

Wheeling-Nisshin

Penn & Main Streets - P.O. Box 635 - Follansbee, WV 26037

Material Safety Data Sheet
to comply with OSHA's Hazard
Communication Standard,
29 CFR 1910.1200.

Hot Dipped Aluminized Sheet

Section I	
Wheeling-Nisshin, Incorporated	Emergency Telephone Number - (304) 527-4800
P.O. Box 635	Information Number - (304) 527-4833
Penn & Main Street	Date Prepared - 6/5/00
Follansbee, WV 26037	Prepared by: T. Lollini

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity: Common Name(s))	C.A.S. Number:	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	%(optional)
Chemical Components:	C.A.S. Number:				
Iron	7439-89-6	10mg/m ³ (as Fe ₂ O ₃ fume)	5mg/m ³ (as Fe ₂ O ₃ fume)	N/A	N/A
Aluminum	7429-90-5	None	5mg/m ³ (as welding fume)	N/A	N/A
Silicon	7440-21-3	None	10mg/m ³	N/A	N/A
Additional Coatings: See separate MSDS for additional coatings as ordered					

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

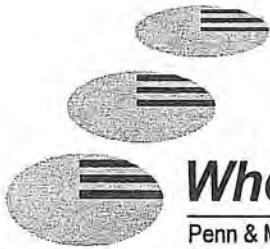
Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	Approx. 8
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	N/A	Melting Point	Al Coating Base Metal 1150° F 2750° F
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	N/A
Solubility in Water	N/A		
Appearance and Odor	Odorless solid with metallic lustre		

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used):	N/A	Flammable Limits:	N/A	LEL	N/A	UEL	N/A
Extinguishing Media:	No fire or explosion hazard						
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	N/A						
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	None						

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable	No	Conditions to Avoid:	N/A
	Stable	Yes		
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Contact with strong acids and alkalis may produce hydrogen gas			
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:	Metal fumes and certain noxious gases, such as CO, may be produced during welding or burning			
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur	No	Conditions to Avoid	N/A
	Will Not Occur	Yes		



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Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (*Acute and Chronic*): N/A

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Irritation to the nose, eyes and skin. Nausea, coughing and wheezing upon prolonged exposure at excessive levels during welding or burning.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: N/A

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: For overexposure to airborne fumes and particulates, remove exposed person to fresh air. Administer oxygen and artificial respiration if needed. Seek medical attention.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: N/A

Waste Disposal Method: N/A

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing: N/A

Other Precautions: N/A

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (*Specify Type*)
A NIOSH - Approved, dust/fume respirator should be worn during welding or burning *

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	N/A	Special	N/A
	Mechanical (<i>General</i>)	Point Exhaust System	Other	N/A

Protective Gloves: Yes Eye Protection: Yes

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Use appropriate protective clothing when welding or burning.

Work/Hygienic Practices: General cleanup practices (e.g. showering, hand washing)

*In accordance with OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) While information and recommendations set forth on this data sheet are believed to be accurate, Wheeling-Nisshin makes no warranty and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon.



Ispat Inland Bar Products Material Safety Data Sheet

ISPAT INLAND INC.

Manufacturer's Name: Ispat Inland Bar Products
a division of Ispat Inland Inc.

Address: 3300 Dickey Road
East Chicago, Indiana 46312

Chemical Name and Synonyms: Steel Bar and Semifinished

Telephone Information:

Monday - Friday (8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.) (219) 399-5447

Other times: (219) 399-6055

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I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND INGREDIENTS IDENTITY INFORMATION: See Chart

II. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Steel products under normal circumstances do not present an inhalation hazard. Processes such as burning, cutting, welding, brazing, grinding, etc. which elevate the temperature of the product or produce dust may create elevated concentrations of contaminants. See Table 1: Exposure Information for applicable statutory or recommended occupational exposure limits for contaminants that may be generated during the processing of steel bar products. There is no American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV) or OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for steel. Except as otherwise stated, the following ingredients are not listed in the NTP Annual Report on Carcinogens, or found to be a potential carcinogen in the IARC Monographs or by OSHA.

