



United States Steel Corporation

VTD Baghouse Dust Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

USS IHS Number: 101069

Locations: Fairfield

Original: 11/04/2022

Revision: Not Applicable

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier used on Label: VTD Baghouse Dust

1(b) Other Means of Identification: VTD Dust, Baghouse Dust, Vacuum Tank Degasser Baghouse Dust

1(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: None

1(d) Name, Address, and Telephone Number:

United States Steel Corporation Phone number: (412) 433-6840 (8:00 am to 5:00 pm)
600 Grant Street, Room 1662 FAX: (412) 433-5019
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2800

1(e) Emergency Phone Number: 1-800-262-8200 (CHEMTREC)

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the Chemical: VTD Baghouse Dust is considered a hazardous material according to the criteria specified in REACH [REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006] and CLP [REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008] and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard. The categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

2(b) Signal Word, Hazard Statement(s), Symbols and Precautionary Statement(s):

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity - 2 Reproductive Toxicity - 1A Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	DANGER	Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to central nervous system, and lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation.
	Eye Irritation - 1 Skin Irritation - 1B		
	STOT Single Exposure - 3		

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention, call a poison center or doctor/physician. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.	Store locked up. Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

2(c) Hazards not Otherwise Classified: None Known

2(d) Unknown Acute Toxicity Statement (Mixture): None Known

VTD Baghouse Dust

USS IHS No.: 101069

Rev. 11/22

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

3(a-c) Chemical Name, Common Name (Synonyms), CAS Number and Other Identifiers, and Concentration:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight *
Magnesium Oxides and Magnesium Compounds	1309-48-4 14452-57-4	215-171-9	23.7
Manganese Oxide and Manganese Compounds	7439-96-5 1344-43-0	231-105-1 215-695-8	20.3
Zinc Oxides and Zinc Compounds	1314-13-2 7440-66-6	215-222-5 231-175-3	16.0
Iron Oxides and Iron Compounds	1345-25-1 1309-38-2 1309-37-1	215-721-8 215-169-8 215-168-2	2.85
Calcium Oxide and Calcium Compounds	1305-78-8 7440-70-2	215-138-9 231-179-5	0.922
Lead Oxides and Lead Compounds	1317-36-8 1309-60-0 7439-92-1	215-267-0 215-267-0 231-100-4	0.929
Sulfur	7704-34-9	231-722-6	0.754
Potassium Oxides and Potassium Compounds	12136-45-7	235-227-6	0.383
Sodium Oxides and Sodium Compounds	1313-59-3	215-208-9	0.337
Copper Oxides and Copper Compounds	7440-50-8 1317-38-0	231-159-6 215-263-1	0.313

EC- European Community

CAS- Chemical Abstract Service

* May contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those specified. These small quantities (<0.1%) frequently referred to as "trace" or "residual" elements, generally originate in the raw materials used and/or are alloying metals. Individual trace elements vary in concentration by weight, and may include oxides of aluminum, antimony, bismuth, cadmium, chromium, molybdenum, selenium, silicon, silver, strontium and tin.

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of Necessary Measures: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention, call a poison center or doctor/physician.

- **Inhalation:** If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
- **Eye Contact:** If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
- **Skin Contact:** If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- **Ingestion:** If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4(b) Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed (Chronic):

Acute effects:

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract.
- **Eye:** Particles of iron or iron compounds may become imbedded in the eye. Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of dust may cause nausea and/or vomiting.

Chronic Effects:

Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any airborne particulate matter exposure. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to dermatitis.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and Unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Steam, water fog, CO₂, foam, dry chemicals or sand. Small fires – Foam, CO₂, Dry Chemical, Water Spray. Large Fires – Water Spray, fog or foam.

5(b) Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical: Incompatibility (materials to avoid) heat, and flames. When burned, toxic smoke and vapor may be emitted including, oxides of carbon, metal oxides and other toxic vapors.

5(c) Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters: Self-contained NIOSH approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke from fire are present. Heat and flames cause emittance of acrid smoke and fumes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Firefighters should wear full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing with thermal protection. Direct water stream will scatter and spread flames and, therefore, should not be used.

