DURO DYNE CORPORATION
81 SPENCE STREET
BAY SHORE, N.Y. 11706
EMERGENCY PHONE NO. 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
INFORMATION PHONE NO. 800-899-3876

H.M.I.S.	
HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	0
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	See Below

These ratings should be used only as part of fully implemented H.M.I.S. program.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PREPARED BY DURO DYNE JUNE 2005
REVISED 6/2004

SECTION I

TRADE NAME: DURO DYNE GALVANIZED STEEL
MANUFACTURER CODE I.D.: GALVANIZED STEEL

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	% BY WEIGHT	TD_{Lo} CLASS	LD50 ROUTE	OSHA PEL[1]	ACGIH TLV
BASE METAL						
IRON	7439-89-6	>90.0		30 g/kg oral (rat)	10 mg/m/^{3} - Iron Oxide Fume	5 mg/m^3 -Iron Oxide Dust & Fume
ALLOYING ELEMENTS						
CALCIUM	7440-70-2	0.10 max.		No Data	5 mg/m^3 - Calcium oxid	2 mg/m^3-Calcium Oxide
CARBON	7440-44-0	0.60 max.		No Data	15 mg/m^3 (PNOR)^3-Total Dust 5 mg/m^3 (PNOR)-Respirable Fraction	10 mg/m^3 - Inhalable fraction (PNOS)[5] 3 mg/m^3 Respirable fraction[6] (PNOS)
COPPER	7440-50-8	0.50 max.	120 ug/kg oral-human		0.1 mg/m^3- Fume (as Cu) 1 mg/m^3-Dusts & Mists (as Cu)	0.2 mg/m^3-Fume 1 mg/m^3-Dusts & Mists (as Cu)
MANGANESE	7439-96-5	1.50 max.		9 g/kg oral (rat)	5 mg/m^3 (C)-Fume & Mn compounds	0.2 mg/m^3
PHOSPHOROUS	8049-19-2	0.15 max.		No Data	15 mg/m^3 -Total Dust (PNOR) 5 mg/m^3 - Respirable fraction (PNOR)	10 mg/m^3-Inhalable fraction (PNOS) 3 mg/m^3-Respirable fraction (PNOS)
SILICON	7440-21-3	0.60 max.		3160 mg/kg oral (rat)	15 mg/m^3 - Total Dust Respirable Fraction-5 mg/m^3	10 mg/m^3
SULFUR	7704-34-9	0.04 max.		>8437 mg/kg oral (rat)	15 mg/m^3 - TotaLl Dust (PNOR) 5 mg/m^3 -Respirable Fraction (PNOR)	10 mg/m^3 Inhalable Fraction (PNOS) 3 mg/m^3- Respirable Fraction (PNOS)
METALLIC COATING		*				
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	0.055 max.		No Data	15 mg/m^3 -Total Dust 5 mg/m^3 -Respirable Fraction	10 mg/m^3 - Metal Dust 5 mg/m^3 - Welding Fume
ANTIMONY	7440-36-0	0.011 max.		No Data	0.5 mg/m^3	0.5 mg/m^3
IRON	7439-89-6	0.8 max.		30 g/kg oral (rat)	10 mg/m^3- Iron Oxide Fume	5 mg/m^3 Iron Oxide dust & Fume
LEAD	7439-92-1	0.004 max.	450 mg/kg/6 yrs . oral (human)		0.05 mg/m^3 [7]	0.05 mg/m^3
ZINC	7440-66-6	0.15-9.1	124 mg/m^3/50 min. inhalation (human)		5 mg/m^3- Fume 15 mg/m^3-Total Dust 5 mg/m^3 - Respirable Fraction	5 mg/m^3 - Fume 10 mg/m^3 - Fume (STEL) 10 mg/m^3 - (Dust)

* Percent weight of metallic coating is a percent of the total product.

Notes:

Galvanized sheet surfaces may be chemically treated, generally at the customer's specification, with trace amounts of chromate solution (approximately 1 to 2 mg/ft^2 per side or <0.002% of total product weight) to prevent humid storage stain, and/or phosphate solution (<300 mg/ft^2 or <0.3%) to enhance paint adherence and formability. Surface may also be treated with small amounts (<0.05%) of corrosion-inhibiting oil.

ACRYZINC product has a thin clear resin film (approximately 100 mg/ft ^{2} per side)over the galvanized coating. This film consists of a water-insoluble acrylic polymer/chromium matrix in approximately a 100/1 ratio. The composition of the acrylic coating, as a percentage of the total product weight, is <0.1% polymers and <0.001% chromium.