Effects of Overexposure:

Acute - Dust or fume may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat and may leave a metallic taste in the mouth. Inhalation of the oxides (fresh and typically the result of a welding or torch cutting type activity) of manganese, zinc, or copper may be manifested as flu-like symptoms (24-48 hours characterized by chills, fever, aching muscles, dryness of the mouth and throat, and/or headache) commonly known as "metal fume fever."

Chronic - **Aluminum:** Inhalation of aluminum (aluminum oxide) fume may result in a benign pneumoconiosis.

Bismuth: Bismuth absorption through intact skin is considered negligible with minor absorption through broken skin. Bismuth is poorly absorbed through the intestinal tract but chronic ingestion or inhalation may lead to symptoms manifested as irritation of the mouth; excessive salivation; a foul breath odor; skin lesions; headache; appetite loss; abdominal pain; diarrhea; vomiting; or damage to the nervous system, liver, or kidneys.

Chromium: Chromium metal and its insoluble salts are considered relatively non-toxic but when inhaled have been associated with decreased pulmonary function in the presence of confounding contaminants. Soluble chromic and chromous salts are considered as possible irritants, allergens, and sensitizers through inhalation and contact. Hexavalent chromium compounds are irritants and corrosive and may enter and affect the body through inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) report they possess sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship for human cancer for chromium and certain chromium compounds.

Copper: Inhalation may result in nose and throat irritation, nasal ulceration, and metallic taste and prolonged contact may cause dermatitis. Individuals with Wilson's disease are susceptible to elevated rates of copper metabolism and storage.

Iron: Inhalation of iron oxide fume or dust may result in a deposit in the lung tissue that causes a condition known as siderosis. This condition is benign and no physical impairment is indicated.

Lead: Lead compounds can be toxic when ingested or inhaled. Lead is a cumulative poison. The predominant effects of excessive exposure are anemia, nervous system disorders, and kidney damage. Nervous system disorders may be displayed as irritability, headaches, insomnia, convulsions, muscular tremors, or palsy of the extremities. Excessive exposure can have adverse effects on human reproduction. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concludes that there is inadequate evidence to list lead or lead compounds as a human carcinogen. Acute exposure to lead can be manifested as abdominal pain, nausea, constipation, anorexia, or vomiting; and, in severe cases, coma or death.

Manganese: Inhalation may result in symptoms such as headache, restless sleep patterns, restlessness, personality changes, neurological dysfunction, or muscular weakness.

Nickel: Inhalation may result in inflammation of the respiratory tract that may be accompanied by fever. Nickel compounds are known sensitizers. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) report they possess limited evidence for human cancer for nickel and certain nickel compounds.

Sulfur (sulfur dioxide): Inhalation of sulfur dioxide gas can cause nose and throat irritation resulting in sneezing or coughing with possible lacrimation. Sulfur dioxide affects the respiratory tract, causing bronchial irritation, difficulty in breathing, and pulmonary edema.

Vanadium: Inhalation of vanadium oxides may result in metallic taste, throat irritation, cough and/or bronchitis. Contact may cause local irritation.

Tellurium: Inhalation of tellurium has reportedly resulted in loss of appetite, nausea, dryness of the mouth and metallic taste, and garlic odor of the breath and sweat.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

Melting Point: Greater than 2400°F (1300°C)

Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1): About 7.8

Vapor Density (Air = 1): Not Applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

Solubility in Water: Not Soluble

Appearance: Bar products are grayish to silver and can be round, hexagonal, or square in cross section.

Odor: The product is practically odorless.

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Steel bar products are not flammable, do not present an explosion hazard, and do not contribute to the combustion of other materials. Use fire fighting technique(s) or agent(s) applicable to surrounding materials.

V. REACTIVITY DATA AND PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Stability: Considered stable under conditions of use, storage and transportation.

Incompatibility: Not Applicable.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not Applicable.

Conditions to Avoid: Be aware of unsecured loads, slivers, and elevated surface temperature.

