

C.O.S.H.H Data Sheet



Stainless Steel Wire Wall Ties

Wire wall ties are manufactured from steel forms which contain different combinations of the following elements. Trace elements may also be found in minute amounts.

Alloy Elements

Aluminium (Al)
Antimony (Sb)
Bismuth
Boron (B)
Carbon (C)
Chromium (Cr)
Cobalt (Co)
Copper (Cu)
Iron (Fe)
Lead (Pb)
Manganese (Mn)
Molybdenum (Mo)

Alloy Elements

Nickel (Ni)
Niobium (Nb)
Nitrogen (N)
Phosphorus (P)
Silicon (Si)
Sulphur (S)
Tellurium (Te)
Titanium (Ti)
Tungsten (W)
Vanadium (V)
Zirconium (Zr)
Selenium (Se)

Physical and Reactivity Data

Wire wall ties are manufactured automatically, semi-automatically or by hand by bending the wire into required forms. The chemical characteristic of the wire is not changed during the production process. They are chemically stable at extreme heat. The melting point is generally in excess of 1400deg.Celcius.

- Steels can react with strong acids to form hydrogen gas.
- In their natural form wire wall ties do not present a fire or explosion hazard.
- Some products may have sharp ends.
- For ease of manufacture some may have an oily coating.
- Bundles are wrapped with wire under tension.

Hazards

If subjected to elevated temperatures, such as welding, cutting etc...the small quantities of alloy elements contained in the steel wire can vapourise and oxidise giving rise to zinc fumes, zinc oxide fumes and oxides of iron and alloying constituents.

Oil coated product subjected to elevated temperatures may also give off fumes.

Contamination of the skin by oil may occur.

Injury, including skin laceration and eye injury may occur when breaking open tension tying wires on some products. The cutting of any wires under tension is a specified process under the 'Protection of Eyes Regulation 1974'. Suitable eye protectors, approved under the code, are recommended, impact resistant to BS 2092 Grade 2.

Precautionary & Protective Measures

Protective clothing should be worn to protect from laceration and contamination of the skin by oil. Similarly, when breaking open the tying wires, appropriate protective clothing and equipment, such as hand and eye protection should be worn.

If oil contamination of the skin does occur, the affected areas should be washed with soap and water. Hands in particular should be washed before eating, smoking or use of the toilet.

Consideration should be given to the weight when handling some of the heavier products.

Care should be taken to avoid mechanically damaging bundles/packages as this can lead to premature failure of the product.

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To ensure that Occupational Exposure limits are not exceeded when fumes are generated, provide adequate ventilation, if necessary providing local fume extraction, or where necessary, appropriate respiratory protective equipment should be provided and worn.

Care should be taken to ensure that the product is secure in transport and storage such that it does not become dislodged and/or damaged.

The carriage of wire wall ties, is not subject to Hazardous substances conveying regulations and vehicle labelling is not required.

Care should be taken in lifting and other handling operations to ensure that the bundles/packages do not break open.

Good quality industrial gloves should be worn.

Disclaimer

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