All commercial steel products may contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those specified. These small quantities (less than 0.1%) may exist as intentional additions, or as "trace" or "residual" elements that generally originate in the raw materials used. These elements may include: aluminum, antimony, arsenic, boron, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, columbium, copper, lead, molybdenum, nickel, silicon, tin, titanium, vanadium and zirconium.

[1] OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) 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.

[2] Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted.

[3] PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by the PNOR limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m^3 for total dust and 5 mg/m^3 for the respirable fraction.

[4] 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 TLVs and BEIs Appendix D, paragraph A.

[5] PNOS (Particulates Not otherwise Specified). Particulates identified under the PNOS heading are "nuisance dusts" containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica. A TWA-TLV of 10 mg/m^3 for inhalable particulate and 3 mg/m^3 for respirable particulate has been recommended.

[6] Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH TLVs and BEIs Appendix D, paragraph C.

[7] The 8-hour PEL is 50 ug/m^3. If an employee is exposed to lead for more than 8 hours in any work day, the PEL, as a TWA for that day, shall be reduced according to the following formula: Maximum permissible limit (in ug/m^3) = 400 divided by hours worked in that day. The Action Level is 30 ug/m^3 averaged over an 8-hour period.

SECTION III - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation and skin, if coated. Steel products in the natural state do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard. However, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, machining and grinding may result in the following effects if exposures exceed recommended limits as listed in Section 2.

TARGET ORGANS: Respiratory System

ACUTE EFFECTS:

I**nhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and usually between 0.02-0.05 microns from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as "metal fume fever". Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. Symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12-48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted. Freshly formed oxide fumes of manganese, copper and zinc have been associated with causing metal fume fever. Although not expected to cause effects based upon quantity present in the material, inhalation or ingestion of lead particles may result in lead-induced systemic toxicity. Symptoms of lead poising include abdominal cramps, anemia, muscle weakness and headache.

Eye: Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to eyes. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye may cause rust stains unless removed promptly. Torching or burning operations on steel products with surface treatmets, oil coatings, or acrylic films may produce emissions that can be irritating to the eyes.

Skin: Contact with dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged contact with chemical surface treatments or oil residue may cause skin irritation, dermatitis, ulceration or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals.

Ingestion: Harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of dust may cause nausea and/or vomiting.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Chronic inhalation of metallic fumes and dusts are associated with the following conditions:

Iron Oxide: Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis), which is observerable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis.

Calcium: Depending on the concentration and duration of exposure, repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause inflammation of the respiratory passages, ulcers of the mucous membranes and possible perforation of the nasal septum. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Carbon: Chronic inhalation of high concentrations to carbon may cause pulmonary disorders.
Copper: Skin contact with dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged contact with surface treatments or oil residue may cause skin irritation, dermatitis, ulceration or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals.
Manganese: Chronic exposure to high concentrations of fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms of 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.

Phosphorous: Inhalation of dusts and fumes of ferrophosphorus and phosphorous oxides may cause respiratory irritation.
Silicon: Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust.
Sulfur: Sulfur compounds, present in the fumes, may irritate the skin, eyes, lungs and gastrointestinal tract.
Aluminum: Aluminum dusts/fines are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust.
Antimony: Exposure to high concentrations of dust or fumes can cause inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, bitter taste, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, muscular pains, enlarged liver, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia.
Lead: Classified among the highly toxic heavy metals. It is a cumulative hazard (accumulates in the bone and body tissue) and is a systemic poison that may affect a variety of organ systems; central nervous system, kidneys, reproductive system, blood formation and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms of chronic over-exposure include loss of appetite, nausea, metallic taste in the mouth, constipation, anxiety, anemia, fatigue, headache, muscle and joint pain, and colic accompanied by severe abdominal pain. Paralysis of the extensor muscles of arms or legs, with wrist and/or foot drop, may result if the peripheral nervous system is affected. Long-term over-exposure may produce kidney damage. Reproductive damage is characterized by decreased sex drive, impotence and sterility in men; and decreased fertility, abnormal menstrual cycles and miscarriages in women. Unborn children may suffer neurological damage or developmental problems. Prolonged or repeated skin contact to lead dust may result in dermatitis. Systemic toxicity may develop if lead is transferred to the mouth by cigarettes, chewing tobacco, food or make-up. Prolonged eye contact may cause conjunctivitis.
Zinc: Latent liver dysfunction and gastrointestinal disturbances with pressure in the stomach region, nausea, and weakness have been reported from repeated inhalation zinc oxide. Repeated or prolonged skin contact to zinc oxide, coupled with poor personal hygiene, may result in "oxide pox" due to clogging of sebaceous glands. "Oxide pox", expecially localized to moist areas, is characterized by small red, hard projecting papules with a central white plug, which develops into a pustule with intense itching. The lesions usually clear within 7-10 days. Repeated or prolonged eye contact with zinc oxide fume may produce conjunctivitis.

