



## SECTION 1: Introductory information

Steel products are considered as articles under the REACH Regulation (1907/2006/EC), a position adopted by all European steel producers as presented in the EUROFER position paper determining the borderline between preparation and articles for steel and steel products.

In accordance with REACH and the CLP Regulation only substances and preparations require a Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Articles under REACH do not require a classic SDS, according to REACH Article 32 articles requires to be accompanied by sufficient information to permit safe use and disposal. This SIS presents relevant information for downstream users in order to secure a proper use of the steel articles supplied.

## SECTION 2: Data of article

### 2.1. Article supplier details:

**Manufacturer: Uddeholms AB**

**Address:** Uvedsvägen 15  
S-683 85 Hagfors  
SWEDEN

**Contact:** [Hse@uddeholm.com](mailto:Hse@uddeholm.com)

### 2.2. Article description:

The steel product (article) consists of a number of substances. Nickel, chromium and cobalt are the components of major importance with regard to hazard classification. Other components are iron (balance) and trace elements such as carbon, silicon, manganese, copper and aluminium.

Hazardous Substances	CAS-Number	EC-Number
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4
Chromium	7440-47-3	231-157-5
Cobalt	7440-48-4	231-158-0

UAB specifications in the appendix.

### 2.3. Classification of the article:

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) N° 1272/2008 CLP Regulation

Steel products (articles) in massive form do not require a label according to Annex I Segment 1.3.4., if they do not present a hazard to human health by inhalation, ingestion or contact with skin or the aquatic environment in the form in which they are placed on the market.

Nevertheless this SIS provides the classification of the major hazard substances in the article for downstream users or distributors:

**Nickel**



Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard Statements: H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H351 Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation.  
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation

Note:

In accordance with the CLP Regulation, steels containing more than 10% nickel should be classified as Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure 1 (STOT RE1) and steels containing 1 to 10% nickel should be classified as Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure 2 (STOT RE 2). Steels containing more than 1% nickel should be classified as Carcinogen Category 2.

## Chromium

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word: DANGER

Hazard Statements: H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H350i May cause cancer by inhalation.  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## Cobalt



Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard Statements: H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

## 2.4. Article composition:

Amount of hazard substances in the article:

Substance	CAS-Number	EC-Number	Content (%)
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	Up to 12 %
Chromium	7440-47-3	231-157-5	Up to 20 %
Cobalt	7440-48-4	231-158-0	Up to 1 % (up to 12 %) **

\*\* all alloys has a cobalt content up to 1% except Vanadis 30, Vanadis 60, Vanadis 30 SuperClean and Vanadis 60 SuperClean that has a cobalt content up to 12%.

## 2.5. Article physical and chemical properties:

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid
<b>Colour</b>	Silvergrey
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless
<b>Water solubility</b>	Insoluble

Steels are stable and non-reactive under normal ambient atmospheric conditions. Only when molten or during welding operations (i.e. heated to very high temperatures), fumes may be produced.

None of these substances are intended to be released under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use. Exposure to humans or the environment during normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use including disposal is negligible.

## SECTION 3: Information on the safe use of steel products

Steels are generally considered non-hazardous to human health or the environment (see paragraph 3.2). Our steels sometimes are used in applications where safety and hygiene are of importance e.g. drinking water, food contact materials, medical devices etc.

This SIS presents relevant information for downstream users in order to secure a proper use of the steel articles supplied.

### 3.1. Safety Information:

#### Description of Hazards

Alloys containing nickel or chromium may cause health hazards by inhalation of dusts and fumes which can occur through mechanical and thermal treatment (e.g. grinding, polishing, welding or cutting). Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis to nickel-sensitised persons. By handling the product, there is a risk of causing lacerations.

Hazardous reactions: on contact with acids, hydrogen can be generated and form explosive gas mixtures.

There are no specific occupational exposure limits for steel. However, specific occupational exposure limits have been established for some constituent elements and compounds.

Users of the Safety Information Sheet are strongly advised to refer to the Occupational Exposure Limits set by their State for the substances in the steel and where relevant, for welding fume.

#### Specific process and exposure controls

Dust and fume may be generated during processing e.g. welding, cutting and grinding. If airborne concentrations of dust and fume are excessive, inhalation over long periods may affect workers' health, primarily of the lungs. Dust and fume quantity and composition depend on specific practice. Oxidized forms of the various alloying elements of steel may be found in welding fumes.

Over long periods, inhalation of excessive airborne levels may have long term health effects, primarily affecting the lungs. Studies of workers exposed to nickel powder and dust and fumes generated in the production of nickel alloys and steels have not indicated a respiratory cancer hazard.

Welding and flame cutting fumes may contain hexavalent chromium compounds. Studies have shown that some hexavalent chromium compounds can cause cancer. However, epidemiological studies amongst welders indicate no extra increased risk of cancer when welding steels, compared with the

slightly increased risk when welding steels that do not contain chromium. Chromium in steel is in the metallic state (zero valence) and steel does not contain hexavalent chromium.

Under some conditions during treatment of steels hexavalent chromium could be generated on the surface. During heat treatment and remains of e.g. sodium chloride (NaCl) the generation of hexavalent chromium on the surface is possible. Also during treatment with oxidizing acids or oxidizing salt melts, hexavalent Chromium can be generated.

