



United States Steel Corporation

Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

USS IHS Number: 81928

Locations: Fairfield Works, Gary Works, Granite City Works, Great Lakes Works, Midwest, Mon Valley Works, Protec, Baycoat

Original: 08/20/2013

Revision: 6/30/2020

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier Used on Label: Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp

1(b) Other Means of Identification: Carbon Steel Sheet/Strip and Skelp, Carbon Steel, HSLA Steel, Alloy Steel

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: As sold, this product, **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** is not hazardous according to the criteria specified in REACH [REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006] and CLP [REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008]. Under 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard, steel products are considered mixtures due to further processing which may produce dusts and or fume. The categories of Health Hazards as defined in “GLOBALY 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. Precautionary Statement/Emergency Overview: This formed solid metal product poses little or no immediate health or fire hazard. When product is subjected to welding, burning, melting, sawing, brazing, grinding or other similar processes, potentially hazardous airborne particulate and fumes may be generated.

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

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity - 2 Toxic to Reproduction - 2 Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	DANGER	Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. Harmful if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes eye irritation.
	Acute Toxicity-Oral 4 Skin Sensitization - 1 STOT Single Exposure - 3		
NA	Eye Irritation - 2B		

Precautionary Statement(s)

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts / fume / spray. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. 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.	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.	Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

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Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification (continued)

2(c) Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None Known

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

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
Iron	7439-89-6	231-096-4	>86
Aluminum	7429-90-5	231-072-3	2.0 max
Chromium	7440-47-3	231-157-5	5.0 max
Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6	2.5 max
Manganese	7439-96-5	231-105-1	3.0 max
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	231-107-2	2.5 max
Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	5.0 max
Silicon	7440-21-3	231-130-8	2.0 max

Painted Coating - One of five types of paint are used on the product: *

Polyester Base Resin Coatings	NA	NA	<0.5%
Polyvinylidene Fluoride Resin Polymer (PVDF)	NA	NA	<0.5%
Polyurethane Resin Polymer Coatings	NA	NA	<0.5%
Acrylic Resin Coatings	NA	NA	<0.5%
Epoxy Resin Coatings	NA	NA	<0.5%

EC- European Community

CAS- Chemical Abstract Service

NA - Not Applicable

* Constitutes less than 0.5% of total weight. Paint coatings range from 0.02 to 4 mls per side. Color is customer specified.

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of Necessary Measures: If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

- **Inhalation: Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Eye Contact: Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Skin Contact:** If on skin: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- **Ingestion: Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

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

- **Inhalation: Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Eye: Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Skin: Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Ingestion: Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Not applicable for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical: Not applicable for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke and vapor may be emitted.

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Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures (continued)

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.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Not applicable for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin.

6(b) Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up: Not applicable for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust. 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. 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: Not applicable for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped, however further processing (welding, burning, grinding, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

7(b) Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard, nor would any of the following exposure data apply. However, operations such as high temperature (burning, welding, sawing, brazing, machining and grinding) may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference, for an experience industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	8(a) OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Iron	10 mg/m ³ (iron oxide fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide, respirable fraction ⁵)	5.0 mg/m ³ (iron oxide dust and fume)	2,500 mg/m ³ (as Fe)
Aluminum	15 mg/m ³ (as aluminum oxide, metal & insoluble compounds, total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as aluminum oxide, metal & insoluble compounds, respirable fraction)	1.0 mg/m ³ (as metal & insoluble compounds, respirable fraction)	10 mg/m ³ (as metal & insoluble compounds, total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as metal & insoluble compounds, respirable fraction) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as welding fumes & pyro powders)	NE
Chromium	0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr II & III, inorganic compounds) 1.0 mg/m ³ (as Cr, metal) 0.005 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water soluble & insoluble) “AL” 0.0025 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water soluble & insoluble)	0.003 mg/m ³ (as Cr III, inorganic compounds, inhalable fraction) “DSEN & RSEN” “water-soluble” compounds only 0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr, metal, inhalable fraction ⁶) 0.0002 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water insoluble & insoluble) “STEL” 0.0005 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water insoluble & insoluble)	0.5 mg/m ³ (as Cr II & III, inorganic compounds & metal) 0.0002 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, inorganic compounds, water insoluble & insoluble)	250 mg/m ³ (as Cr II & metal) 25 mg/m ³ (as Cr III) 15 mg/m ³ (as Cr VI, Ca)
Copper	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
Manganese	“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) 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)
Molybdenum	15 mg/m ³ (as Mo insoluble compounds, total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as Mo soluble compounds, respirable fraction)	10 mg/m ³ (as Mo insoluble compounds, inhalable fraction) 3.0 mg/m ³ (as Mo insoluble compounds, respirable fraction) 0.5 mg/m ³ (as Mo soluble compounds, respirable fraction)	NE	NE
Silicon	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction)	NE	10 mg/m ³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable dust)	NE

