WEBCO INDUSTRIES, INC.
P.O. Box 100
Sand Springs, OK 74063

Material Safety Data Sheet

Site:	Approved MSDS:	MSDS No: 1
Webco Industries, Inc. Sand Springs, OK.	Date Prepared: 03/01/2010 Replaces: 10/06/2009	

Section 1: Product and Company Identification:

Product Name:	Chemical Name:	Formula:	CAS Number:
Carbon Steel Tubing	N/A	N/A	N/A

Product Use: Steel Tubing

Supplier Information:

Supplier Name:	Supplier Phone:
Webco Industries, Inc. Sand Springs, OK.	918-241-1000

Address:

201 S. Woodland Dr.
Sand Springs, OK. 74063

Emergency Contact Information:

Webco Industries, In. 918-241-1000

Section 2: Composition Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	% Weight
IRON	7439-89-6	BALANCE
ANTIMONY	7440-36-0	<0.9
ARSENIC	7440-38-2	<0.09
BERYLLIUM	7440-41-7	<0.09
COPPER	7440-50-8	<0.9
CARBON	7440-40-0	0.04 – 1.0
NICKEL**	7440-02-0	0.01 – 1.5
MANGANESE**	7439-96-5	0.1 – 3.0
CHROMIUM**	7440-47-3	0.01 – 1.5 (T-grades up to 6.0)
LEAD**	7439-92-1	0.0 – 0.04
PHOSPHORUS	7723-14-0	<0.9
SELENIUM	7782-49-2	<0.9
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	0-0.4
SILICON	7440-21-3	0.0-3.0
ZINC	7440-66-6	0.0-0.01
VANADIUM	7440-62-2	<0.9

Section 3: Hazards Overview

Emergency Overview:
WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO CAUSE CANCER

Potential Health Effects:
Steel products in their usual physical form do not pose a health hazard. Inhalation of metal dust and fume may result from further processing of the material by the user, particularly during welding, burning, grinding, and machining activities and should be evaluated by an industrial hygienist.

Chronic Health Hazards:
Individuals with chronic diseases or disorders should consult a Physician regarding workplace exposure to ingredients.

The National Toxicology Program NTP and International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) consider (1) chromium and certain chromium compounds to be known human carcinogens, (2) nickel and certain nickel compounds to be probable human carcinogens. Mineral Oils are suspect carcinoma of the skin, scrotum, larynx, lung and alimentary-tracts.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Aluminum (Al)
Long-term excessive inhalation exposure to Al dusts or fumes has been associated with a fibrotic lung condition known as Shaver's disease; however, the evidence of this is not conclusive since affected workers were exposed to other substances (such as silica) as well. Symptoms of this condition may include shortness of breath, cough, and fatigue.

Antimony (Sb)
Very hazardous in case of ingestion. Causes damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, mucous membranes.

Arsenic (As)
Very hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant). Causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, mucous membranes.

Beryllium (Be)
Overexposure to airborne beryllium particulate may cause a serious lung disease, in certain sensitive individuals, called chronic beryllium disease (chronic berylliosis). Chronic beryllium disease is a condition in which the tissues of the lungs become inflamed, restricting the exchange of oxygen between the lungs and the bloodstream. Symptoms may include cough, chest pain, shortness of breath, weight loss, weakness, and fatigue. Long term effects may include loss of lung function, fibrosis, or subsequent secondary effects on the heart with eventual permanent impairment

Carbon (C)
Considered to be a nuisance dust. Excessive dust exposure may irritate the eyes and respiratory tract.

Chromium (Cr)
Chromium metal and its divalent and trivalent compounds are of low toxicity. Adverse reactions on the skin may include dermatitis for a Cr-sensitive individual. Long-term excessive inhalation exposure to ferr0chromium alloys may cause lung changes in workers exposed to these alloys. Exposure to Chromium metal does not give rise to pulmonary fibrosis or pheumonconiosis.

Copper (Cu)
Excessive inhalation exposure to Cu fume may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat and a flu-like illness called metal fume fever. Signs and symptoms of metal fume fever include fever, muscle aches, nausea, chill, dry throat, cough and weakness. Cu fume may also produce a metallic or sweet taste. Long-term excessive exposure to Cu fume may cause discoloration of the skin and hair.

Iron (Fe)
Long-term excessive inhalation exposure to iron oxide fumes or dust has been associated with a benign lung condition known as siderosis. No physical impairment of lung function has been linked to siderosis.

Lead (Pb)
Acute of long-term excessive inhalation exposures to the fumes or dusts of inorganic lead compounds (such as lead oxide) can adversely affect several organ systems including the nervous system, the digestive system, the blood and blood-forming system and the renal system. Early effects are characterized by fatigue, constipation, muscle aches, abdominal pains, and decreased appetite. Later signs and symptoms can include anemia, pallor, a "lead line" on the gums, and reduce-grip. Severe central nervous system and symptoms effects (referred to as lead encephalopathy) usually only occur after heavy and rapid lead exposures. Signs and symptoms may include headache, dizziness, convulsions, delirium, coma and possibly death. Long-term exposures can also produce kidney damage.

