Dear Customer:

Enclosed is the **REVISED** Material Safety Data Sheet for our product:

**Jiffy Latch Lok Assemblies**

The products we distribute are not normally hazardous in their natural state. However, steel does contain elements deemed by OSHA to be hazardous when released by manufacturing, such as brazing, burning, grinding, sawing or welding, etc. Failure to control dust and fumes can result in chronic health problems.

We believe the information, supplied by the Manufacturer, on the enclosed MSDS to be accurate; however, D-M-E makes no warranty with respect to the accuracy of the information or the suitability of the recommendations, and assumes no liability for the information so presented.

Should you require additional information, please call or write the Manufacturer listed on the MSDS.

Sincerely yours,

D-M-E Company
Director of Operations
Ken Jasina

Revised: March 1, 2001
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(This product contains one or more toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT of 1986 and of 40CFR72).

NOTE: Products Under Normal Conditions Do Not Represent An Inhalation, Ingestion or Contact Health Hazard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Metal, Alloying Elements And Metallic Coatings</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>WT % (1)</th>
<th>OSHA PEL (mg/g) (3)</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV TWA (Unless Noted Otherwise) (mg/m³) (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron (Fe)</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td>86-99</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5 (As Iron Oxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (Ni)</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (Cr)</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon (Si)</td>
<td>7740-21-3</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10 (Total Dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (Mn)</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon (C)</td>
<td>7440-44-0</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>3.5 (As Carbon Black)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum (Mo)</td>
<td>7439-98-7</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10 (Insoluble Compound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium (V)</td>
<td>7440-62-2</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.05 (Respirable Dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum (Al)</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10 (Total Dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur (S)</td>
<td>7704-34-9</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5 (As SO₃)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus (P)</td>
<td>7723-14-0</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1 (Yellow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismuth (Bi)</td>
<td>7440-89-9</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu)</td>
<td>7440-90-8</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (Dust &amp; Mist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaded Alloy</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) % Of Alloying Material Varies With Grade Of Material.

(2) 1996 ACGIH Threshold Limit Value.
(3) 1999 OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit.

Material la (At Normal Conditions)

Solid: Gray-Black, Odorless

Melting Point (Base Metal): >2500°F

Specific Gravity: Approximately 7

Extinguishing Media: NA

Special Firefighting Procedures:

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: NA

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Reacts with strong acids to produce hydrogen gas.

Conditions to Avoid: NA

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Metallic dust or fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding and possibly machining.

Refer to ANSI Z49.1

CM 0629-F
**Major Exposure HAZARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhalation</th>
<th>Skin Contact</th>
<th>Skin Absorption</th>
<th>Eye Contact</th>
<th>Ingestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Effects of Overexposure**

Short term exposure to fumes/dust may produce irritation of eyes and respiratory system. Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes of iron, manganese, copper and lead may cause metal fume fever, characterized by a metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat and influenza-like symptoms.

Chronic inhalation of high concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dust may lead to a benign pneumoconiosis (silicosis). Inhalation of high concentrations of ferric oxide may possibly enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Inhalation or ingestion of lead particles may result in lead induced systemic toxicity. Symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal cramps, anemia, muscle weakness and headache. Prolonged exposure can cause behavioral changes, kidney damage, CNS damage and reproductive effects.

Chromium and nickel and their compounds are listed in the 3rd Annual Report on Carcinogens, as prepared by the National Toxicology Program (NTP). Exposure to high concentrations of dust and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, inflammation and/or ulceration of upper respiratory tract and possibly cancer of nasal passages and lungs.

Recent epidemiological studies of workers melting and working alloys containing nickel/chromium have found no increased risk of cancer.

Suspected Cancer Agent? __________ NO: This product's ingredients are not found in the lists below.

| YES: | Federal OSHA | NTP | IARC |

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures**

If exposed to excessive levels of metal fumes, remove to fresh air, seek medical aid immediately.

Eyes - Flush with water for at least 15 minutes.

**Spill or Leak Procedures**

NA

**Waste Disposal Methods**

According to local, state and federal regulations.

**Respiratory**

NIOSH/MSHA - Approved dust and fume, respirator should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulates when exposure exceeds TLV's.

**Ventilation**

Local exhaust ventilation should be utilized when welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining when exposure exceeds TLV's.

**Eye Protection and Protective Clothing**

Safety glasses or goggles should be utilized as required by exposure. Other protective equipment should be utilized as required by the welding standards.

In welding, precautions should be taken for airborne contaminants which may originate from components of the welding rod.

Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition for combustible and flammable materials.