VTD Baghouse Dust

USS IHS No.: 101069

Rev. 11/22

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust. Personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. Fine, dry material should be removed by vacuuming or wet sweeping methods to prevent spreading of dust. Avoid using compressed air. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

6(b) Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up: Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe dusts. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid direct contact on skin, eyes or on clothing. Emergency safety showers and eye wash stations should be present.

7(b) Conditions for Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities: Whenever feasible, store locked up. Store away from acids and incompatible materials. Avoid heat, and flames.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): The following exposure limits are offered as reference, for an experience industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Magnesium Oxides & Compounds	15 mg/m ³ (as magnesium oxide fume, total particulate)	10 mg/m ³ (as magnesium oxide, inhalable fraction ⁵)	NE	750 mg/m ³ (as magnesium oxide fume)
Manganese Oxides & Compounds	“C” 5.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn)	0.02 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn, respirable fraction ⁶) 0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn, inhalable fraction)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn) “STEL” 3.0 mg/m ³ (as fume & inorganic compounds, as Mn)	500 mg/m ³ (as Mn)
Zinc Oxides & Compounds	15 mg/m ³ (as zinc oxide, total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as zinc oxide, respirable fraction & zinc oxide fume)	2.0 mg/m ³ (as zinc oxide, respirable fraction) “STEL” 10 mg/m ³ (as zinc oxide, respirable fraction)	5.0 mg/m ³ (as zinc oxide dust or fume) “STEL” 10 mg/m ³ (as zinc oxide fume) “C” 15 mg/m ³ (as zinc oxide dust)	500 mg/m ³ (as zinc oxide)
Iron Oxides & Compounds	10 mg/m ³ (iron oxide fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide, respirable fraction)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide dust and fume)	2,500 mg/m ³ (as Fe)
Calcium Oxides & Compounds	5.0 mg/m ³ (as calcium oxide) 15 mg/m ³ (as calcium hydroxide & calcium silicate, total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as calcium hydroxide & calcium silicate, respirable fraction)	2.0 mg/m ³ (as calcium oxide) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as calcium hydroxide)	2.0 mg/m ³ (as calcium oxide) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as calcium hydroxide) 10 mg/m ³ (as calcium silicate, total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as calcium hydroxide, respirable fraction)	25 mg/m ³ (as calcium oxide)
Lead Oxides & Compounds	0.05 mg/m ³ (inorganic compounds, as Pb) ⁷ “AL” 0.03 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³ (inorganic compounds, as Pb)	0.05 mg/m ³ (inorganic compounds, as Pb) ⁸	100 mg/m ³
Sulfur	NE	NE	NE	NE
Potassium Oxides & Compounds	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sodium Oxides & Compounds	NE	NE	NE	NE
Copper Oxides & Compounds	0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume, Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	0.2 mg/m ³ (as fume) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume, Cu) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as dusts & mists, Cu)	100 mg Cu/m ³

NE - None Established

1. OSHA PELs (Permissible Exposure Limits) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (“C”) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.
2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. ACGIH TLVs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes. DSEN – May cause dermal sensitization. This notation is used to indicate the potential for dermal sensitization resulting from the interaction of an absorbed agent and ultraviolet light (i.e. photosensitization). RSEN – May cause respiratory sensitization.
3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL)- Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) (continued)

4. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994. Ca is designated as carcinogen.
5. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2022 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.
6. Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in ACGIH 2022 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] Appendix D, paragraph C.
7. OSHA considers "Lead" to mean metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds (lead oxides and lead salts), and a class of organic compounds called soaps; all other lead compounds are excluded from this definition. The OSHA PEL and other OSHA requirements can be found in 29 CFR 1910.1025. The OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) for lead in "non-ferrous foundries with less than 20 employees" is 0.075 mg/m³.
8. NIOSH considers "Lead" to mean metallic lead, lead oxides, and lead salts (including organic salts such as lead soaps but excluding lead arsenate). The NIOSH REL for lead (8-hour TWA) is 0.05 mg/m³; air concentrations should be maintained so that worker blood lead remains less than 0.060 mg Pb/100 g of whole blood.

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation should be used to control the emission of air contaminants. General dilution ventilation may assist with the reduction of air contaminant concentrations. Emergency eye wash stations and deluge safety showers should be available in the work area.

