

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1-Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name:Steel Composite Panel CAS Number: NA (mixture) Other Designations NA Chemical Formula NA General Use: Composite material

Company Name: Zhangjiagang Feiteng New Composite Materials Co.,Ltd Distributor: Same as manufacturer Address:77 Huada Rd,New Material Industry Park,Bonded Port Zone,Zhangjiagang City,Jiangsu China. Zip Code:215631 Contact:86-512-56797735

<<>>>> EMERGENCY OVERVIEW <<<>>>>

Metal machining or grinding operations may produce fine particulate or dust.Heating,melting, welding,or brazing,may produce metal fumes and particulates.Inhalation of excessive fume or dust concentrations may result in respiratory tract irritation and/or metal fume fever.

Section 2 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredient : steel CAS No.: Proprietary % in Mixture:20

	OSHA	ACGIH	NIOSH	UNIT OF MEASURE
TWA	NE	11mg/m^2	11mg/m^2	mg/cu.meter
STEL	NE	NE	NE	mg/cu.meter
IDLH	NA	NA	NE	mg/cu.meter

Ingredient :polyester Coating CAS No.:Proprietary % in Mixture: <1

	OSHA	ACGIH	NIOSH	UNIT OF MEASURE
TWA	NE	NE	NE	mg/cu.meter
STEL	NE	NE	NE	mg/cu.meter
IDLH	NA	NA	NE	mg/cu.meter

Ingredient :Polyethylene



CAS No.:9002-88-4

% in Mixture:50-80

	OSHA	ACGIH	NIOSH	UNIT OF MEASURE
TWA	16* and 6**	11*	NE	mg/cu.meter
STEL	NE	NE	NE	mg/cu.meter
IDLH	NA	NA	NE	mg/cu.meter

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Primary Entry Routes: Absorption Target Organs:NA Inhalation Effects:Slight irritation of respiratory tract. Eye Effects:Dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Skin Effects:Slight irritation possible to sensitive individuals. Ingestion Effects:ND Carcinogenicity:NA Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-term Exposure: Accumulation of dust in the respiratory system may cause moderate congestion. Chronic Effects and/or Recommendations: If use generates airborne particles, treat as a NUISANCE PARTICULATE (ACGIH TLV = 11 mg/cu. meter).

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Protect yourself with appropriate PPE, remove the person to fresh air. Decontaminate and begin rescue breathing if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped. Seek prompt medical attention.

Eye: DO NOT allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly shut. Gently lift eyelids and immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water. Remove any contact lenses. Continue to flush for at least 30 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek prompt medical attention.

Skin: Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash area with large amounts of water. Seek prompt medical attention for any reddened skin other than from washing.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Contact a Poison Control Center (PCC). Unless the PCC advises otherwise, have the conscious and alert person drink 1 to 2 glasses of water to dilute.

Induce vomiting only after recent ingestions due to the possibility of seizures. Seek prompt medical attention.



Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point:NA
Flash Point Method:NA
Flammability Classification:0 Not Flammable
Auto Ignition Temperature:ND
LEL:NA
UEL:NA
Burning Rate:NA
Extinguishing Media:Water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, or halon-type
extinguishers.
Unusual Fire / Explosion Hazards:May form flammable dust-air mixture.
Hazardous Combustion Products:Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and smoke.
Under certain conditions some aliphatic aldehydes and carboxylic acids may form.
Fire-Fighting Instructions:Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.
Fire-Fighting Equipment:Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear

a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Containment Method:No special requirements. **Reporting Requirements:**NA

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions:

Take care during loading and discharging ,as well as transporting,to avoid watering and scraping the steel surface.

The steel composite panel should be laid flat no matter during transport or storage. If side-laid, the panel should be vertical to the floor, panels should lean closely. The storage should be not more than 6 months.

Handling and moving panels should only be done by a moving or construction professional with proper equipment.Panels should be handled with care to prevent damage to the decorative surface. The panels could be sawing, cutting, slotting, bending, punching and painting.

Slotting should use a "V"sharp blade. The width of of the groove bottom should be 2.5-4mm, the rotating speed is 2000-3000/min and the groove speed is 3-5mm/min. To avoid the steel composite panel peel off as melting the adhesive while slotting, we should reserve 0.2-0.4mm polyester above the panel and reserve 20mm to be the edge of the panels.