Long-term inhalation exposure to high concentrations (over-exposure) to pneumoconiotic agents may act synergistically with inhalation of oxides, fumes or dusts of this product to cause toxic effects.

Chemical Surface Treatments/Coatings: The possible presence of chemical surface treatments and oil coatings should be considered when evaluating potential employee health hazards and exposures during handling and welding or other fume generating activities. Removal of surface coatings should be considered prior to such activities. Repeated or prolonged contact with chemical surface treatments or oil residue may cause skin irritation, dermatitis, ulceration or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals. Torching or burning operations on steel products with surface treatments, oil coatings or acrylic films may produce emissions that can be irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of hexavalent chromium compounds may cause ulceration of the mucous membranes of the nasal septum and has been related to an increased incidence of lung cancer.
Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) the National Toxicology Program (NTP), and OSHA do not list steel products as carcinogens. IARC identified lead and welding fumes as Group 2B carcinogens (possibly carcinogenic to humans). EPA lists lead as Group B2 (probable human carcinogen) based on a combination of sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate evidence in humans. When specified, a hexavalent chromium passivation treatment is applied to the product surface. IARC lists hexavalent chromium compounds as Group 1 (sufficient evidence for carcinogenicty in humans). NTP lists certain hexavalent chromium compounds as Group 1 (known to be carcinogenic). The American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lists hexavalent chromium compounds as A1 (confirmed human carcinogen).
MEDICAL CONDITION AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure.
SARA POTENTIAL HAZARD CATEGORIES ARE: Immediate Acute Health Hazard, Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

SECTION IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

INHALATION: For over-exposure to airborne fumes and particulate, remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly.
Metal fume fever may be treated by bed rest and administering a pain and fever reducing medication.
EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of clear water to remove particles. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas with soap or mild detergent and water. If thermal burn has occurred, flush area with cold water. Seek medical attention. If persistent rash or irritation occurs, seek medial attention.
INGESTION: Not a probable route of industrial exposure. However, if ingested, seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION V - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: Not Applicable
APPEARANCE & ODOR: Metallic Gray, Odorless
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not Applicable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O=1, at 4°C): 7.85
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): Not Applicable
DENSITY: 7.85 g/cc
% VOLATILE: Not Applicable
pH: Not Applicable

PHYSICAL STATE: Solid
FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Base Metal- 2750°F
Metallic Coating-800-900^{0}F
VAPOR PRESSURE Not Applicable
WATER SOLUBILITY: Insoluble OTHER SOLUBLES: N/A
FORMULA WEIGHT: Not Applicable
EVAPORATION RATE: Not Applicable
VISCOSITY: Not Applicable.

SECTION VI - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations 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:

OSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): The product as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance: Lead (29 CFR 1910.1025).

EPA Regulations:

RCRA (40CFR261): Steel scrap is not regulated as a solid waste or a hazardous waste under this act. If product dusts and/or fumes from processing operations are not recycled, they are considered to be a solid waste and may be classified as a hazardous waste depending on the toxicity characteristics of the dust as defined within 40CFR261.24.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4): The product as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Antimony (Reportable Quantity (RQ)-5000#), Copper (RQ-5000#), and Lead (RQ-10#). Manganese compounds are also listed although no reportable quantity is assigned to this generic or broad class.

SARA 311/312 Codes (40CFR370): Immediate (acute) health hazard and delayed (chronic) health hazard.

SARA 313 (40CFR372.65): Manganese and Zinc are subject to SARA 313 reporting requirements. Please note that if you prepackage or redistribute this product to industrial customers, SARA 313 requires that a notice be sent to those customers.

State Regulations: The product as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations.

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Calcium, Silicon and Sulfur
- Environmental Hazards: Aluminum, Antimony, Copper, Lead, Manganese and Zinc.

New Jersey Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Aluminum (dust and fume), Antimony, Copper, Manganese and Sulfur.
- Special Health Hazard Substances: Lead

California Prop. 65: This product may contain an extremely small amount of lead in the metallic coating. Per customer specification, an extremely small amount of hexavalent chromium passivation treatment may be applied to the surface of the galvanized steel product. Lead and Hexavalent Chromium are materials known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. In addition, the product may also possibly contain trace quantities (generally much less than 0.1%) of other metallic elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. These include Arsenic (inorganic), Cadmium and Nickel.