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Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

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

Ingredients	8(a) OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Nickel	1.0 mg/m ³ (metal, insoluble & soluble compounds, as Ni)	1.5 mg/m ³ (metal, as Ni, as inhalable fraction) 0.2 mg/m ³ (insoluble compounds, as Ni, inhalable fraction, inorganic only) 0.1 mg/m ³ (soluble compounds, as Ni, inhalable fraction, inorganic only)	0.015 mg/m ³ (metal & insoluble and soluble compounds, as Ni)	10 mg/m ³ (as Ni)

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.
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. 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 2020 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] Appendix D, paragraph C.
6. 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 2020 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust is necessary for use in enclosed or confined spaces. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

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 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 appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For operations, which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely. Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.
- **Skin:** Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations, which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- **Other Protective Equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<p>9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Metallic Gray, Odorless</p> <p>9(b) Odor: NA</p> <p>9(c) Odor Threshold: NA</p> <p>9(d) pH: NA</p> <p>9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: ~2750 °F (~1510 °C)</p> <p>9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: ND</p> <p>9(g) Flash Point: NA</p> <p>9(h) Evaporation Rate: NA</p> <p>9(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable, non-combustible</p>	<p>9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA</p> <p>9(k) Vapor Pressure: NA</p> <p>9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA</p> <p>9(m) Relative Density: 7.85 g/cc</p> <p>9(n) Solubility(ies): Insoluble</p> <p>9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: ND</p> <p>9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: NA</p> <p>9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND</p> <p>9(r) Viscosity: NA</p>
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NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

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Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

- 10(a) Reactivity:** Not Determined (ND)
- 10(b) Chemical Stability:** Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
- 10(c) Possibility of Hazardous Reaction:** None Known
- 10(d) Conditions to Avoid:** Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite.
- 10(e) Incompatible Materials:** Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.
- 10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11(a-e) Information on Toxicological Effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a mixture when further processed 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			
Acute Toxicity Hazard (covers Categories 1-5)	NA*	4 ^a		Warning	Harmful if swallowed.
Eye Damage/ Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	NA*	2B ^c	No Pictogram	Warning	Causes eye irritation.
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)	NA*	1 ^d		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^e		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer.
Toxic to Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^h		Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	NA*	3 ⁱ		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	NA*	1 ^j		Danger	Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

* Not Applicable

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 **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp**. The following data has been determined for the components:
- **Iron:** Rat LD₅₀ =98.6 g/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ =1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rat LD₅₀ =984 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rabbit LD₅₀ =890 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Guinea Pig LD₅₀ =20 g/kg (TOXNET)
Human LD_{LO} =77 g/kg (IUCLID)
 - **Aluminum:** Rat LD₅₀ > 15.9 g/kg (REACH)
 - **Copper:** Rat LD₅₀ = 481 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 2500 mg/kg (REACH)
 - **Nickel:** LD₅₀ >9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat); NOAEC >10.2 mg/l(Inhalation/Rat)
 - **Silicon:** LD₅₀ = 3160 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
 - **Manganese:** Rat LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 9000 mg/kg (NLM Toxnet)
- b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Irritation information was found for the components:
- **Molybdenum:** May cause skin irritation.
- c. No Eye Irritation data available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:
- **Iron and Molybdenum:** Causes eye irritation.
 - **Silicon:** Slight eye irritation in rabbit protocol.
 - **Nickel:** Slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.
- d. No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.