Storage Requirements:



Store panels in a dry,clean,frost-free room.Place pallet and panels on a level surface which provides full support.Keep panels in the original ,closed packaging where possible. Remove steel straps of the panels are to be stored for a long time.Prevent a film of moisture from forming between the panels.Do not place any moisture-sensitive(paper)payers betweens the panels.

If raining ,do not fill silica-gel. To avoid the color difference, please install in accordance with arrow in the direction of the installation.

Don't peel the film off before completion of the work in case of any scratch and abrasion to the panel surface before the project finished. We suggest to tear it within 45 days after the project is finished.

The panel will be not flat, if we use the resin or sclerous adhesive to install the indoor panel. It is better to use the splint or similar material for bottom board instead of direct adhere to the cement wall when installing.

Clean with soft cloth by mild detergent or water, strong acid, alkali and other solvent such as Butanone, Acetone, Xylem, Bananas-water are forbidden.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Ventilation:

The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release in order to maintain airborne concentrations of the product below OSHA PELs (See Section 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection

IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS. Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134 and 1910.137) and, if necessary, wear a NIOSH approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given work conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or non-routine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. WARNING! Air purifying respirators do not protect worker in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing and Equipment

Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear splash-proof chemical goggles and face shield when working with liquid, unless full facepiece respiratory protection is worn. Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.



Safety Stations

Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment

Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment. Never take home contaminated clothing.

Comments

Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the restroom, or apply cosmetics.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point:NA Freezing or Melting Point:NA Odor Threshold:ND Physical State:Solid Viscosity:NA Refractive Index:NA Appearance and Odor:Solid steel, polyethylene composite material, white color % Volatiles:NA Surface Tension:NA Vapor Pressures:NA Water Solubility:Negligible Evaporation Rate:NA Other Solubilities:NA pH:NA Additional Comments:NA

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:Stable under conditions of normal use. Hazardous Decomposition Products:NA Chemical Incompatibilities:NA Conditions to Avoid:NA Other Comments:NA

Section 11 - Toxicological Information



Checked box indicates that related health effects criteria applies to the overall mixture Eye Effects \Box Skin Effects□ Acute Oral Effects \Box Acute Inhalation Effects Chronic Effects \Box

Teratogenicity□ Mutagenicity□

EXPLANATION of HEALTH EFFECTS:NA

EXPLANATION of TOXICOLOGICAL CRITERIA:

Carcinogenicity □

Chemical Component: steel

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS DATA: 1265 mg/kg oral-mouse TDLo multigenerations **INHALATION ACUTE EXPOSURE:** The only reported inhalation effects are for the dust, powder, or fume forms.

SKIN CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE: A white of steel penetrating the skin may induce local irritation and possibly secondary infections. Contact with rough or sharp edges may cause cuts or abrasions.

EYE CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE: Small metal particles have been observed in the eyes of humans on or near the retinal and are usually nonirritating and well tolerated. The particles gradually changed into a white powder and disappear in 2 or 3 years leaving only a characteristic local necrotic "imprint". Larger particles and splinters may scratch or cut the corneal and lids.

INGESTION ACUTE EXPOSURE: The actual effects may be determined by the form of the steel that is ingested. Generally it has a very low acute systemic toxicity due to its poor absorption from the gastrointestinal tract. Massive doses may cause gastrointestinal irritation and may be toxic.

INGESTION CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Large amounts may interfere with intestinal absorption of phosphates leading to ricketts. Certain disease states influence the concentration of organs, for example, Alzheimer's disease in which excessive levels may have been found in the brain.

Chemical Component: Fluoropolymer Coating

Data Not Available

Chemical Component: Polyethylene

>3.6 gm/kg oral-rat LD50; 5.7 gm/kg oral-mouse LDLo

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Checked box indicates that information regarding the criteria applies to the overall mixture. Ecotoxicity \Box Environmental Fate \Box Environmental Degradation Soil Absorption and Mobility \Box **EXPLANATION of APPLICABLE ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA:**NA

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal:Contact your local supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state and local regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:NA

Container Cleaning and Disposal:NA



Section 14 - Other Information

Abbreviations:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists IDLH - Immediatly Dangerous to Life and Health NA - Not Applicable to the criteria OR Not Available ND- Not Determined OR Not Known NE - None established OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit RCRA - Resource Conservation Recovery Act STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit TLV - Threshold Limit Value TWA - Time Weighted Average

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Additional Comments:NA

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