VI. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Steel products are stable but massive and can easily destroy objects in their path. If the product is spilled it should be determined if any utilities (power, water, or gas), persons, or vehicles are involved. Steel products conduct electricity. Control the situation. Assist the injured, control traffic, and control sources that may cause injury. Notify the nearest fire fighting facility.

Waste Disposal Method: Damaged products described herein are not considered a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The material may be claimed for reuse and/or recycle.

VII. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation: In the event of excessive exposure to dust or fume, remove the employee to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer artificial respiration or oxygen. Obtain immediate medical assistance.

Skin: Abrasions and cuts should be washed and closed by a clean compress and be immediately medically treated. Burns must be immediately medically treated. Should skin irritation occur, wash affected area with mild soap and rinse with clean, warm water.

Eyes: Depending upon the type and nature of exposure, relief may be obtained by fresh air or rinsing the eyes with clean water. Obtain medical assistance.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Persons with a predisposition to respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by particulates or respiratory irritants generated during the manufacturing process.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION AND CONTROL MEASURES

Consult your regional codes or Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910; Subpart G - Occupational Health and Environmental Control; Subpart I - Personal Protective Equipment; Subpart Q - Welding, Cutting, and Brazing; and Subpart Z - Toxic and Hazardous Substances. Certain welding type activities may produce hazardous substances such as carbon monoxide, ozone, phosgene in the presence of certain chemicals, or produce inert suffocating atmospheres in addition to the production of ultraviolet radiation and/or noise. Steel products conduct electrical current. Unoxidized air borne particulate may pose an explosion risk.

Ventilation: Local exhaust or ventilation systems sufficient to maintain exposure levels to contaminants below prescribed limits may be required

Personnel Protection:

Inhalation: When controls are not sufficient to reduce the exposure below the applicable exposure limit then use NIOSH approved respiratory protection within the use limitations of the respirator.

Contact: Appropriate protective gloves or clothing should be used to protect against cutting edges. Replace damaged gloves or garments. Appropriate heat shielding garments should be used for activities using or generating heat.

Eyes: Use safety glasses, goggles, helmet, face shield as appropriate to the operation.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: Be alert to sharp edges and unsecured lifts.

IX. OTHER INFORMATION

SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemical List, De Minimis Concentrations

<u>Greater than 1.0%</u>	<u>Greater than 0.1%</u>	<u>Zero</u>
Chromium Compounds	Nickel Compounds	Lead Compounds
Copper Compounds		
Manganese Compounds		

Potential SARA Hazard Categories are:

- Immediate (acute) health hazard
- Delayed (chronic) health hazard

California Proposition 65: The state of California lists cadmium and cadmium compounds, chromium (hexavalent compounds), and lead as chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. Lead may be present as an intentional additive. Cadmium, cadmium compounds, and lead may be present as impurities of the manufacturing process. Chromium (hexavalent compounds) may be generated during certain manufacturing processes.

Issued by: Ispat Inland Bar Products
Health & Safety

Prepared by: W. R. Koenig

Date Prepared: January 2003

DISCLAIMER

ISPAT INLAND MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is believed to be correct, but no representations, guarantees or warranties of any kind are made as to its accuracy, suitability for particular applications, hazards connected with the use of the material or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. User assumes all risk and liability with the use or handling of any material beyond Ispat Inland's control. Variations in methods, conditions, equipment used to store, handle or process material and hazards connected with the use of the material are solely the responsibility of the user and remain at its sole discretion.

When applicable, the product described in this MSDS is considered to be an "article" within the meaning of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1910.1200 *et. seq.* This MSDS is intended to be used solely for the purpose of satisfying informational requests made pursuant to that requirement. It is not intended to preempt, replace or expand the terms contained in Ispat Inland's Conditions of Sale. Compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations remains the responsibility of the user, and the user has the responsibility to provide a safe workplace, to examine all aspects of its operation, and to determine if or where precautions, in addition to those described herein, are required.

