

**USS MINNTAC PLANT
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Minntac MSDS U-029**

Health	1*
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	-

1	Health
0	Flammability
0	Reactivity
-	Specific Hazard

HMIS Ratings
*See Section VIII

NFPA Ratings
NFPA 30B Rating: 1

SECTION I

PRODUCT NAME IRON ORE BALLAST/BLAST FURNACE TRIM/COARSE TAILINGS		INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO. (218) 749-7401	
SUPPLIER USS MINNTAC PLANT		24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. (218) 749-7406	
ADDRESS P.O. BOX 417, MT. IRON, MN 55768		DATE 02-18-2003	
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DESCRIPTION, PROPER SHIPPING NAME, HAZARD CLASS, HAZARD ID NO. (42 CFR 172.101) IRON ORE BALLAST/BLAST FURNACE TRIM/COARSE TAILINGS			
ADDITIONAL HAZARD CLASSES (as applicable) NONE			
CHEMICAL FAMILY IRON ORE		FORMULA MIXTURE	

SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER	%	CHEMICAL NAME(S)	OSHA PEL	MSHA TLV	Listed as Carcinogen NTP, IARC or OSHA 1910(z)(specify)
1309-37-1	25-40	IRON	10 mg/M ³ AS Iron Oxide dust and fume	10mg/M ³ as the fume	
14808-60-7	35-50	SILICA (quartz)	10(%Silica +2) as Total Respirable Dust	10(%Silica +2) as Total Respirable Dust	IARC
1305-78-8	0-2	CALCIUM OXIDE	5 mg/M ³	5 mg/M ³	
1309-48-4	1-3	MAGNESIUM OXIDE	15mg/M ³ as total particulates	10 mg/M ³ as the fume	
1344-28-1	0-2	ALUMINUM OXIDE	5 mg/M ³ respirable fraction as PNOR*** E	10 mg/M ³ as nuisance particulates	

NOTE: All commercial metals contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those specified. These small quantities, frequently referred to as “trace” or “residual” elements, generally originate in the raw materials used. Typical levels of commonly involved trace or residual elements that may be encountered in steel products are provided in Annex I so that their potential hazards may be considered.

NOTE: All exposure limits are based on 8-hour time-weighted average values.
 *(C) denotes “Ceiling limit” which should not be exceeded at any time.
 ** (STEL) denotes “Short Term Exposure Limit” – a 15 minute time weighted average value.
 *** PNOR - Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated
 E denotes Environmental Hazard (PA)

SECTION III – PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (Degree) N.A. F C	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	N.E.	MAXIMUM PERCENT VOC BY WEIGHT (%) % Q Method used THEORETICAL	
VAPOR PRESSURE N.A. F C mm H psi	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	0		
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) N.A.	EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1)	N.E.		
SOLUBILITY IN WATER N.A.	PH =	N.E.	PERCENT SOLID BY WEIGHT (%)	100%
APPEARANCE AND ODOR DARK RED TO BLACK, SOLID				

SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT N.A. F C method used	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LEL N.A.	UEL N.A.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA N.A.			
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES N.A.			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS NONE			
WARNING NONE			

N.A. – Not Applicable
 N.E. – Not Established
 N.D. – Not Determined

SECTION V – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC – INCLUDE TARGET ORGAN EFFECTS) Respiratory exposure to crystalline silica can cause lesions in the respiratory bronchioles in early stages to later development of massive fibrosis. This is usually developed over an extended period of time in a gradual progression; however, progression of symptoms usually continues after dust exposure ceases. Long-term inhalation of Iron Oxide dust may produce a benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis).			
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE Cough, dyspnea, wheezing, and repeated non-specific chest illness.			
PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY	Inhalation YES	Eye Contact YES	Other(specify)
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Administer oxygen. Seek medical attention. Eye Contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with running water, including under the eyelids for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.			
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE IARC has listed crystalline silica as a Group 1 known Human Carcinogen			

SECTION VI – REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	UNSTABLE		CONDITIONS TO AVOID NONE
	STABLE	X	
INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid) NONE			
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Steel products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion, contact health or environmental hazard. However, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, and possibly machining, etc., which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, may present health hazards.			
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR		CONDITIONS TO AVOID NONE
	WILL NOT OCCUR	X	

SECTION VII – SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED Clean-up personnel should be protected against eye contact and inhalation of dust. Provide mechanical ventilation, and avoid raising dust clouds. Place in closed container for disposal.			
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS			
CERCLA (Superfund) REPORTABLE QUANTITY (In lbs.) N.A.			
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE NO (40 CFR 261.33) N.A.			

SECTION VIII – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (specify type) NIOSH approved particulate respirators. Appropriate respirator selection depends upon type and magnitude of exposure.			
VENTILATION Mechanical general and/or local exhaust ventilation.			SPECIAL NONE
SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION Protective clothing and work gloves		EYE PROTECTION (specify type) Safety glasses with side shields.	
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT None		WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES Particulates to minimize dust generation.	

SECTION IX – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING Good housekeeping techniques such as vacuuming should be used to remove dust accumulations and to prevent the generation of airborne dust. Avoid the use of compressed air for removing settled dust; avoid inhalation of dust and contact with eyes.			
OTHER PRECAUTIONS NONE			

N.A. – Not Applicable
N.E. – Not Established
N.D. – Not Determined