United States Steel Corporation

Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

USS IHS Number: 18138
(Replaces USS Code Number: 3H012)

Locations: Irvin, Fairfield, Gary, Great Lakes, Granite City, Hamilton

Original: 12/16/2010
Revision: 6/22/2020

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier Used on Label: Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel
1(b) Other Means of Identification: Galvannealed (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel, ACRYZINC® Sheet–High Strength Steel, DUAL-TEN 780® – High Strength Steel, DUAL-TEN 980® – High Strength Steel, TRIP-TEN 780® – High Strength Steel
1(c) Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use: None
1(d) Name, Address, and Telephone Number:
United States Steel Corporation
600 Grant Street, Room 1662
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2800
Phone number: (412) 433-6840 (8:00 am to 5:00 pm)
FAX: (412) 433-5019
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, Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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 “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. 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):

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

Precautionary Statement(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Storage/Disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do not breathe dusts / fume / spray.</td>
<td>If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</td>
<td>Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.</td>
<td>If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.</td>
<td>If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash thoroughly after handling.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain special instructions before use.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – High Strength Steel

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name, Common Name (synonyms), CAS Number and Other Identifiers, and Concentration:</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>EC Number</th>
<th>% weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td>231-096-4</td>
<td>&gt;90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>231-072-3</td>
<td>≤2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>231-157-5</td>
<td>≤1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>231-105-1</td>
<td>≤3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>7439-98-7</td>
<td>231-107-2</td>
<td>≤1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>231-111-4</td>
<td>≤0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>7440-21-3</td>
<td>231-130-8</td>
<td>≤2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic Coating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>231-072-3</td>
<td>≤0.055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td>231-096-4</td>
<td>≤0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>7440-66-6</td>
<td>231-175-3</td>
<td>0.15 – 9.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EC: European Community
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
Note: Depending on customer specifications, product surface may be treated with trace amounts (<0.01%) of corrosion-inhibiting or rust preventative that contains hexavalent chromium as applied.

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of Necessary Measures: If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Inhalation:** Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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:** Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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:** Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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:** Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Eye:** Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Skin:** Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- **Ingestion:** Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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 Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.
5(b) Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical: Not applicable for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke and vapor may be emitted.
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 Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as sold/shipped. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin.
Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures (continued)

6(b) Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up: Not applicable for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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 Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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): Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>8(a) OSHA PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV 1</th>
<th>NIOSH REL</th>
<th>IDLH 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (iron oxide fume)</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m³ (iron oxide, respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m³ (iron oxide dust and fume)</td>
<td>2,500 mg/m³ (as Fe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (as aluminum oxide, metal &amp; insoluble compounds, total dust)</td>
<td>1.0 mg/m³ (as metal &amp; insoluble compounds, respirable fraction)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (as metal &amp; insoluble compounds, total dust)</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³ (as Cr II &amp; III, inorganic compounds)</td>
<td>0.003 mg/m³ (as Cr III, inorganic compounds, inhalable fraction)</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³ (as Cr II &amp; III, inorganic compounds &amp; metal)</td>
<td>250 mg/m³ (as Cr II &amp; metal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>“C” 5.0 mg/m³ (as fume &amp; inorganic compounds, as Mn)</td>
<td>0.02 mg/m³ (as fume &amp; inorganic compounds, as Mn, respirable fraction)</td>
<td>1.0 mg/m³ (as fume &amp; inorganic compounds, as Mn)</td>
<td>500 mg/m³ (as Mn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (as Mo insoluble compounds, total dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (as Mo insoluble compounds, inhalable fraction)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>1.0 mg/m³ (metal, insoluble &amp; soluble compounds, as Ni)</td>
<td>1.5 mg/m³ (metal, as Ni, as inhalable fraction)</td>
<td>0.015 mg/m³ (metal &amp; insoluble and soluble compounds, as Ni)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (as Ni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (as total dust)</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (as zinc oxide, total dust)</td>
<td>2.0 mg/m³ (as zinc oxide, respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m³ (as zinc oxide dust or fume)</td>
<td>500 mg/m³ (as zinc oxide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 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.

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.
Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (continued)

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

2. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) 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 RELs) are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes. NIOSH RELs are recommended limits. If exposure to a substance is above the NIOSH REL, then the appropriate protective equipment should be used to ensure compliance with the OSHA PELs. If 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 Appendix D, paragraph A, then the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in Appendix D, paragraph A, then the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in Appendix D, paragraph A.
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-1970s 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 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-pressure-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

9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Metallic Gray
9(b) Odor: Odorless
9(c) Odor Threshold: NA
9(d) pH: NA
9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: ~2750°F (~1510°C); Coating: ~2750°F (~1510°C)
9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: Coating: ~1700°F (~927°C)
9(g) Flash Point: NA
9(h) Evaporation Rate: NA
9(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable, non-combustible
9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA
9(k) Vapor Pressure: NA
9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA
9(m) Relative Density: 7.85 g/cc; Coating: 7.14 g/cc
9(n) Solubility(ies): Insoluble
9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: ND
9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: NA
9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND
9(r) Viscosity: NA

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.
Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity (continued)

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 Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Classification</th>
<th>Hazard Category (covers Categories 1-5)</th>
<th>Hazard Category (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)</th>
<th>Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)</th>
<th>Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)</th>
<th>Toxic to Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)</th>
<th>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)</th>
<th>STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)</th>
<th>Hazard Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Toxicity Hazard</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Damage/ Irritation</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin/Dermal Sensitization</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic to Reproduction</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel. The following data has been determined for the components:
   - **Iron**: Rat LD50 =98.6 g/kg (REACH)
   - Rat LD50 =1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)
   - **Aluminum**: Rat LD50 > 15.9 g/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)
   - **Zinc**: Rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Irritation information was found for the components:
   - **Molybdenum**: May cause skin irritation.
   - **Iron and Molybdenum**: Causes eye irritation.
   - **Silicon**: Slight eye irritation in rabbit protocol.
   - **Nickel**: Slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.