The process of welding should only be performed by trained workers with the personal protective equipment in accordance with the laws of each State relating to safety. Guidance on the welding of metals and alloys is provided on the EUROFER website ([www.eurofer.org](http://www.eurofer.org)). The guidance document will provide background information on health hazards posed by welding processes and appropriate Risk Management Measures.

### **First Aid Measures**

There are no specific First Aid Measures developed for the steel. Medical attention should be provided in case of an excessive inhalation of dust or a physical injury to the skin or to the eyes.

Note: Austenitic stainless steel particles are non-magnetic or only slightly magnetic and may not respond to a magnet placed over the eye. In such cases seek hospital treatment.

### **Handling and Storage**

There are no special measures for handling steels. Normal precautions should be taken to avoid physical injuries produced mainly by sharp edges. Personal protective equipment must be used e.g. special gloves and eye protection.

Notes:

1. Steels should be stored in manner that prevents iron contamination. Avoid placing or storing steel in uncoated iron or steel racks and protect from iron emissions from cutting/grinding operations.
2. Care should be taken to avoid exposing fine process dust (e.g. from grinding and blasting operations) to high temperatures as it may present a potential fire hazard.

### **Uses**

Steels are present in a wide variety of activities. Main use areas include industrial processes, architectural and building, catering and transportation.

### **3.2. Environmental Information:**

There are no hazards to the environment from steel in the forms supplied.

Steel is part of an integrated life cycle and it is a material capable of being 100% recycled. Thus, surplus and scrap (waste) steel is valuable and in demand for the production of prime new steel. Recycling routes are well-established, and recycling is therefore the preferred disposal route. While disposal to landfill is not harmful to the environment, it is a waste of resources and therefore less desirable than recycling.

## **SECTION 4: Additional information**

The information and data in this safety information sheet are based upon our current knowledge. They shall not be binding and shall, in case of contract conclusion, not be regarded as warranted.

These data shall merely constitute average values that become binding only if explicitly specified in a contract concluded with us.

The manufacture of our products does not involve the use of substances detrimental to health or to the ozone layer.

Our company has certificates according to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 and ISO 50001.

## **SECTION 5: References**

1. REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
2. CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
3. EUROFER website

## SECTION 6: Appendix

Hotwork Steel	Coldwork Steel	Plastic	Components	PM grades	Steel Foil
	Uddeholm Arne	Uddeholm Corrax	Uddeholm Balder	Uddeholm Vanadis 4 Extra SuperClean	Steel foil supplied by Uddeholms AB
Uddeholm Alvar 14	Uddeholm Caldie	Uddeholm Corrax TIG Weld	Uddeholm Balder SA	Uddeholm Vanadis 6 SuperClean	
Uddeholm Dievar	Uddeholm Caldie TIG Weld	Uddeholm Holdax	Uddeholm Bure	Uddeholm Vanadis 8 SuperClean	
Uddeholm Dievar LASER Weld	Uddeholm Calmax	Uddeholm Impax Supreme	Uddeholm Bure HT	Uddeholm Vanadis 10 SuperClean	
Uddeholm Dievar MIG Weld	Uddeholm Calmax Carmo M W	Uddeholm Impax Hi-Hard	Uddeholm Idun	Uddeholm Vanadis 23 SuperClean	
Uddeholm Dievar TIG Weld	Uddeholm Calmax Carmo T W	Uddeholm Impax LASER Weld		Uddeholm Vanadis 30 SuperClean	
Uddeholm Formvar	Uddeholm Carmo	Uddeholm Mirrax 40		Uddeholm Vanadis 60 SuperClean	
Uddeholm Hotvar	Uddeholm Chipper	Uddeholm Mirrax LASER Weld		Uddeholm Elmax SuperClean	
Uddeholm Orvar LASER Weld	Uddeholm Fermo	Uddeholm Mirrax ESR		Uddeholm Vancron 40 SuperClean	
Uddeholm Orvar 2 Microdized	Uddeholm Formax	Uddeholm Mirrax TIG Weld		Uddeholm Vanax SuperClean	
Uddeholm Orvar Superior	Uddeholm Formax M	Uddeholm Nimax		Uddeholm Vancron Super Clean	
Uddeholm Orvar Supreme	Uddeholm Rigor	Uddeholm Nimax ESR			
Uddeholm Vidar 1	Uddeholm Sleipner	Uddeholm Nimax LASER Weld			
Uddeholm Vidar 1 ESR	Uddeholm Sverker 21	Uddeholm Nimax TIG Weld			
Uddeholm Vidar Superior	Uddeholm UHB11	Uddeholm Polmax			
Uddeholm Vidar Supreme		Uddeholm Ramax HH			
Uddeholm QRO 90 HT		Uddeholm Stavax LASER Weld			
Uddeholm QRO 90 LASER Weld		Uddeholm Stavax TIG Weld			
Uddeholm QRO 90 MIG Weld		Uddeholm Stavax ESR			
Uddeholm QRO 90 Supreme		Uddeholm Unimax			
Uddeholm QRO 90 TIG Weld		Uddeholm Unimax TIG Weld			
		Roy Alloy			
		Uddeholm Tyrax ESR			