



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

STEEL PRODUCTS

ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE: Jan 1, 1987

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I IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: STANDARD PIPE - CARBON STEEL

COMMON NAME (S) Thermic Lance
Lance Pipe
VersaX02 Burning Bars

II INGREDIENTS AND RECOMMENDED OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

Note: Steel products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact health hazard.

End use- thermic lances and burning bars are slowly consumed as they are used to cut through (or melt) a wide variety of construction materials, metals, slag and refractories. Using excess oxygen gas under pressure, the steel pipe and the wires contained are instantly oxidized releasing tremendous heat to the white hot burning tip. All metal fume and oxides including any trace elements in the pipe and wires are quickly disbursed. The recommended exposure limits of the main constituents are shown below:

Table with 4 columns: BASE METAL, ALLOYING ELEMENTS AND METALLIC COATINGS; % WEIGHT; EXPOSURE LIMITS OSHA (PEL); EXPOSURE LIMITS ACGUIH (TLV-TWA). Rows include Base Metal: Iron, Manganese, and VersaX02 burning bar with aluminum wire (Base Metal: Iron, Aluminum, Alumina).

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**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES**

For overexposure to airborne fumes and particulates, remove exposed person to fresh air.

If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly.

Treat metal fume fever by bed rest; administer pain and fever reducing medication.

**VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

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Not applicable to steel in the solid state.

**VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION**

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**RESPIRATORY:**

Half-mask fume respirators should be used to avoid inhalation of particulates. If working outdoors fans should be employed to ensure good air movement over the working area.

If the work is in an enclosed space, there must be plentiful inlet air and air removal by, for example: flexible ducting.

**SKIN:** Protective gloves should be worn for welding, burning or handling operations.

**EYE:** Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing grinding or machining operations.

**VENTILATION:** Local exhaust ventilation should be provided when welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining to prevent excessive dust or fume exposure.

**OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Depending upon the conditions of use and specific work situations, additional protective equipment and/or clothing may be required to control exposures. Fire resistant overalls or aprons should be worn when using this product.

**IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**

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**PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:** Operations with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dusts.

**OTHER COMMENTS:** No additional comments are believed to be necessary for this product.

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THIS INFORMATION IS TAKEN FROM SOURCES OR BASED UPON DATA BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE. HOWEVER, CANADIAN PIPE SUPPLY 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.

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NOTE: All commercial metals contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those specified. These small quantities, frequently referred to as "trace" or "residual" elements, generally originate in the raw materials used. Typical levels of commonly involved trace or residual elements that may be encountered in steel products should have their potential hazards considered.

### III PHYSICAL DATA

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Melting Point

Iron – 1539 °C

Specific Gravity 7.9

Appearance and Odour: Metallic gray, no Odour

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### IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

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Steel products in the solid state present no fire or explosion hazard.

### V REACTIVITY DATE

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Stable under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Will react with strong acid to liberate hydrogen.

### IV HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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NOTE: Steel products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact health hazard. However, operations, such as burning, welding, sawing, razing grinding and possibly machining, etc. Which results in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or results in the general of airborne particulates, may present health hazards. Fumes generated minimally – carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and iron oxide.

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#### EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

##### MAJOR EXPOSURE HAZARD

Inhalation	XX
Eye contact	
Skin contact	
Ingestion	

The inhalation of high concentration of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of manganese, copper lead and/or zinc in the respirable particle size can cause an influenza-like illness termed metal fume fever. Typical symptoms are characterized by metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of throat, followed by weakness, muscle pain, fever and chills.

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