8(c) Individual Protection Measures:

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying ... (continued)

8(c) Individual Protection Measures:

- **Respiratory Protection (continued):** (continued) ... respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- **Eyes:** Wear eye protection/face protection. A face shield should be used when appropriate to prevent contact with splashed materials. Chemical goggles, face shields or glasses should be worn to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposure to this material is likely.
- **Skin:** Persons handling this product should wear appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Red-brown to grey powder | 9(j) Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA |
| 9(b) Odor: NA | 9(k) Vapor Pressure: NA |
| 9(c) Odor Threshold: NA | 9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA |
| 9(d) pH: ND | 9(m) Relative Density: NA |
| 9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: NA | 9(n) Solubility(ies): < 2% |
| 9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: NA | 9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: NA |
| 9(g) Flash Point: NA | 9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: ND |
| 9(h) Evaporation Rate: NA | 9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND |
| 9(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Not flammable | 9(r) Viscosity: ND |

NA - Not Applicable
 ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

- 10(a) Reactivity:** Not Determined (ND)
- 10(b) Chemical Stability:** VTD Baghouse Dust is stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
- 10(c) Possibility of Hazardous Reaction:** None Known
- 10(d) Conditions to Avoid:** Calcium oxide will react with water to form calcium hydroxide.
- 10(e) Incompatible Materials:** Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion
- 10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Oxides of carbon, metal oxides and toxic vapors may be releases at elevated temperatures.







VTD Baghouse Dust

USS IHS No.: 101069

Rev. 11/22

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11(a-e) Information on Toxicological Effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for **VTD Baghouse Dust** by using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA and the EU CPL:

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
Skin Irritation (covers Categories 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2)	1B	1B ^b		Danger	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Eye Damage/Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	1	1 ^c		Danger	Causes serious eye damage.
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	2	2 ^e		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer.
Toxic Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B & 2)	1A	1A ^h		Danger	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	3	3 ⁱ		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT Following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 & 2)	1	1 ^j		Danger	Causes damage to central nervous system, and lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

* NR Not Rated - Available data does not meet criteria for classification.

The Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.

a. No LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **VTD Baghouse Dust**. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** LD₅₀ = >10,000 mg/kg (Oral/ Rat)
- **Zinc Oxide:** Rat LD₅₀ >5000 mg/kg (Oral)
- **Copper:** Rat LD₅₀ = 481 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 2500 mg/kg (REACH)
- **Lead Oxide:** Rat LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg (REACH) (Oral), Rat LC₅₀ >5.05 mg/L (REACH) No data (IUCLID)(Inhalation)
- **Iron Oxide:** LD₅₀ = >10,000 mg/kg (Oral/ Rat)
- **Sulfur:** LD₅₀ = 2500 mg/kg (Oral/Rabbit)

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Irritation data has been determined for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** Moderately irritating.
- **Magnesium Dioxide:** Severe skin irritant in human (HSDB).
- **Sulfur:** Rabbit irritation, edema and erythema 4 at 72 hours all resolved by day 7.
- **Potassium Oxide:** Causes skin burn. Reacts with water to generate heat.
- **Sodium Oxide:** Reacts with water to generate heat.

c. No Eye Irritation data available for **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** Severely irritating; may cause burns. Human Corrosive (IUCLID).
- **Calcium Oxide:** Rabbit Irritating (REACH).
- **Magnesium dioxide:** Severe eye irritant in human (HSDB).
- **Potassium Oxide:** Causes eye burns.
- **Sodium Oxide:** Causes eye burns.

d. No Skin (Dermal)/Respiratory Sensitization data available for **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a mixture or its individual components.

e. No Aspiration Hazard data available for **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a mixture or its individual components.