INGREDIENTS AND TYPICAL PERCENT COMPOSITION BY WEIGHT

Product Description	CAS NUMBER:		7439-99-6	7439-96-5	7429-90-5	7440-47-3	7440-50-8	7440-02-0	7704-34-9	13494-80-9	7439-92-1	7440-62-2
	Trade Name / Synonym	Iron	Manganese	Aluminum	Chromium	Copper	Nickel	Sulfur	Bismuth	Tellurium	Lead	Vanadium
1. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel	AISI/SAE 1005-1095	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.4	<0.3	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
2. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel: Copper Bearing	AISI/SAE 1005-1095	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
3. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel: Vanadium Bearing	AISI/SAE 1005-1095	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	<0.5
4. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel: Boron Bearing	AISI/SAE 10805-10895	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
5. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel: Lead Bearing	AISI/SAE 10L05-10L95	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.1	—	—	<0.5	—
6. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel: Titanium Bearing	AISI/SAE 1006	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	—	—	<0.001	—
7. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel: Bismuth Bearing	AISI/SAE 1016-1045	>95	<1.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	—	<0.001	—
8. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel: Tellurium Bearing	AISI/SAE 1016	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	<0.5	<0.001	—
9. Resuphurized Carbon Steel	AISI/SAE 1110-1151	>95	<1.7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	—	<0.001	—
10. Resuphurized Carbon Steel: Bismuth Bearing	AISI/SAE 1110-1151	>95	<1.7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	—	<0.001	—
11. Resuphurized Carbon Steel: Tellurium Bearing	AISI/SAE 1110-1151	>95	<1.7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	<0.2	<0.001	<0.5
12. Resuphurized Carbon Steel: Vanadium Bearing	AISI/SAE 1110-1151	>95	<1.7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	—	<0.001	<0.5
13. Resuphurized Carbon Steel: Lead Bearing	AISI/SAE 11L10-11L51	>95	<1.7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	—	<0.5	—
14. Resuphurized Carbon Steel: Lead & Tellurium Bearing	AISI/SAE 11L10-11L51	>95	<1.7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	<0.2	<0.5	—
15. Rephosphorized & Resulfurized Carbon Steel	AISI/SAE 1211-1215	>95	<1.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	—	<0.001	—
16. Rephosphorized & Resulfurized Carbon Steel: Bismuth Bearing	AISI/SAE 1211-1215	>95	<1.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	—	<0.001	—
17. Rephosphorized & Resulfurized Carbon Steel: Tellurium Bearing	AISI/SAE 1211-1215	>95	<1.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	<0.2	<0.001	—
18. Rephosphorized & Resulfurized Carbon Steel: Lead Bearing	AISI/SAE 12L11-12L15	>95	<1.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	—	<0.5	—
19. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel	AISI/SAE 1513-1566	>95	<2.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	—	<0.001	<0.5
20. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel: Vanadium Bearing	AISI/SAE 1513-1566	>95	<2.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	—	<0.001	<0.5
21. Inland FREE FORM®	FREE FORM®	>95	<2.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	—	<0.001	<0.5
22. Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel: Vanadium, Titanium & Boron	AISI/SAE 15B13-15B41	>95	<2.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	<0.5	—	—	<0.001	<0.1
23. Standard Alloy Steel: Manganese	AISI/SAE 1330-1345	>95	<2.0	<0.1	<0.2	<0.4	<0.3	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
24. Standard Alloy Steel: Molybdenum Bearing	AISI/SAE 4023-4047	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<0.3	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
25. Standard Alloy Steel: Molybdenum Bearing & Chromium	AISI/SAE 4118-4161	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.2	<0.3	—	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
26. Standard Alloy Steel: Boron Treated	AISI/SAE 41B18-41B61	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.2	<0.3	—	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
27. Standard Alloy Steel: Vanadium, Titanium & Boron	AISI/SAE 41B18-41B61	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.2	<0.3	—	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	<0.5
28. Standard Alloy Steel: Molybdenum, Chromium & Lead	AISI/SAE 41L18-41L61	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.2	<0.3	—	<0.1	—	—	<0.5	—
29. Standard Alloy Steel: Molybdenum, Chromium & Nickel	AISI/SAE 4320-4340	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.0	<0.3	<2.0	<2.0	—	—	<0.5	—
30. Standard Alloy Steel: Molybdenum & Nickel	AISI/SAE 4617-4626	>95	<0.7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.3	<2.0	<2.0	—	—	<0.001	—
31. Standard Alloy Steel: Boron Treated	AISI/SAE 50B44-50B60	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<0.6	<0.3	<0.3	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
32. Inland DURA SPRING®	DURA SPRING®	>95	<1.4	<0.1	<0.8	<0.4	<0.3	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	<0.2
33. Standard Alloy Steel: Chromium Treated	AISI/SAE 5120-5160	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.1	<0.3	<0.3	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
34. Standard Alloy Steel: Boron Treated	AISI/SAE 51B60	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.1	—	<0.3	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
35. Standard Alloy Steel: Molybdenum, Chromium & Nickel	AISI/SAE 8615-8822	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.0	<0.3	<0.7	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
36. Standard Alloy Steel: Molybdenum, Chromium, Nickel & Lead	AISI/SAE 86L15-88L22	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.0	<0.3	<0.7	<0.1	—	—	<0.5	—
37. Standard Alloy Steel: Silicon, Chromium	AISI/SAE 9250-9262	>95	<1.0	<0.1	<1.0	<0.4	<0.3	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
38. Inland DURAGRIND	DURAGRIND	>95	<2.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
39. Inland INcut® (100 & 200)	INcut®	>95	<2.0	<0.1	<1.0	<0.4	<0.3	<0.2	<0.5	—	<0.001	—
40. Inland INX	INX	>95	<2.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.3	<0.5	—	—	<0.001	<0.2
41. Inland LEDLOY®	LEDLOY®	>95	<1.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.4	<0.3	<0.1	—	—	<0.001	—
42. Inland LEDLOY® A	LEDLOY® A	>95	<1.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.4	—	—	<0.5	—
43. Inland LEDLOY® AX	LEDLOY® AX	>95	<1.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.4	—	<0.2	<0.5	—

