7440-45-1	0.0071
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0029
Magnesium	7439-95-4	0.0240
Calcium	7440-70-2	0.0031

**NOTE :** Coating thickness (mm) (1) Zinc Coating – 0.010 – 0.015 (2) Powder Coating – 0.040 – 0.05

### SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>EMERGENCY OVERVIEW</b>	: This formed solid metal product poses little or no immediate health or fire hazard. When product is subjected to welding, burning, melting, sawing, brazing, grinding, or other similar processes, potentially hazardous airborne particulate and fumes may be generated. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. Operations having the potential to generate airborne particulates should be performed in well ventilated areas and, if appropriate, respiratory protection and other personal protective equipment should be used.
<b>POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS</b>	: Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation and skin, if coated. Steel products in the natural state do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard. However, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, machining and grinding may result in the following effects if exposures exceed recommended limits.
<b>TARGET ORGANS</b>	: Respiratory system
<b>ACUTE EFFECTS</b>	
<b>INHALATION</b>	: Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract.
<b>EYE</b>	: Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes
<b>SKIN</b>	: Skin contact with dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis
<b>INGESTION</b>	: Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of dust may cause nausea and/or vomiting.
<b>CHRONIC EFFECTS</b>	: Chronic inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts are associated with the following conditions
<b>IRON OXIDE</b>	: Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis.
<b>CALCIUM</b>	: 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.
<b>CARBON</b>	: Chronic inhalation of high concentrations to carbon may cause pulmonary disorders
<b>COPPER</b>	: Skin contact with dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged contact with surface treatments or oil residue may cause skin irritation, dermatitis, ulceration or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals.
<b>MANGANESE</b>	: Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections.
<b>PHOSPHORUS</b>	: Inhalation of dusts and fumes of ferrophosphorus and phosphorus oxides may cause respiratory irritation.
<b>SILICON</b>	: Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust.
<b>SULFUR</b>	: Sulfur compounds present in the fumes, may irritate the skin, eyes, lungs and gastrointestinal tract.
<b>ALUMINUM</b>	: Aluminum dusts/fines are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust.
<b>LEAD</b>	: Lead is classified among the highly toxic heavy metals. It is a cumulative hazard (accumulates in the bone and body tissue) and is a systemic poison that may affect a variety of organ systems, including the central nervous system, kidneys, reproductive system, blood formation, and gastrointestinal tract
<b>ZINC</b>	: Latent liver dysfunction and gastrointestinal disturbances with pressure in the stomach region, nausea, and weakness have been reported from repeated inhalation of zinc oxide.
<b>CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENTS/COATINGS</b>	: The possible presence of chemical surface treatments and oil coatings should be considered when evaluating potential employee health hazards and exposures during handling and welding or other fume activities. Removal of surface coatings should be considered prior to such activities
<b>MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY LONG-TERM EXPOSURE</b>	: Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure. SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard.

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>INHALATION</b>	: For over-exposure to airborne fumes and particulate, remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly. Metal fume fever may be treated by bed rest, and administering a pain and fever reducing medication.
<b>EYE CONTACT</b>	: Flush with large amounts of clean water to remove particles. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
<b>SKIN CONTACT</b>	: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas with soap or mild detergent and water. If thermal burn has occurred, flush area with cold water and seek medical attention. If a persistent rash or irritation occurs, seek medical attention
<b>INGESTION</b>	: Not a probable route of industrial exposure. However, if ingested, seek medical attention immediately

### SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION</b>	: Non-flammable, non-combustible
<b>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA</b>	: Not applicable for solid product. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials
<b>UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS</b>	: Not applicable for solid product. Do not use water on molten metal.
<b>HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS</b>	: At temperatures above the melting point, fumes containing metal oxides and other alloying elements may be liberated.
<b>FIRE-FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS</b>	: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways
<b>FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT</b>	: Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode and full protective clothing.

### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES</b>	: Not applicable to steel in solid state. 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. 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, state, and local regulations.
<b>REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS</b>	: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.
<b>DISPOSAL</b>	: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations

### SECTION 7. HANDLING & STORAGE

<b>HANDLING PRECAUTIONS</b>	: Operations with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fume and/or dust.
<b>STORAGE REQUIREMENTS</b>	: Store away from acids and incompatible materials

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTIONS

<b>ENGINEERING CONTROLS</b>	: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations.
<b>VENTILATION</b>	: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contamination dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS</b>	: Do not use compressed air to clean-up spills
<b>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION</b>	: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear 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.
<b>PROTECTIVE CLOTHING/EQUIPMENT</b>	: 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, gloves and safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Where the surface treatments are applied to the product, wear gloves when handling. Do not continue to use gloves or work clothing that has become saturated or soaked through with oil coating. Wash skin that has been exposed to oil with soap and water or waterless hand cleaner.

### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>DENSITY/G/CM<sup>3</sup></b>	: 7.70
<b>HARDNESS (HV1)</b>	: 180

### SECTION 10. REACTIVITY AND STABILITY

<b>STABILITY</b>	: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions
<b>POLYMERIZATION</b>	: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur
<b>CHEMICAL INCOMPATIBILITIES</b>	: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.
<b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID</b>	: Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite
<b>HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS</b>	: Thermal oxidative decomposition of galvanized steel products can produce fumes containing oxides or zinc, iron and manganese as well as other elements.

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	: The possible presence of chemical surface treatment and coatings should be considered when evaluating potential employee health hazards and exposures during handling and welding or other fume generating activities
<b>EYE EFFECTS</b>	: Eye contact with the individual components may cause particulate irritation. Implantation of iron particles in guinea pig corneas has resulted in rust rings with corneal softening about rust ring. Repeated or prolonged eye contact with zinc oxide fume may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>SKIN EFFECTS</b>	: Skin contact with the individual dust components may cause physical abrasion, irritation and dermatitis
<b>ACUTE INHALATION EFFECTS</b>	: Inhalation of the individual alloy components has been shown to cause various respiratory effects.
<b>ACUTE ORAL EFFECTS</b>	: No data available.
<b>CARCINOGENICITY</b>	: Lead; Chromium (in surface passivation treatment, if specified).
<b>MUTAGENICITY</b>	: No data available
<b>TERATOGENICITY</b>	: No data available

### SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>ECOTOXICITY</b>	: No data available for galvanized steel as a whole. However, individual components have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife. Lead can be bioaccumulated in plants and water organisms, especially shellfish
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL FATE</b>	: No data available.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION</b>	: No data available.
<b>SOIL ABSORPTION/MOBILITY</b>	: No data available for galvanized steel as a whole. However, individual components have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

### SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>DISPOSAL</b>	: 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.
<b>CONTAINER CLEANING AND DISPOSAL</b>	: Follow applicable Federal, state or local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions.

### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Galvanized steel is not listed as a hazardous substance for any mode of transportation.

### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>OSHA REGULATIONS</b>	: The product as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed.
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### SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information provided herein is Compiled by SAKSHI INNOVATIONS to be accurate from sources believed to be reliable, but it is the responsibility of the user to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information to comply with all laws and procedures applicable to the safe handling and use of this product, and to determine the suitability of the product for its intended use. SAKSHI INNOVATIONS makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the product or the merchantability or fitness thereof for any purpose or concerning the accuracy of any information provided.