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Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

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

- e. No Respiratory Sensitization data available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a mixture or its components.
- f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:
- **Iron:** IUCLID has found some positive and negative findings in vitro.
 - **Aluminum:** IUCLID; ATSDR have found this ingredient is not mutagenic *in vitro*; but has marginal effects *in vivo*.
 - **Nickel:** EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.
- g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:
- **Welding Fumes:** IARC-2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans; NIOSH-Ca, potential occupational carcinogen.
 - **Iron Oxide (Fe₂O₃):** IARC-3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans; ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen
 - **Nickel and certain nickel compounds:** IARC-1 (compounds), carcinogen to humans; IARC-2B (elemental & alloys), possibly carcinogenic to humans; ACGIH TLV-A1 (insoluble compounds, as Ni), confirmed human carcinogen; TLV-A5 (elemental), not suspected as a human carcinogen; NTP-K, known to be a carcinogen; NIOSH-Ca, potential occupational carcinogen.
 - **Chromium (as metal and trivalent chromium compounds):** IARC-3 (organic & inorganic compounds), unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans; ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen; EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (CBD, cannot be determined).
 - **Chromium (hexavalent):** IARC-1, carcinogen to humans; ACGIH TLV-A1, confirmed human carcinogen; NIOSH-Ca, potential occupational carcinogen; NTP-K, known to be a carcinogen; EPA-A, human carcinogen (by inhalation route of entry), EPA-K, cannot be determined, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.
 - **Copper (dust, mist, fume, inorganic compounds, as Cu):** EPA-D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (CBD, cannot be determined)
 - **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).
 - **Aluminum (metal and insoluble compounds):** IARC-1 (production), carcinogen to humans; ACGIH TLV-A4, not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
 - **Molybdenum (soluble compounds, as Mo):** ACGIH TLV-A3, confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
- h. No Toxic to Reproduction data available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a mixture. The following Toxic to Reproductive information was found for the components:
- **Nickel:** Effects on fertility.
- i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Iron and Molybdenum:** Irritating to respiratory tract.
 - **Aluminum:** Repeated exposure associated with Asthma, fibrosis in lungs and encephalopathy in humans.
- j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:
- **Aluminum:** Reviews have found chronic exposure to aluminum flake has been reported to cause pneumoconiosis in workers. Repeat oral exposure to aluminum results in decrements in neurobehavioral function and development.
 - **Copper:** Target organs affected - Skin, eyes liver, kidneys and respiratory tract
 - **Nickel:** Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m³ Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/m³ Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m³ Lung weights, and Alveolar histopathology.
 - **Manganese:** Inhalation of metal fumes - Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscle weakness (Whitlock *et al.*, 1966).

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 2020, 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).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:

Acute Effects by component:

- **Iron and 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.
- **Aluminum:** Not Reported/ Not Classified
- **Chromium, Oxides and Hexavalent Chrome:** Hexavalent chrome causes damage to gastrointestinal tract, lung, severe skin burns and eye damage, serious eye damage, skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Inhalation may cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties.
- **Copper and 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.
- **Manganese and Oxides:** Manganese and Manganese oxide are harmful if swallowed.

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Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

Acute Effects by component (continued):

- **Molybdenum and Oxides:** Molybdenum causes skin and eye irritation. Molybdenum oxide is toxic if swallowed and causes eye irritation.
- **Nickel and Oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Silicon and Oxides:** May be harmful if swallowed.