Manganese (Mn)
The dusts and fumes can act as minor irritants to the eyes and respiratory tract. Acute and long-term excessive inhalation exposures to the oxide or salts of Mn may adversely affect the central nervous system (CNS), but symptoms are more likely to occur after at least 1 or 2 years of prolonged or repeated exposures. Early symptoms may include weakness in lower extremities, sleepiness, salivation, nervousness, and apathy. In more advanced stages, severe muscular coordination, impaired speech, spastic walking, mask-like facial expression, and uncontrollable laughter may occur. Excessive inhalation exposure to manganese fumes have also been reported to result in metal fume fever, a flu-like syndrome with symptoms such as dizziness, chills, fever, headache, and nausea. An increased incidence of pneumonia, bronchitis, and inflammation of the lungs has been reported in some worker populations exposed excessively to manganese.

Nickel (Ni)
Ni fumes and dusts are respiratory irritants and excessive exposure may cause severe inflammation of the lungs. Prolonged and repeated skin contact with nickel and its compounds may cause an allergic dermatitis. The resulting skin rash is often referred to as "nickel itch". Ni and its compounds may also produce eye irritation, particularly on the inner surfaces of the eyelids. Studies have linked nickel and certain nickel compounds to an increased incidence of cancer of the respiratory system.

Phosphorus (P)
The dusts and fumes can act as minor irritants to the eyes, throat, and respiratory tract. Long-term excessive inhalation of phosphorus compounds may lead to cough, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Selenium (Se)
Hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant).

Silicon (Si)
This is considered to be nuisance particulate by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Zinc (Zn)
The inhalation of zinc oxide fumes has been shown to result in a condition known as metal fume fever. The symptoms include fever, chills, muscular pain, nausea and vomiting, but complete recovery occurs in 24 to 48 hours. The same effects are produced by the fumes of some other metals and can also result from breathing finely divided zinc oxide dust.

It is generally agreed that metal fume fever is a temporary condition of brief duration and without after effects and without medical evidence of chronic effects. A limit of 5 mg/m^3 is recommended for zinc oxide fumes. It is believed that if concentrations are kept below this level, the incidence of metal fume fever will be low and any attacks which do occur will be mild.

Vanadium (V)
Vanadium compounds are poorly absorbed through the gastrointestinal system. Inhalation exposures to vanadium and vanadium compounds result primarily in adverse effects on the respiratory system

Non-Metallic Coatings:
Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with lubricants and rust inhibitors may cause dermatitis. In addition, inhalation of excessive concentrations of vapors or gases, e.g. carbon monoxide (from welding, burning, etc.) may result in dizziness, nausea, headaches, and respiratory tract irritation. Mineral Oil- a laxative, inhalation of vapor or particulates can cause aspiration pneumonia.

Routes of Entry:

Eyes?	Skin?	Inhalation?	Ingestion?
Yes	No	Yes	No

Carcinogenicity:

NTP?	IARC?	OSHA?
Yes	Yes	Yes

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Treat for foreign body in the eye. Call a physician if condition persists.
Skin Contact: Not anticipated to pose a significant skin hazard. However, should dermatitis develop, was affected area with mild soap and warm water. Call a physician if condition persists.
Inhalation: Remove from excessive exposure levels. Give CPR if breathing has stopped. Get medical attention.
Ingestion: This product is not considered to be an ingestion hazard.

Section 5: Fire-fighting Measures:

Flash Point:	Auto-Ignition:	LEL:	UEL:
Mineral Oil Coating 444°F	N/A	N/A	N/A

NFPA Hazard Classification:

Health:	Flammable:	Reactivity:

N/A	N/A	N/A

HMIS Hazard Classification:

Health:	Flammable:	Reactivity:
N/A	N/A	N/A

Extinguishing Media:
For Mineral Oil Coating – CO_2, Foam Dry Chemical

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:
STEEL PRODUCTS IN THE SOLID STATE PRESENT NO FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
TEMPERATURES ABOVE THE MELTING POINT MAY LIBERATE FUMES OF IRON, NICKEL, ZINC OXIDE and MINERAL OIL.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

N/A

Section 7: Handling and Storage

WEBCO INDUSTRIES, INC. DISCLAIMS ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR HARM TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY RESULTING FROM CONDITIONS ARISING FROM STORAGE OR HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL OR ARTICLE BY INDIVIDUALS BEYOND THE CONTROL OF WEBCO INDUSTRIES, INC. OR RESULTING FROM USE OF THE MATERIAL OR ARTICLE IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS NORMAL COMMERCIAL USE.

