

## Safety Data Sheet

### Section 1 - Identification

**Product / Chemical Name:** Fire Trak Shadowline, Fire Trak Cavity Shadowline, Posi Clip, Redi Klip, Custom Angle, Sheet Steel

**Manufacturer:** Fire Trak Corp., 104 Cedar Ave. S., Watkins, MN 55389

**Technical Support:** 800.394.9875 or **Fax:** 877.374.1928

**Emergency Contact:** 320.764.7800

### Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

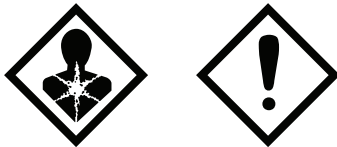
#### <<<<<< Emergency Overview <<<<<<

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. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. Operations having the potential to generate airborne particulates should be performed in well ventilated areas and, if appropriate, respiratory protection and other personal protective equipment should be used. Iron or steel foreign bodies imbedded in the cornea of the eye may produce rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.

**OSHA Hazards:** Carcinogen  
Skin Sensitizer  
Target Organ Effect-Lungs

**GHS Classification:** Carcinogenicity (Category 2)  
Skin Sensitization (Category 1)  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure (Category 1)

**Pictograms:**



**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statement(s):** H317: Dust/fumes may cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H351: Dust/fumes suspected of causing cancer via inhalation.  
H372: Inhalation of dust/fumes causes damage to respiratory tract through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Precautionary Statement(s):** P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes.  
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required  
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get Medical advice/attention.

### Potential Health Effects

**Primary Entry Routes:** 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 exposure exceed recommended limits as listed in Section 2.

**Target Organs:** Respiratory system & skin.

**Acute Effects:** **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. 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 easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 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 the quantity present in the material, inhalation or ingestion of lead particles may result in lead-induced systemic toxicity. Symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal cramps, anemia, muscle weakness and headache.

**Acute Effects (cont'd):** **Eye:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye, may cause rust stains unless removed fairly promptly. Torching or burning operation on steel products with surface treatments, oil coatings, or acrylic films may produce emissions that can be irritating to the eyes.

**Skin:** 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. Contact with sharp edges may cause cuts and slivers.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion of 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, called siderosis, which is observable 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 reaction in sensitized individuals.

**Manganese:** 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 expressions 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 antimony 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:** Lead is 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, including the central nervous system, kidneys, reproductive system, blood formation, and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms of chronic over exposure include loss of appetite, nausea, metallic taste in mouth, constipation, anxiety, anemia, fatigue, headache, muscle and joint pain, and colic accompanied by severe abdominal pain. Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the 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 due to excessive lead exposure in pregnant women. 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.

**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. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. Operations having the potential to generate airborne particulates should be performed in well ventilated areas and, if appropriate, respiratory protection and other personal protective equipment should be used. Iron or steel foreign bodies imbedded in the cornea of the eye may produce rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.**

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.

**Chronic Effects (cont'd): Chemical Surface Treatments/Coatings:** The possible presences 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 (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 carcinogenicity in humans). NTP lists certain hexavalent chromium compounds as Group 1 (known to be carcinogenic). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lists hexavalent chromium compounds as A1 (confirmed human carcinogen).

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term 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:** Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard.

**Section 3 - Composition / Ingredient Information**

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Percentage by weight	OSHA PEL <sup>1</sup>	ACGIH TLV <sup>2</sup>
<b>Base Metal</b>				
Iron	7439-89-6	>90.0	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Iron oxide fume	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Iron oxide & fume
Carbon	7440-44-0	0.25 max.	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Total dust (PNOR) <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Inhalable fraction <sup>4</sup> (PNOS) <sup>5</sup> 3 MG/M <sup>3</sup> - Respirable fraction <sup>6</sup>
Copper	7440-50-8	0.25 max.	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Fume (as Cu) 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Dusts & mists (as Cu)	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Fume 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Dusts & mists (as Cu)
Manganese	7439-96-5	1.35 max.	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (C) - Fume & Mn compounds	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Fume
Phosphorus	8049-19-2	0.20 max.	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Total dust (PNOR) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Respirable fraction (PNOR)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Inhalable fraction (PNOS) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Resirable fraction (PNOS)
Silicon	7440-21-3	0.60 max.	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Total dust 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Resirable fraction	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sulfur	7704-34-9	0.04 max.	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Total dust (PNOR) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Resirable fraction (PNOR)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Inhalable fraction (PNOS) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Resirable fraction (PNOS)
<b>Metallic Coating</b>				
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.55 max.	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Total dust (PNOR) <sup>3</sup> 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Respirable fraction (PNOR)	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Metal dust 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Welding fume
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.011 max.	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Iron	7439-89-6	0.800 max.	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Iron oxide fume	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Iron oxide dust & fume
Lead	7439-92-1	0.004 max.	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <sup>7</sup>	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.15-9.1	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Fume 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Total dust 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Resirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Fume 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - (STEL) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Dust

**Table Notes:**

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

- 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<sup>2</sup> per side or <0.002% of total product weight) to prevent humid storage stain, and/or phosphate solution (<300 mg/ft<sup>2</sup> or <0.3%) to enhance paint adherence and formability. Surface may also be treated with small amounts (<0.05% of corrosion-inhibiting oil.
- 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.



**Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**

- 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 area by controlling it at its source.
- Administration Controls:** Do not use compressed air to clean -up spills.
- Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow 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 or airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen.
- Protective Clothing/Equipment:** 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, gloves and safety glasses to prevent skin and 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 or handling operations. Where the surface treatments are applied to the product, wear gloves when handling. Do not continue to use gloves or work clothing that has become saturated or soaked through with oil coating. Wash skin that has been exposed to oil with soap and water or waterless hand cleaner.

**Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties**

<b>Physical State:</b>	Solid	<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Insoluble
<b>Appearance &amp; Odor:</b>	Metallic Gray, Odorless	<b>Other Solubilities:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor Density (Air=1):</b>	Not applicable	<b>Refractive Index:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Formula Weight:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Surface Tension:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Density:</b>	7.85 g/cc	<b>% Volatile:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O=1, at 4°C):</b>	7.85	<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Not applicable
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	Base Metal - 2,750° F Metallic Coating - 800-900° F

**Section 10 - Stability & 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.

**Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

- Toxicity Data: \*** Inhalation of the individual alloy components has been shown to cause various respiratory effects.
- Acute Inhalation Effects:** 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> - Total dust
- Acute Oral Effects:** Eye contact with the 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.
- Eye Effects:**
- Other:** No LC50 or LD50 has been established for the mixture as a whole. Iron LD50: 30g/kg oral (rat). Calcium LD50: No data. Carbon LD50: No data. Copper TD<sub>Lo</sub>: 120 ug/kg oral (human). Manganese LD 50: 9 g/kg oral (rat). Phosphorous LD50: No data. Silicon LD50: 3160 mg/kg oral (rat). Lulfur LD: >8437 mg/kg oral (rat). Aluminum LD50: No data. Antimony LD50: No data. Leade TD<sub>Lo</sub>: 450 mg/kg/6 yrs. oral (human). Zinc TC<sub>Lo</sub>: 124 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/50 min. inhalation (human).

**Skin Effects:** Not applicable to steel in solid state. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust. Fine, dry materials 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.

**Chronic Effects:** See Section 3.

**Carcinogenicity:** Lead; Chromium (in surface passivation treatment, if specified).

**Mutagenicity:** No data available

**Teratogenicity:** No data available

\* See NIOSH, RTECS: (NO4565500) for additional toxicity data on iron; (EV8040000) for calcium; (FF5250000) for carbon; (GL5325000) for copper; (OO9275000) for manganese; (VW0400000) for silicon, (WS4250000) for sulfur; (BD0330000) for aluminum; (CC4025000) for antimony; (OF7525000) for lead; (QG 8600000) for zinc.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity:** No data available for galvanized steel 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.

**Environmental Degradation:** No data available

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

## Section 13 - Disposal Consideration

**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 and local regulations.

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

## Section 14 - Transport Information

### DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Galvanized steel is not listed as a hazardous substance under 49 CFR 172.101.

**Shipping Name:** Not applicable

### Packing Authorizations

### Quantity Limitations

**Shipping Name:** Not applicable

**a) Exceptions:** None

**a) Exceptions:** None

**Hazard Class:** Not applicable

**b) Non-bulk Packaging:** Not applicable

**b) Cargo Aircraft Only:** Not applicable

**ID No.:** Not applicable

**c) Bulk Packaging:** Not applicable

**Packing Group:** Not applicable

### Vessel Stowage Requirements

**Label:** Not applicable

**a) Vessel Stowage:** Not applicable

**Special Provisions (172.102):** None

**b) Other:** Not applicable

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations related to Fire Trak Corp.'s products may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

**OSHA Regulations:** Air Containment (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-500#), 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 Substances:** 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.

**WQHMS Classification (Canadian):** D-2

## Section 16 - Other Information

**Prepared By:** Fire Trak Corp. **Revision Date:** 11-22-2017

**NFPA Code:** 1-0-0

**EPA Regulations:** **HMIS Code:** 1\*-0-0 PPE: See Section 8  
\* Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated

**Disclaimer:** All information, recommendations, and suggestions appearing herein concerning this product are taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, Fire Trak Corp. extends no warranties or guarantees, express or implied, makes no representation, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information presented. Since the actual use of the product described herein is beyond our control, Fire Trak Corp. assumes no liability arising out of the use of the product by others. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of the information presented herein, to assess the safety and toxicity of the product under their own conditions of use, and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users.

## HAZARDOUS COMMUNICATION LABEL

### CARBON STEEL-METALLIC COATING

**WARNING!** CANCER HAZARD (CONTAINS LEAD AND/OR NICKEL). EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF DUST OR FUME DURING WELDING, BURNING, MELTING, CUTTING, BRAZING, GRINDING AND POSSIBLY MACHINING, ETC., MAY PRODUCE IMMEDIATE OR DELAYED DAMAGE TO LUNGS OR OTHER ORGANS. EXPOSURE MAY ALSO CAUSE REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS THROUGH INHALATION OR INGESTION OF LEAD. EXCESSIVE INHALATION OF ZINC OXIDE FUMES FROM GALVANIZED PRODUCT (3C012) CAN PRODUCE AN ACUTE REACTION KNOWN AS "METAL FUME FEVER", WITH FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS LASTING FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE COATED WITH MATERIALS THAT COULD RESULT IN SKIN IRRITATION WITH PROLONGED CONTACT.

**PRECAUTIONS:** AVOID BREATHING OR INGESTING DUST AND FUME, REMOVE EXPOSED PERSON TO FRESH AIR. ADEQUATE VENTILATION IS REQUIRED WHILE WELDING, BURNING, MELTING, CUTTING, BRAZING, GRINDING AND MACHINING. AVOID SKIN CONTACT IF MATERIAL IS COATED.

**FIRST AID:** FOR OVEREXPOSURE TO AIRBORNE DUST AND FUME, REMOVE EXPOSED PERSON TO FRESH AIR. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT OR HAS STOPPED, ADMINISTER ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION OR OXYGEN AS INDICATED. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION PROMPTLY. IF PRODUCT IS COATED AND EXCESSIVE SKIN CONTACT OCCURS, WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER. IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.