SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - Conditions to Avoid
Steel products in the natural state do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard. However operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing and grinding may result in the following effects if exposures exceed permissible limits as listed in Section II.

NOTE:
Chronic inhalation of high concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may lead to a benign pneumoconiosis (miderosis). Inhalation of high concentrations of ferric oxide may possibly enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. The inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of Manganese, Copper, Lead and Zinc in the respirable particle size range can cause an influenza-like illness termed fume fever. Typical symptom last 12 to 48 hours and are characterized by metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat, followed by weakness, muscle pain, fever and chills. Excessive repeated inhalation of Chromium fumes or dust may cause severe irritation, ulceration, or cancer in the respiratory system. It is generally believed that the hexavalent forms of Chromium (Cr +6) are responsible for these effects. It is uncertain whether metallic Chromium in dust formed can cause the same effects noted above. Until this issue is resolved, controls or personnel protective equipment should be utilized to assure exposures are not excessive. Similarly, excessive inhalation of Nickel fumes have been associated with respiratory cancer. Both Chromium and nickel are potential sensitizers, and may cause allergic reactions. Excessive or prolonged inhalation of Manganese can cause damage to the nervous system, specifically the pathology resembles Parkinson’s Disease. Molybdenum is not foreseen as a health hazard in the present context. Though Molybdenum has caused toxicity (anemia and poor growth) in farm animals, there is not data documenting toxicity to humans due to industrial exposures.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

UNSTABLE

NA

STABLE

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
Product is a solid material, as shipped, no potential for spill or leak

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust and fume respirators should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulates. Appropriate respirator selection depends on the magnitude of exposure.

VENTILATION
LOCAL EXHAUST

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

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Gloves should be considered when handling material to prevent cuts and skin irritation.

EYE PROTECTION
Approved eye protections is recommended for operations involving burning, grinding, brazing, welding or machining.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Appropriate protective equipment should be worn when burning, grinding, machining or welding this product.

SECTION XI - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Cool and Dry Storage recommended

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The information in this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, express or implied regarding the accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.