c. No Eye Irritation data available for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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 Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:
   - **Nickel**: May cause allergic skin sensitization.

e. No Respiratory Sensitization data available for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as a mixture or its components.

f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:
   - **Iron**: EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.
Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

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

- **Carcinogenicity**: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:
  - **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
  - **Welding Fumes**: IARC-2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans; NIOSH–Ca, potential occupational carcinogen.
  - **Iron Oxide (Fe₃O₄)**: IARC-3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans; ACGIH TLV-4, not classifiable as a human 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.

- **No Toxic to Reproduction data available for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel** as a mixture. The following Toxic to Reproductive information was found for the components:
  - **Nickel**: Effects on fertility.
  - **Iron and Molybdenum**: Irritating to respiratory tract.
  - **Aluminum**: Repeated exposure associated with Asthma, fibrosis in lungs and encephalopathy in humans.

- **No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single 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.
  - **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-SCEOL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HISDB), 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.
  - **铝**: 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.
  - **Manganese and Oxides**: Manganese and Molybdenum oxide are harmful if swallowed.
  - **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.
  - **Zinc**: Not Reported/ Not Classified

**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 IARC.
  - **铝**: 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.
  - **Manganese and Oxides**: Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including langour, 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.
Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

Delayed (chronic) Effects by Component:(continued)

- **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 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.

- **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.

- **Zinc**: Zinc Residue CGLs are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Inhalation of zinc oxide fumes may cause metal fume fever, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms with metallic taste, fever, chills, cough, weakness, chest pain, muscle pain and increased white blood cell count.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – High Strength Steel** 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-LC₅₀ ≥ 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.

- **Zinc and Zinc Oxide**: EU RAR lists as Category 1 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for this product 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Category:</th>
<th>Category 1</th>
<th>Signal Word: Warning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Category:</th>
<th>Category 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Hazard Symbol: 

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

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – High Strength Steel** should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled, or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue (EWC): 16-01-17 (ferrous metals), 12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

Please note this information is for **Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet – High Strength Steel** 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 Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA)</th>
<th>Packaging Authorizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Exceptions: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Group: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Authorization: NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Cargo Aircraft Only: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel Stowage Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Vessel Stowage: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Other: NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOT Reportable Quantities: NA

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.

Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) does not regulate Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as a hazardous material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA)</th>
<th>Packaging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Packing Instructions: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Special Packing Provisions: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Mixed Packing Provisions: NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portable Tanks &amp; Bulk Containers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Instructions: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Special Provisions: NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel as a hazardous material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA)</th>
<th>Passenger &amp; Cargo Aircraft</th>
<th>Cargo Aircraft Only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pkg Inst: NA</td>
<td>Pkg Inst: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA</td>
<td>Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Provisions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERG Code: NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limited Quantities:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel does not have a TDG classification.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations relating to a U. S. Steel product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Section 313 Supplier Notification: The product, Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Percent by Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>1.5 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>3.0 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>0.6 max</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Regulations: The product, Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel 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 (metallic) which is known to the State of California to cause cancer; and no chemicals which is known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity. In addition, this product can be ordered with an optional passivation treatment that contains hexavalent chromium, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and to cause reproductive toxicity. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.
Other Regulations:

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): The product, Galvanized (Hot Dipped) Sheet–High Strength Steel, is not listed as a whole. However, individual components are listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>WHMIS Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Combustible dusts - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity - Category 2: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1; Combustible dusts*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>Combustible dusts*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>Combustible dusts*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>Skin sensitization – Category 1; Carcinogenicity – Category 2: Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>Flammable solids - Category 2 (The classification &quot;Flammable solids&quot; refers to the amorphous form of silicon powder); Combustible dusts**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 belongs to the hazard class "Combustible dust" if 5% or more by weight of its composition has a particle size < 500 µm.

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 Regulation.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: United States Steel Corporation

Revision History:
- 6/22/2020 – Update Sections 8, 11 & 15
- 8/01/2018 – Update Sections 2, 8, 11, 15
- 5/01/2017 – Update WHMIS 2015
- 4/1/2014 – Update to OSHA HAZ COM 2012

Additional Information:

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Hazard</th>
<th>Fire Hazard</th>
<th>Physical Hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

BEIs Biological Exposure Indices

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CNS Central Nervous System

GI, GIT Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract

HMIS Hazardous Materials Identification System

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50 Median Lethal Concentration

LD50 Median Lethal Dose

LDₙₙ Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans

LEL Lower Explosive Limit

LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level

LOAEC Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration

µg/m³ microgram per cubic meter of air

mg/m³ milligram per cubic meter of air

mppcf million particles per cubic foot

MSHA Mine Safety and Health Administration

NFPA National Fire Protection Association

NIF No Information Found

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NTP National Toxicology Program

ORC Organization Resources Counselors

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

PNOR Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated

PNOC Particulate Not Otherwise Classified

PPE Personal Protective Equipment

ppm parts per million

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RTECS Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

SARA Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act

SCBA Self-contained Breathing Apparatus

SDS Safety Data Sheet

STEL Short-term Exposure Limit

TLV Threshold Limit Value

TWA Time-weighted Average

UEL Upper Explosive Limit

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.