

Wire Mesh

Mesh Sheets (Wire Mesh,  
Reinforcing Mesh);Mesh Rolls (Wire Mesh,  
Reinforcing Mesh);

Structalath;

Stucco Corners;

Stucco Striping;

Dimpled/Self Furred Lath;

Spray Rib Lath;

High Rib Lath

## 1. Identification & Company Identification

### Trade Names:

Wire Mesh; Mesh Sheets (Wire Mesh, Reinforcing Mesh); Mesh Rolls (Wire Mesh, Reinforcing Mesh);

Structalath; Stucco Corners; Stucco Striping; Dimpled/Self Furred Lath; Spray Rib Lath; High Rib Lath

### Product Description:

Gray or White Powder

### Company Name:

Western States Wholesale  
1420 S. Bon View Ave., Ontario, CA 91761

### Emergency phone:

(800) 325-6851

### Recommended Use:

Wire Mesh - Primarily concrete reinforcement; other applications may also apply

Structalath; Lath - backing material for plaster including a metal wire mesh or expanded metal that is applied to a wood or metal framework as matrix over which stucco or plaster is applied and wallboard products called gypsum or rock lath.

\* The "Recommended use" identified for this product is provided solely to comply with a US Federal requirement and is not part of Western States Wholesale published specification. The terms of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) do not create or infer any warranty express or implied including by incorporation into or reference in Western States Wholesale. Sales Agreement.

## 2. Hazard(s) Identification

### Hazard class

Carcinogenicity (Category 2)

Skin Sensitization (Category 1)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure (Category 1)

### Hazard Pictogram:



**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statement:** Under normal handling and use, exposure to steel wire, welded wire reinforcement or PC strand presents few health hazards. Thermal cutting and welding may produce fumes or dust which could be inhaled and be potentially hazardous. The exposure levels in Section 3 and hazard statements in section 2 b) relate to acute fume and dust exposure.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer via inhalation.

H372: Causes damage to respiratory tract through prolonged or repeated exposure

Note: the following precautionary statements may apply to acute fume/dust exposure:

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

P308 + P313: If exposed or concerned get medical advice/attention.

### Prevention:

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Wear impervious gloves, such as nitrile. Wear eye protection, and protective clothing.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Wash thoroughly after handling.  
Use only in a well-ventilated area.  
Do not breathe dust.

### Response:

If dust is swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
If dust is inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If on skin (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Rinse skin or hair with water.  
If significant skin irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice or attention.  
Immediately seek medical advice or attention if symptoms are significant or persist.

### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance Name	CAS#	Percent
Iron	1309-37-1	93 – 99
Manganese	7439-96-5	0 – 2.5 5
Silicon	7440-21-3	0 – 1.5
Chromium	7440-47-3	0 – 1.0
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0 – 1.0
Carbon	7440-44-0	0 – 1.0

### 4. First-Aid Measures

#### Description of necessary measures

**Eye:** Flush thoroughly with running water to remove particulate.

**Skin:** Brush off excess dust and wash area thoroughly with soap and water.

**Inhalation:** Remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. In case of unconsciousness, place patient stably in side position for transportation.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and call a physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

#### Significant symptoms/effects, acute and delayed.

**Eye:** Dust, particulates, or fumes may cause irritation including pain and redness. Rubbing of the eye may result in scratching of the cornea. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

**Skin:** Dust or particulates may cause mechanical irritation due to abrasion. Some components in this product are capable of causing an allergic reaction, possibly resulting in burning, itching, and skin eruptions. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

**Inhalation:** Dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs. Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dust may result in metal fume fever, an influenza-like illness characterized by a sweet or metallic taste in the mouth accompanied by dryness and irritation of the throat, cough, shortness of breath, pulmonary.

**Ingestion:** May be harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting.

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:**

Immediately seek medical advice or attention if symptoms are significant or persist.

### 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

**Flammability of the Product:** Non-flammable and non-combustible

**Suitable extinguishing agents:** Treat for surrounding material

**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:** None

**Products of Combustion:** None

**Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** Non-explosive in presence of shocks

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

#### Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released

Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released - Emergency response is unlikely unless in the form of combustible dust. Avoid inhalation, eye, or skin contact of dusts by using appropriate precautions outlined in section 8. Keep fine dust or powder away from sources of ignition. Heavy concentrations of airborne dust may be minimized by vacuuming or wet-sweeping dusty areas. Clean-up personnel should wear respirators and protective clothing.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning - up

**Methods for Containment:** Pick up large pieces, then place in a suitable container. Do not flush to sewer or allow to enter waterways. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

#### Methods for Cleaning-Up:

Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container.

### 7. Handling and Storage

#### Storage:

Keep out of the reach of children. Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. Store away from strong oxidizers. Avoid any dust buildup by frequent cleaning and suitable construction of the storage area. Use corrosion-resistant structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems in the storage area. (See section 10)

#### Handling

Precautions for Safe Handling - Exercise care during grinding, welding and cutting operations to minimize airborne particles and fumes. Wear respirators; avoid breathing dust or fumes. Use good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulations of dust. Dust and/or particulates may form explosive mixtures with air. Applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations may require testing dust generated from processing of steel products to determine if it represents a fire or explosion hazard and to determine appropriate protection methods.

### 8. Exposure Controls/personal Protection

#### Eye Protection

Safety glasses, eyewash stations.

#### Skin Protection

**Hand Protection:** Wear suitable gloves.

**Body Protection:** Wear suitable protective clothing.

### **Respiratory Protection (Specific Type)**

A NIOSH approved dust mask or filtering facepiece is recommended in poorly ventilated areas or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2).

### **Ventilation Recommended**

Use exhaust ventilation

Other Protection - No food consumption in area of concentrations of dust or vapor.

