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SAFETY INFORMATION SHEET (SIS)

1. INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

Stainless steel products are considered as articles under the European Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), a position adopted by all European stainless steel producers as presented in the EUROFER (European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries) position paper (1) determining the borderline between preparation and articles for steel and steel products

In accordance with REACH and the European Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling, and Packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP), only substances and preparations require a Safety Data Sheet (SDS). While articles under REACH do not require a classic SDS, REACH Article 32 requires articles to be accompanied by sufficient information to permit safe use and disposal. In order to comply with this requirement, EUROFER members have developed a Safety Information Sheet (SIS) that provides information on the safe use of the stainless steel and its potential impacts on both human health and environment.

2. ARTICLE DATA

2.1. Article name and description

Stainless steel products in massive product forms, non-coated or coated. Hot and cold rolled steel products like plate, sheet, strip, bar, rod, tube, fittings, wire rod.

Stainless steel as defined in European Standards EN10088-1:2014

covering the composition of stainless steels, EN10095:1999 heat resisting steels and alloys.

2.2. Article supplier

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2.3. Article composition:

According to the definition of European EN10020 standard, stainless steels are iron alloys that contain more than 10.5%Cr and less than 1.2%C. Composition below is given in weight percentages.

Steel alloy with:

- Chromium 10.5% to 30%
- Nickel max. 38%
- Molybdenum max. 11%
- Carbon max. 1.2% (most frequently below 0.5%)
- Iron balance (> 50%)

Other elements such as manganese (Mn), nitrogen (N), niobium (Nb), vanadium (V), titanium (Ti), copper (Cu) and silicon (Si) may be present. For more information on the chemical composition of standard stainless steels: see EN 10088-1:2014

Due to the natural origin of the material also some unintentionally added elements such as cobalt (Co), arsenic (As) or antimony (Sb) may be present as impurities. The concentration of these elements in some case could accumulate up to 0.1 %.

2.4. Article physical and chemical properties:

- Physical state: solid
- Colour: silver-grey
- Odour: odourless
- Density: 7.7 –8.3 g/cm³
- Melting point: 1,325 to 1,530 °C
- Water solubility: Insoluble

Stainless steels are stable and non-reactive under normal ambient atmospheric conditions, because in solid form all alloying elements are firmly bonded in the metallic matrix. Solid stainless steel does not contain Cr (VI) compounds. When heated to very high temperatures (melting or during welding operations), fumes may be produced.

In contact with strong acids, stainless steels may release gaseous acid decomposition products (e.g. hydrogen and oxides of nitrogen) and chromium may be released in the form of chromium III.

In contact with strong oxidizers at high pH (e.g. alkaline cleaners at pH 10-14), very small amounts of Cr (VI) compounds may form at ambient temperatures.



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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.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SAFE USE OF STAINLESS STEEL PRODUCTS

Stainless steel is the term used to describe a versatile family of engineering materials, which are selected primarily for their corrosion and heat resistant properties.

All stainless steels contain a minimum of 10.5% chromium. At this level, chromium reacts with oxygen and moisture in the environment to form a protective, adherent and coherent, oxide film which envelops its entire surface. This oxide film (known as passive or boundary layer) is very thin (2-3 nanometres). [1 nanometre = 10^{-9} m].

The passive layer on stainless steels exhibits a truly remarkable property; when damaged (eg abraded), it self-repairs as chromium in the steel reacts rapidly with oxygen and moisture in the environment to reform the oxide layer.

Increasing the chromium content beyond the minimum of 10.5% confers still greater corrosion resistance. Corrosion resistance may be further improved, and a wide range of properties provided, by the addition of other alloying elements like nickel and molybdenum. Corrosion from stainless steel in aggressive media can be avoided by use of the proper grade in accordance with relevant European or international standards.

Stainless Steels are alloys. The alloying elements in stainless steel are firmly bonded in its chemical matrix. Due to this bonding and to the presence of a protective oxide film the release of any of the constituents is very low and negligible when the steel is used appropriately.

Stainless steels are generally considered non-hazardous to human health or the environment (see paragraph 3.2) and regularly applied where safety and hygiene is of utmost importance (e.g. equipment in contact with 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 stainless steel articles supplied.

4. SAFETY INFORMATION

4.1. Description of Hazards

4.1.1. Classification and Bio-elution

All intentionally added alloying elements in Stainless Steel with the exception of nickel are not classified as hazardous. Nickel is the only substance of major importance with regard to the hazard classification of stainless steels in the solid form. In accordance with (EC) Regulations 1272/2008 (CLP) and 790/2009 (ATP



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1), nickel is classified as a Carcinogen Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure 1 (STOT RE1) and Skin Sensitizer 1.

The exposure route for the carcinogenic Category 2 classification is inhalation. However Stainless Steel in solid form cannot be inhaled, only when it is in powder form. The risk of being exposed to nickel in stainless steel can therefore also only exist when the stainless steel is in powder form. Nevertheless the European Classification is based on Hazard rather than on Risk. Therefore it is the obligation of the steel industry to provide proof that stainless steel is safe.