f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a mixture. The following Germ Cell Mutagenicity information was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** Both positive and negative data.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **VTD Baghouse Dust** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Magnesium (oxide):** ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen
- **Manganese (inorganic compounds, as Mn):** ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen; EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (CBD, cannot be determined)
- **Manganese (fume, as Mn):** EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (CBD, cannot be determined)
- **Zinc (oxide):** EPA-II, inadequate information to assess carcinogenic potential & EPA-D not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity & EPA-I, data are inadequate for assessment of human carcinogenic potential
- **Zinc (oxide, fume):** EPA-II, inadequate information to assess carcinogenic potential; EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity & EPA-I, Data are Inadequate for an Assessment of Human Carcinogenic Potential
- **Iron Oxide (Fe₂O₃):** IARC-3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans; ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11(a-e) Information on Toxicological Effects (continued):

g. Carcinogenicity (continued):

- **Lead (inorganic compounds, as Pb):** IARC-2A (inorganic compounds), probably carcinogenic to humans, and IARC-2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans; ACGIH-A3, confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; NTP-R, reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (RAHC); EPA-B2, probable human carcinogen, sufficient evidence from animal studies; inadequate evidence or no data from epidemiologic studies.
- **Lead (organic compounds):** IARC-3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans
- **Copper (dust, mist, fume, inorganic compounds, as Cu):** EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (CBD, cannot be determined)

h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproduction data was found for the components:

- **Lead:** Male rats oral 60 day NOEL 250 mg/L. Effects on testes (lowest dose). Mouse Reproduction study effects at 0.5% only dose tested. Rat Teratology study LOEL 0.05% Birth weight, size and effects on testis. Reproductive, endocrine and growth effects have been reported.
- **Lead Oxide:** Developmental tox study in rats Inhalation. Lead levels in blood indicative of lead poisoning.

i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:

- **Sodium Oxide:** Corrosive to skin, eyes and respiratory tract.
- **Iron Oxide:** May cause lung irritation.
- **Calcium Oxide:** Can cause respiratory tract irritation, skin and eye irritation.
- **Potassium Oxide:** Damaging to mucosal membranes of the respiratory tract; May cause irritation and potentially pulmonary edema. Reacts with water to generate heat.
- **Sodium Oxide:** Damaging to mucosal membranes of the respiratory tract; May cause irritation and potentially pulmonary edema.

j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** Some pulmonary and lung effects reported from Iron oxide exposure in humans.
- **Manganese:** Inhalation of metal fumes - Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscle weakness (Whitlock *et al.*, 1966).
- **Lead:** Rat Oral 6 mo NOEL 0.0015 mg/kg CNS Testes and Kidney Effects. Rat inhalation – immunosuppression, Dermal – percutaneous absorption
- **Lead Oxide:** Lead effect include CNS, Reproduction Development.
- **Copper:** Target organs affected - Skin, eyes liver, kidneys and respiratory tract.

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2022, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), European Union Classification, Labeling and Packaging. (EU CPL), Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), TOXicology Data NETwork (TOXNET), European Risk Assessment Reports (EU RAR).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s):

Acute Effects by Component:

- **Magnesium oxides:** Not Reported/Not classified
- **Manganese oxides:** Manganese oxide is harmful if swallowed.
- **Zinc oxides:** Not Reported/ Not Classified
- **Iron oxides:** Iron is harmful if swallowed, causes skin irritation, and causes eye irritation. Contact with iron oxide has been reported to cause skin irritation and serious eye damage.
- **Calcium oxides:** Calcium oxide is an eye and skin irritant.
- **Lead oxides:** Acute exposure to lead can be manifested as abdominal pain, nausea, constipation, anorexia, or vomiting; and, in severe cases coma or death.
- **Sulfur:** Sulfur is harmful if swallowed, causes skin and eye irritation.
- **Potassium oxides:** Reacts with water to generate heat. Damaging to mucosal membranes of the respiratory tract; May cause irritation and potentially pulmonary edema.
- **Sodium oxides:** Sodium oxide is highly reactive with water to form sodium hydroxide. Corrosive to skin, eyes and respiratory tract. Serious local effects can result from all routes of administration.
- **Copper and copper oxides:** Copper may cause allergic skin reaction. Copper oxide is harmful if swallowed, causes skin and eye irritation, and may cause an allergic skin reaction

Delayed (chronic) Effects by Component:

- **Magnesium oxides:** Irritation of eyes, nose, and throat. Symptoms may include dryness of nose and mouth, cough, feeling of weakness, tightness of chest, muscular pain, chills, fever, headache, nausea, and vomiting.
- **Manganese oxides:** Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to Manganese Oxide include speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.