Delayed (chronic) Effects by Component:

- **Iron and Oxides:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, 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. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- **Aluminum:** Chronic inhalation of finely divided powder has been reported to cause pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema. Repeated skin contact has been associated with bleeding into the tissue, delayed hypersensitivity and granulomas. Chronic exposure to aluminum flake has been reported to cause pneumoconiosis in workers. Repeat oral exposure to aluminum results in decrements in neurobehavioral function and development.
- **Chromium, Oxides and Hexavalent Chromium:** The health hazards associated with exposure to chromium are dependent upon its oxidation state. The metal form (chromium as it exists in this product) is of very low toxicity. The hexavalent form is very toxic. Repeated or prolonged exposure to hexavalent chromium compounds may cause respiratory irritation, nosebleed, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Industrial exposure to certain forms of hexavalent chromium has been related to an increased incidence of cancer. NTP (The National Toxicology Program) Fourth Annual report on Carcinogens cites "certain Chromium compounds" as human carcinogens. ACGIH has reviewed the toxicity data and concluded that chromium metal is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Hexavalent chromium may cause genetic defects and is suspected of damaging the unborn child. Developmental toxicity in the mouse, suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- **Copper and 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.
- **Manganese and Oxides:** Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections. Occupational overexposure (Manganese) is a progressive, disabling neurological syndrome that typically begins with relatively mild symptoms and evolves to include altered gait, fine tremor, and sometimes, psychiatric disturbances. May cause damage to lungs with repeated or prolonged exposure. Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to MnO including: speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.
- **Molybdenum and Oxides:** Certain handling operations, such as burning and welding, may generate both insoluble molybdenum compounds (metal and molybdenum dioxide) and soluble molybdenum compounds (molybdenum trioxide). Molybdenum compounds generally exhibit a low order of toxicity with the trioxide the more toxic. However, some reports indicate that the dust of the molybdenum metal, molybdenum dioxide and molybdenum trioxide may cause eye, skin, nose and throat irritation in animals. Also, it has been reported to cause induction of tumors in experimental animals, suspected of causing cancer. Molybdenum oxide is suspected of causing cancer in humans.
- **Nickel and Oxides:** Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2020 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- **Silicon and Oxides:** Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product when processed have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal 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).
- **Aluminum Oxide:** LC₅₀ >100 mg/l for fish and algae.
- **Hexavalent Chrome:** EU RAR listed as category 1, found acute EC₅₀ and LD₅₀ to algae and invertebrates < 1 mg.
- **Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC₅₀ in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

12(e) Other Adverse Effects: None Known

Additional Information:

Hazard Category: Not Reported

Signal Word: No Signal Word

Hazard Symbol: No Symbol

Hazard Statement: No Statement


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Section 15 - Regulatory Information (continued)

State Regulations: The product, **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

California Prop. 65:  This product can expose you to chemicals including nickel, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and hexavalent chromium, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Other Regulations:

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): The product, **Painted Hot or Cold Rolled Steel Sheet/Strip and Hot Rolled Skelp** is not listed as a whole. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Iron	Combustible dusts - Category 1 (may form combustible dust concentrations in air)
Copper	Acute oral toxicity – oral – Category 4; Combustible dusts*
Chromium	Combustible dusts*
Manganese	Reproductive toxicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1; Combustible dusts*
Molybdenum	Combustible dusts*
Nickel	Skin sensitization – Category 1; Carcinogenicity – Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure - Category 1

* This product could belong to the hazard class "Combustible dust", based on various factors related to the combustibility and explosiveness of its dust, including composition, shape and size of the particles

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: United States Steel Corporation

Revision History:

06/30/2020 - Update Sections 2, 8, 11 & 15
05/01/2017 – Update WHMIS 2015

Expiration Date: 6/30/23 (For shipments to Canada only)

1/31/2014 - Format revision
8/20/2013 - Update to OSHA HAZ COM 2012

Additional Information:

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

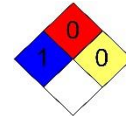
Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

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

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



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
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level	SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
LOAEC	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration	SDS	Safety Data Sheet
µg/m³	microgram per cubic meter of air	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mg/m³	milligram per cubic meter of air	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
mppcf	million particles per cubic foot	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.