Other Regulations: The product as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations.

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): D-2

SECTION VII - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point & Method: N/A Burning Rate: N/A LEL/UEL: N/A
Auto Ignition Temperature: N/A
Flammability Classification: Non-Flammable, Non-Combustible

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Not applicable for solid product. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Not applicable for solid product. Do not use water on molten metal

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: At temperatures above melting point, fumes containing metal oxides and other alloying elements may be liberated. The acrylic resin in the ACRYZINC™ coating may yield particulates which are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract and noxious gases such as the oxides of carbon.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Wear a self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive pressure mode and full protective clothing.

SECTION VIII - ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES: Not applicable to steel in solid state. For finely divided particle spills, clean-up people should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in dry state, avoid inhalation of dust. Fine, dry material should be removed by vacuuming or wet sweeping to prevent spread of dust. Avoid using compressed air. Do not release into sewers or waterways. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accodance with federal, state and local regulations.
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and other state and federal requirements.

Ecotoxicity: No data available for galvanized steel or ACRYZINC sheet as a whole. However, individual components have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife. Lead can be bioaccumulated in plants and water organisms, especially shellfish.
Environmental Fate and/or Degradation: No Data Available
Soil Absorption/Mobility: No data available for galvanized steel or ACRYZINC sheet as a whole. Individual components have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil
Disposal: Steel scrap 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 & Disposal: Follow applicable Federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions.

SECTION IX - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations.
Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work are by controlling it at its source.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Folloow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamintion and presence of sufficient oxygen.
VENTILATION: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.
SKIN: For operations which result in elevating the temperature to or above its melting point or generate airborne particulates, use protective clothing, gloves and safety glasses. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning, or handling operations. Wear gloves when handling; do not continue to use gloves or work clothing that has become saturated or soaked through with oil coating. Wash hands, and any area of skin after contact, with soap and water or waterless hand cream.
EYES: Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding, or machining operations.
Do Not Use Compressed Air to Clean Up Spills.

SECTION X - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HANDLING AND STORAGE:
Operations with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particles should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dusts. Practice good housekeeping.

Storage Requirements: Store away from acids and incomptible materials.

Soil Absorption/Mobility: No data available for galvanized steel or ACRYZINC sheet as a whole. However, individual components have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Steel scrap 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 regulatons.

Container cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable Federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions.

SECTION XI - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Transportation DATA (49 CFR 172.101):
Galvanized steel and ACRYZINC sheet are not listed as hazardous substancea unswe 49 CFR 172.101

Shipping Name: N/A
Shipping Symbols: N/A
Hazard Class: N/A
ID No.: N/A
Packing Group: N/A
Label: N/A
Special Provisions: (172.102): None

Packaging Authorizations
a) Exceptions: None
b) Non-bulk Packaging: N/A
c) Bulk Packaging: N/A

Quantity Limitations
a) Passenger, Aircraft or Railcar: N/A
b) Cargo Aircraft Only: N/A

Vessel Stowage Requirements
a) Vessel Stowage: N/A
b) Other: N/A

SECTION XII - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.
Chemical Incompatibilities: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.
Conditions to Avoid: Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of galvanized steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of zinc, iron and manganese as well as other elements. The acrylic resin in the ACRYZINC coating may yield irritating particulates and noxious gases such as the oxides of carbon upon thermal oxidative decomposition.

SECTION XIII - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information is available for galvanized steel or ACRYZINC™ sheet as a mixture. The possible presence of chemical surface treatments and coatings should be considered when evaluating potential employee health hazards and exposures during handling and welding or other fume generating activities.
Eye Effects: Contact with individual components may cause particulate irritation. Implantation of iron particles in guinea pig corneas has resulted in rust rings with corneal softening about rust ring. Repeated or prolonged eye contact with zinc oxide fume may produce conjunctivitis.
Skin Effects: Contact with individual dust components may cause physical abrasion, irritation and dermatitis.
Acute Inhalation Effects: Inhalation of the individual alloy components has been shown to cause various respiratory effects.
Acute Oral Effects: No data available **Other:** No LC50 or LD50 has been estabilised for the mixture as a whole. See Section II
Carcinogenicity: Lead; Chromium (in surface passivation treatment, if specified).
Mutagenicity: No data available
Teratogenicity: No data available