Even when steel is in powder form the likelihood of being exposed to nickel is far less than the pure metal thanks to the alloying effect. In other words when nickel is in the form of stainless it doesn't necessarily become available to the organism which is inhaling the stainless powder. It is not bio-available. This bio-availability can only be proven by doing in vivo testing using test animals. There are tests described in literature for in Vivo testing of stainless powder (2, 3, 4).

As industry is encouraged to find alternative ways to animal testing the non-ferrous metals industry in Europe is developing a testing methodology based on Bio-elution. This methodology is an in vitro methodology thus preventing the necessity of in vivo testing. In Bio-elution body fluids like saliva, gastric. Lung and intestinal fluids are mimicked and the specific release of constituents is tested. In these tests the bio-accessibility is being established.

The European Steel Industry together with the European Non-ferrous industry strongly believe that bio-accessibility in vitro tests will become a good and sustainable alternative to animal testing and we believe that bio-accessibility data are a good enough predictor of bioavailability and toxicity for use in hazard assessment (5, 6).

4.1.2. Sensitization

According to REACH (7), for all alloys that contain Ni and that could come in frequent contact with skin, the determination of the release rate of Ni, should be tested according to European standard EN1811. Tests conducted in accordance with this standard determined that stainless steels release nickel at levels significantly below the criteria set for classification as a skin sensitizer. Thus, stainless steels in general are suitable for use as piercing posts (where the maximum nickel release limits is 0.2 µg/cm²/week) and for applications involving close and prolonged contact with the skin (where the maximum nickel release limits is 0.5 µg/cm²/week).

However, tests conducted in accordance with EN 1811 (8) have shown that the re-sulphurised free-machining stainless steels (containing 0.15 – 0.30 % sulphur) release nickel at levels close to, or above, the maximum nickel release limits of 0.5 µg/cm²/week). Re-sulphurised free-machining stainless steels are, therefore, not suitable for use as piercing posts or for applications involving prolonged and close with the skin (i.e. jewellery, watch backs and watch straps, etc).

Clinical studies did not reveal any risk of allergy among individual already sensitised to nickel. Thus, frequent intermittent contact with stainless steels of all types should not pose a problem to downstream users or consumers (9).



4.1.3. Specific Target Organ Toxicity

In accordance with the CLP Regulation, stainless steel is considered to be a mixture (10, 11). This means stainless steel containing more than 10% nickel should be classified as Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure 1 (STOT RE1) and stainless steels containing 1 -10% nickel should be classified as STOT RE 2. Stainless steels containing less than 1% Ni are not classified.

However, a 28-day repeated inhalation study on rats (2) with stainless steel in the powder form clearly indicates a lack of toxicity (i.e. no adverse effects were seen, even at the highest concentration of stainless steel, which was 1.0 mg/L in the study), whereas the lowest nickel dose (0.004 mg/L) resulted in clear signs of toxicity in a 28-day nickel inhalation study (3, 4). No classification of stainless steel for STOT is proposed.

4.1.4. Carcinogenicity

In accordance with the CLP Regulation, stainless steel is considered to be a mixture. This means stainless steels containing more than 1% nickel should be classified as Carcinogen Category 2 when it is classified as a simple mixture. However, no carcinogenic effects resulting from exposure to stainless steels have been reported, either in epidemiological studies or in tests with animals (2, 9). Therefore, it can be concluded that the weight of evidence supports the non-carcinogenicity of stainless steel.

In addition, IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has concluded that stainless steel implants are not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (11). Several stainless steel grades are specifically designed for use in human implant parts (see ISO5832).

Stainless steel containing less than 1% nickel is not classified.

4.1.5. Classification proposal for nickel containing stainless steels

According to CLP an alloy can be classified either on its constituent's classification (mixture) or on the hazard properties of the mixture if they have been tested. Based on studies on the stainless steel alloy (9) the steel industry proposes the following classification for stainless steel:

Table 1. Classification proposal based on testing performed on stainless steel.

	Skin Sensitizing	Specific Target Organ Toxicity STOT	Carcinogenicity
Stainless steel	No Classification For re-sulphurised grades only: Skin Sensitizer 1 H317	No Classification	No Classification*



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* As this proposal is based on weight of evidence on alloy testing it is not the CMR classification according to mixture rules in CLP. According to CLP, the carcinogenicity classification outlined in Table 2 in Annex 1 should apply in which case stainless steel containing more than 1% should be classified as Carcinogenic Category 2 H351 for inhalation.

4.2. Specific process and exposure controls

Dust and fume may be generated during processing e.g. in 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 stainless 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 stainless steels have not indicated a respiratory cancer hazard (9).