## **9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

Appearance: grey or black solid metallic wire; slight oxide coloration (i.e. blue) possible on PC strand;

Odor: (N/A)

Melting point/freezing point: (MP: ~2700 – 2800 degrees F)

Flash point: (N/A)

Evaporation rate: (N/A)

Flammability (solid, gas): (N/A in bulk form); see sections 5 and 6 for flammability of dust or powder

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: (N/A)

Vapor pressure: (N/A)

Solubility(ies): not soluble in water, oil, or alcohol-based reagents

Auto-ignition temperature: (N/A)

## **10. Stability and Reactivity**

### **Reactivity**

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### **Chemical stability**

Stable under normal storage conditions. Keep in dry storage.

### **Possibility of hazardous reaction**

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### **Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided**

No decomposition if used according to specifications.

### **Hazardous Decomposition or By-products**

Welding, cutting or grinding may cause metal fumes or dust (see section 4). Keep fine dust or powder away from sources of ignition.

## **11. Toxicological Information**

Under normal handling and use, exposure to steel wire, welded wire mesh or PC strand presents few health hazards. Thermal cutting and welding may produce fumes which could be inhaled and be potentially hazardous. The exposure levels in Section 3 relate to fumes and dust.

Chronic overexposure to iron oxide fumes may cause benign pneumoconiosis with symptoms that include chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and shortness of breath upon exertion. Overexposure to dusts and metal fumes from the ferrous alloy elements may cause irritation to the skin, nose, mouth and eyes and lung and affect the gastrointestinal, nervous, and hemotopoietic systems. Chronic health effects (including cancer) have been associated with the welding fumes of individual component metals.

Fumes of manganese may cause metal fume fever with flu-like symptoms. Prolonged exposure to manganese dust or fumes may lead to "manganism", a neurological syndrome with symptoms including tremors, reduced response speed, irritability, and gait and balance difficulties.

Chromium has been identified as potential human carcinogen. Cancer is generally attributed to the hexavalent (+6) form of chromium which is listed as a carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1). In addition, prolonged and repeated overexposure to chromium dusts or fumes may cause skin ulcers, nasal irritation and ulceration, kidney damage and cancer of the respiratory system. Chromium is a skin sensitizer.

This product may contain small amounts of nickel. Prolonged and repeated contact with nickel may cause sensitization dermatitis. Inhalation of nickel compounds has caused lung damage as well as sinus, nasal and lung cancer in laboratory animals. Nickel is a listed carcinogen by NTP and IARC (Group 1).

This product may contain small amounts of vanadium. Adverse effects from dermal, inhalation or parenteral exposure to various vanadium compounds have been reported. The major target for vanadium pentoxide toxicity is the respiratory tract. Fumes or dust can cause severe eye and respiratory irritation, and systemic effects. Following overexposure, reported symptoms include chronic bronchitis, green tongue, conjunctivitis, chronic productive cough, and tightness of the chest have been reported following overexposure. Allergic reactions resulting from skin and inhalation exposures have also been reported. Vanadium currently is not regarded as a human carcinogen.

The product may contain small amounts of copper. Copper dust and fumes can irritate the eyes, nose and throat causing coughing, wheezing, nosebleeds, ulcers and metal fume fever. Other effects from repeated copper fume inhalation include discoloration of skin, teeth or hair. Copper also may cause an allergic skin reaction. Overexposure to copper can affect the liver.

### 12. Ecological Information

No specific information is available regarding this product.

### 13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local health/environmental regulations. Prevent materials from entering drains, sewers, or waterways. Recycling is encouraged.

### 14. Transport Information

**DOT Shipping Name:** Non-Hazardous for Transport

**DOT Hazard Class:** Not Regulated

**UN/NA ID No.:** None

**UN TDG Class:** Not Regulated

**Hazard Id No. (HIN):** None

**IMDG Hazard Class:** Not Regulated

**IATA Hazard Class:** Not Regulated

**RID/ADR Code:** Not Regulated

**Label:** None Required

**Hazard Symbols:** None

### 15. Regulatory Information

The following listing of regulations relating to an IWP product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

#### **OSHA Regulations:**

This product is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, dust and fumes from this product may be combustible or hazardous and require protection to comply with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations.

**EPA Regulations:**

RCRA: Chromium is regulated under this act.

Clean Water Act: Chromium is a Section 307 Priority Pollutant

Safe Drinking Water Act: Chromium, Iron, Manganese and Molybdenum are regulated under this act.


Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA): Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory

**CERCLA:** Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4): This product as a whole is not listed.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III:**

Section 311/312: Immediate (acute) health hazard and delayed (chronic) health hazard.

**State Regulations:**

 **WARNING:** This product contains Chromium, a chemical known to the State of California to cause reproductive harm. For more information visit [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**California Inhalation Reference Exposure Level (REL):** California established a chronic REL of 3  $\mu\text{g}$  for silica (crystalline, respirable). A chronic REL is an airborne level of a substance at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated in individuals indefinitely exposed to the substance at that level.

**WHMIS (Canadian):** D2B Product Classification

## 16. Other Information

### Notes

This form has been prepared to meet current Federal OSHA hazard communication regulations, and is offered without any warranty or guarantee of any type. Western States Wholesale cannot control the use of its products, and therefore specifically disclaims liability and responsibility arising from the use, misuse, and alteration of its products. The information contained in this SDS was produced without independent scientific or medical studies analyzing the effects of silica upon human health. The information contained herein is based upon scientific and other data that Western States Wholesale believes is valid and reliable as previously referenced in this SDS.

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### Disclaimer

The information presented is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be. Whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need, that the information is current, applicable and suitable to their circumstance.



# Safety Data Sheet

## Wire Meshes/Metal Laths

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