VTD Baghouse Dust

USS IHS No.: 101069

Rev. 11/22

Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

Delayed (chronic) Effects by Component (continued):

- **Zinc oxides:** Zinc dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust.
- **Iron oxides:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide dusts may result in the development of a benign lung disease, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens.
- **Calcium oxides:** Depending on the concentration and duration of exposure, repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause inflammation of the respiratory passages, ulcers of the mucous membranes, and possible perforation of the nasal septum. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis.
- **Lead oxides:** 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. Lead interferes with normal function of the adult and developing central nervous system in humans. Lead interferes with different enzyme systems. For this reason, many organs or organ systems are potential targets for lead. Lead can damage fertility or the unborn child.
- **Sulfur:** Sulfur compounds, present in the fumes, may irritate the skin, eyes, lungs and gastrointestinal tract. May cause damage to the lung from prolonged or repeated exposure, Sulfur dioxide vapor is irritating to the respiratory tract and can cause lung damage with repeated or prolonged exposure
- **Potassium oxides:** Inhalation can irritate the lungs. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis to develop with cough, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.
- **Sodium oxides:** Inhalation can irritate the lungs. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis to develop with cough, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.
- **Copper and copper oxides:** Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of copper can cause metal fume fever. Chronic inhalation of copper dust has caused, in animals, hemolysis of the red blood cells, deposition of hemofuscin in the liver and pancreas, injury to lung cells and gastrointestinal symptoms.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No data available for the product, **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a whole. However, individual components of the product have been found to be toxic to the environment. Dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- **Iron Oxide:** LC₅₀: >1000 mg/L; Fish 48 h-EC₅₀ > 100 mg/L (Currenta, 2008k); 96 h-LC₀ ≥ 50,000 mg/L Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95 – 97% Fe₂O₃; < 4% SiO₂ and Al₂O₃) (Bayer, 1989a).
- **Zinc Oxide:** EU RAR lists as Category 1 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- **Calcium Oxide:** LC₅₀: 159 mg/L; invertebrates

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No Data Available

12(e) Other Adverse Effects: None Known

Additional Information:

Hazard Category: Category 1

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Symbol:



Hazard Statement: Very Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/international regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue 10-02-07 (solid wastes from gas treatment containing dangerous substances) or 10-02-08 (solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10-02-07).

Please note this information is for VTD Baghouse Dust in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information:

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172.101 does not regulate **VTD Baghouse Dust** as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

<p>Shipping Name: NOT DOT Regulated</p> <p>Shipping Symbols: NA</p> <p>Hazard Class: NA</p> <p>UN No.: NA</p> <p>Packing Group: NA</p> <p>DOT/ IMO Label: NA</p> <p>Special Provisions (172.102): NA</p>	<p>Packaging Authorizations</p> <p>a) Exceptions: NA</p> <p>b) Non-bulk: NA</p> <p>c) Bulk: NA</p>	<p>Quantity Limitations</p> <p>a) Passenger Aircraft or Rail: NA</p> <p>b) Cargo Aircraft Only: NA</p> <p>Vessel Stowage Location: NA</p> <p>DOT reportable quantities: NA</p>
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International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

VTD Baghouse Dust

USS IHS No.: 101069

Rev. 11/22

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: United States Steel Corporation

Revision History:
11/07/2022 – Original

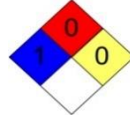
Expiration Date: Not Applicable

Additional Information:

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH= 1, * Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated. Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS = 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FIRE = 0, Materials that will not burn.

INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NIF	No Information Found
BEIs	Biological Exposure Indices	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	NTP	National Toxicology Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	ORC	Organization Resources Counselors
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CNS	Central Nervous System	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
GI, GIT	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract	PNOR	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	PNOC	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration	ppm	parts per million
LD50	Median Lethal Dose	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
LD_{Lo}	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans	RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
mg/m³	milligram per cubic meter of air	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mppcf	million particles per cubic foot	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
SDS	Safety Data Sheet	TWA	Time-weighted Average
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. However, United States Steel Corporation makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any of the foregoing or that additional or other measures may not be required under particular conditions.