Chromium in stainless steel is in the metallic state (zero valence) and stainless steel does not contain hexavalent chromium. 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 stainless steels, compared with the slightly increased risk when welding steels that do not contain chromium. IARC has defined the welding process and welding fumes as a risk, irrespective of which metals are involved (12).

The process of welding should only be performed by trained workers with the personal protective equipment in accordance with the state laws relating to safety. Guidance on the welding of metals and alloys is provided on the European Welding association: www.european-welding.org. This guidance will provide background information on health hazards posed by welding processes and appropriate risk management measure

There are no specific occupational exposure limits for stainless steel. However, specific occupational exposure limits have been established for some constituent elements and compounds. Users of this Safety Information Sheet are strongly advised to refer to the national occupational exposure limits for the substances in stainless steel and, where relevant, welding fumes.

4.3 First Aid Measures

There are no specific First Aid Measures developed for the stainless 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.

4.4 Handling and Storage

There are no special measures for handling stainless 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.



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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.

4.5 Uses

Stainless steels are present in a wide variety of activities. Main use areas include industrial processes, architectural and building, house appliances and kitchenware, catering and transportation.

4.5.1. Food Contact

Stainless steel has been in use for contact with food for many years and is present in various articles. (Kitchenware, bowls, industrial kitchen appliances). Depending on the application (knives, blades, forks, spoons, bowls), different grades are selected and have been recognized as safe.

The Council of Europe (CoE) has published technical test to ensure the suitability and safety of finished articles of metals and alloys in food contact (13). The release of specific constituents has to be below certain specific release limits (SRL). Some national laws also give detailed information on the choice of grades that should be allowed for food contact.

The Swedish laboratory KTH has tested certain stainless steels according to the guidelines and used citric acid as food simulant (14). The use of citric acid in the new test guideline is relevant as it is commonly present in both acidic and alkaline food.

Those studies show that:

- None of the constituent alloying elements of stainless steel are released in amounts exceeding their corresponding release limits (SRLs), stipulated in the CoE protocol.
- Metal release rates decrease with time due to a gradually improved passivation of the stainless steel surface.
- Amounts of released metals diminish upon repeated use

4.5.2. Medical Devices

In many cases stainless steel is the only material which can be used for medical devices and/or implants. Presently the Directive 90/385/EEC on Active Implantable Medical Devices and Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical Devices are being revised.

As is indicated in literature (12) the use of stainless in implants and in medical devices is absolutely safe.

4.5.3. Drinking Water

The "4MS Common Approach: Acceptance of metallic materials used for products in contacts with drinking water - Part A" which has been agreed between Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom which was implemented in the national regulations with the revision of DIN 50930-6 describes a procedure by which material is tested. The list of "Metallic materials suitable for drinking water under hygienic aspects" includes those metallic materials, for which the hygienic suitability for drinking water has been demonstrated. This includes stainless steel.



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4.5.4. Toys

Safe stainless steel use in toys is recognized in European Directive 2009/48/EC

5. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

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

Stainless steel is part of an integrated life cycle and it is a material that is 100% recyclable. Both manufacturing and post-consumer stainless steel scrap is valuable and in demand for the production of prime new stainless 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 to be avoided for the benefit of recycling and resource depletion.

6. REFERENCES

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<http://www.eurofer.org/Issues%26Positions/REACH/REACH.itpl>
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3. WIL Research Laboratories, I. (2002). A 4-week range-finding inhalation toxicity study of nickel metal in albino rats, WIL Research Laboratories, Inc.: 1-319.
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7. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
8. EN 1811:2011+A1:2015 Standard: Reference test method for release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin (test for measuring Ni release in artificial sweat)



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9. Review on toxicity of stainless steel, Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH), 2010
http://www.ttl.fi/en/publications/Electronic_publications/Pages/default.aspx
10. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
11. Regulation (EC) No 790/2009 1st Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) to the CLP Regulation
12. IARC (1999). Surgical implants and other foreign bodies. Geneva, World Health Organization, IARC.
13. Metals and Alloys used in food contact materials and articles, EDQM, CoE, 2013, 1st Edition, ISBN 978-92-871-7703-2, Specific chapter on Stainless Steels pp165, www.edqm.eu
14. Surface changes and metal release in the presence of citric acid for food applications Stainless steel grades 201, 304, 204, 2101, 316L, 430, and EN1.4003, December, 2014
KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Division of Surface and Corrosion Science, Sweden

Annex 1

	Stainless steel <1% Ni	Stainless steel 1 – 10 % Ni	Stainless Steel >10% Ni
Skin Sensitizing	No Classification Only for re-sulphurised grades	No Classification Only for re-sulphurised grades Skin Sensitizer 1 H317	No Classification Only for re-sulphurised grades Skin Sensitizer 1 H317
Specific Target Organ Toxicity STOT	No Classification	STOT RE1 H373 (Inhalation)	STOT RE2 H372 (Inhalation)
Carcinogenetic	No Classification	Carcinogen Category 2 H351 (inhalation)	Carcinogen Category 2 H351 (inhalation)

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