Table 1: Exposure Information

1/03

CONTAMINANT	EXPOSURE LIMITS (MILLIGRAMS PER CUBIC METER)	
	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
IRON (as Fe ₂ O ₃ fume) (Dust or fume as Fe)	10 not applicable	not applicable 5
Aluminum (Welding fume as Al)	not applicable	5
Bismuth	not applicable	not applicable
Chromium (+2, +3 compounds as Cr) (+6 water sol. compounds as Cr) (Insoluble +6 Cr compounds as Cr) (Chromic acid / chromates as CrO ₃) (Metal and +3 compounds as Cr) (Metal and insoluble salts as Cr)	0.5 0.1 (ceiling) not applicable 0.1 (ceiling) not applicable 1	not applicable 0.05 0.01 not applicable 0.5 not applicable
Copper Dust (as Cu) Fume (as Cu)	1 0.1	1 0.2
Lead inorganic (as Pb)	0.05	0.05
Manganese (as Mn)	5 (ceiling)	0.2
Nickel Metal Soluble compounds (as Ni) Insoluble compounds (as Ni)	1 1 1	1.5 0.1 0.2
Sulfur (as sulfur dioxide)	13	5.2 (13 STEL)
Tellurium (as Te)	0.1	0.1
Vanadium (as V ₂ O ₅) Respirable dust Fume	0.5 (ceiling) 0.1 (ceiling)	0.05 0.05
Welding fume	not applicable	5 (inside welding helmet)
Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC) Respirable fraction	15 5	10 3

STEEL BAR

CAUTION: Inhalation of high concentrations of dust or fume from further processing, such as welding, burning, melting, cutting, brazing, grinding, or machining may result in respiratory distress, central nervous system effects, or possibly affect other organs.

PRECAUTIONS: Avoid inhalation of airborne particulates by appropriate respiratory protection and/or suitable exhaust ventilation.

FIRST AID: Inhalation — remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or stopped, administer oxygen or artificial respiration. Obtain medical assistance. Contact — wash areas with a mild soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Additional information: refer to Material Safety Data Sheet.

Ispat Inland Bar Products
3300 Dickey Road
East Chicago, Indiana 46312