WEBCO INDUSTRIES, INC. PROVIDES NO WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE DATA CONTAINED HEREIN.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ingredient:	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
IRON	10MG/M^3 FeO_2 fume	5 Mg/M^3 FeO_2 fume
ANTIMONY	0.5 Mg/M^3	0.5 Mg/M^3
ARSENIC	0.01 Mg/M^3	0.01 Mg/M^3
BERYLLIUM	.002 Mg/M^3	.002 Mg/M^3
COPPER	1 Mg/M^3 Dust, 0.1 MG/M^3 fume	1 Mg/M^3 Dust, 0.2 Mg/M^3 fume
CARBON	N/A	N/A
NICKEL**	1 Mg/M^3 Dust	0.2 Mg/M^3
MANGANESE**	CEILING 5 Mg/M^3	0.2 Mg/M^3
Chromium**	1 Mg/M^3 METAL	0.5 Mg/M^3
LEAD**	50 MICROGRAMS / M^3	0.05 Mg/M^3
PHOSPHORUS	0.1 Mg/M^3	0.02 ppm
SELENIUM	0.2 Mg/M^3	0.2 Mg/M^3
ALUMINUM	15 Mg/M^3 TOTAL, 5 RESP. DUST	10 Mg/M3
SILICON	15 Mg/M3 TOTAL, 5 RESP. DUST	10 Mg/M3
ZINC	5 Mg/M3 FUME	5 Mg/M3 FUME
VANADIUM	0.5 Oxide Dust (ceiling)	0.05 Oxide Dust

Health Hazard Information: OIL COATINGS MAY BE USED **DESIGNATED TOXIC CHEMICALS CONTAINED IN THIS PRODUCT ARE SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF THE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT OF 1986 (40CFR372).
Respiratory Protection: When engineering controls are not feasible or sufficient to lower PEL, use of a NIOSH/MSHA approved dust and fume respirator should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulate, should particulate levels be above the stated Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL).
Ventilation: Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain exposure below the applicable limits.
Protective equipment: Protective Gloves: Should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations.
Eye Protection: Safety glasses or goggles as needed for welding, burning, grinding or machine operations.
Other Clothing and Equipment: Flame/heat protective garments required for safe burning, welding, or grinding.
Personal Sampling Procedure: N/A
Special Precautions: N/A

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor: GRAY TO SILVER / NO ODOR Boiling Point: N/A Melting Point: 2750°F Solubility in Water (% by weight): N/A Evaporation Rate: N/A Specific Gravity (H2O = 1): N/A PH: N/A % Volatiles by Volume (at 20°C): N/A

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable	**Avoid:** Stable under normal conditions of use, storage & transport
Incompatibility: N/A	
Hazardous Decomposition of By-Products: Mineral Oil Fume	
Polymerization: Will not occur	**Avoid:** Will react with strong acid to liberate hydrogen.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Chemical Name	% Wt.	LD50	LC50

Other Studies:

N/A

Section 12: Ecological Information

Exotoxicity: N/A

Environmental Fate: N/A

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES: Spills: Not applicable to steel in the solid state Waste Disposal Method: Metals may be reclaimed. Dispose of in a landfill in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

International
United States
Canada
European Community

Section 15: Regulatory Information

US Federal Regulations

TSCA

SARA 311 and 312 Hazard Categories:

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard:	No
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard:	No
Fire Hazard:	No
Reactivity:	No
Sudden Release of Pressure:	No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III
SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Immediate Health Effect, Delayed Health Effect
This product contains the following EPCRA Section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right – To – Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

SECTION 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Concentration (% by weight)	Reportable
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0-0.01 Some grades up to 0.4%	No – Less than 1%
Antimony	7440-36-0	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Arsenic	7440-38-2	<0.09	No – Less than 0.1%
Beryllium	7440-43-9	<0.09	No – Less than 0.1%
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.01-1.0 Some grades up to 1.5 (T-grades up to 6.0)	Yes – Greater than 1%
Cobalt	7440-48-4	<0.09	No – Less than 0.1%
Copper	7440-50-8	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0 – 0.04	Yes
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.2 – 2 Some grades up to 3.0%	Yes – Greater than 1%
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.01-0.1 Some grades up to 1.5%	Yes – Greater than 0.1%
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Selenium	7782-49-2	<0.9	No – Less than 1%
Vanadium	7440-62-2	<0.9	No – Less than 1%

Ozone Depleting Substances: N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): N/AN/A
US State Regulation: N/A
Canadian Regulation: N/A
European Regulation: N/A
Other Regulation: N/A
MITI:

Document Author:	**Document Manager:**
Alan M. Segnar	Marie K. Martin

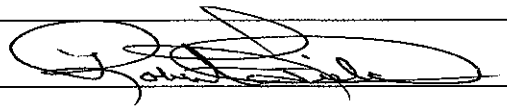
Reason for Change:

Revision:	Sec/Para Changed	Change Made:	Date:
3	N/A	Updated for EPCRA Section 313 review & date	03/01/2010

Approvals:

First Approver's signature

Name: Robert Field
Title: Safety/Risk Manager



Second Approver's Signature

Name: Marie K. Martin
Title: Manager/ Environmental & Quality Systems