Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier used on Label: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate
1(b) Other means of identification: Alloy Steel Plate, Carbon Steel Plate
1(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: These products are sold to all steel-consuming industries including automotive, heavy machinery, pipes and tubes, construction, packaging and appliances. The main markets for these products are construction and mechanical engineering, as well as energy and automotive applications.

1(d) Name, address, and telephone number:
ArcelorMittal USA LLC
1 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60603-9888

1(e) Emergency phone number: 1-760-476-3962 (3E Company Code: 3332111) or CHEMTREC (Day or Night): 1-800-424-9300

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the chemical: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate is considered an article under REACH regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and is not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008). However, Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate is not exempt as an article under OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) due to its downstream use, thus this product is considered a mixture and a hazardous material. Therefore, 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.

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>Danger</td>
<td>Suspected of causing cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reproductive Toxicity - 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin Sensitization - 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>May cause an allergic skin reaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STOT Single Exposure - 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>May cause respiratory irritation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eye Irritation - 2B</td>
<td></td>
<td>Causes eye irritation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention
Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist / vapor / spray. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage/Disposal
Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

2(c) Hazards not otherwise classified: None Known
2(d) Unknown acute toxicity statement (mixture): None Known

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</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>88-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>7440-44-0</td>
<td>231-153-3</td>
<td>0-1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients (continued)

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration (continued):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>EC Number</th>
<th>%w weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>231-157-5</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>231-159-6</td>
<td>0-1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>231-105-1</td>
<td>0-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>7439-98-7</td>
<td>231-107-2</td>
<td>0-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>231-111-4</td>
<td>0-9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>7440-21-3</td>
<td>231-130-8</td>
<td>0-2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EC - European Community
CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

Commercial steel products contain small amounts of various constituents in addition to those listed. These small quantities are frequently referred to as “trace” or “residual” constituents that generally originate in the raw materials used. Steel products may contain the following trace or residual constituents including typical percentages for the elements identified: aluminum (0.15% max), antimony (0.0025%), arsenic (0.01%), boron (0.006%), cobalt (0.06%), molybdenum (1.5% max), nitrogen (0.01%), phosphorous (0.035% max), sulfur (0.03%) max, tin (0.05%), titanium (0.05%), vanadium (0.05%) max and zinc (0.15%).

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of necessary measures:
- Inhalation: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate 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: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate 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. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- Ingestion: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):
- Inhalation: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- Eye: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- Skin: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- Ingestion: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

However during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.) individual components may illicit an acute or chronic health effect. Refer to Section 11-Toxicological Information.

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 Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Not Applicable for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke, fume 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 flames 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 Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped. 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.

6(b) Methods and materials for containment and cleanup: Not Applicable for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped. 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 Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate 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. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products.

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): Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate 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 burning, welding (high temperature), sawing, brazing, machining, grinding, etc. may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>OSHA PEL 1</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV 2</th>
<th>NIOSH REL 3</th>
<th>IDLH 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (as iron oxide fume)</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m³ (as iron oxide dust and fume)</td>
<td>5.0 mg/m³ (as iron oxide dust and fume)</td>
<td>2,500 mg Fe/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (as total dust, PNOR)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (as inhalable fraction, PNOS)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (as fume, Cu)</td>
<td>0.2 mg/m³ (as fume)</td>
<td>1.0 mg/m³ (as dusts &amp; mists, Cu)</td>
<td>100 mg Cu m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³ (as Cr II &amp; III, inorganic compounds)</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³ (as Cr III, inorganic compounds)</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³ (as Cr II &amp; III, inorganic compounds)</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; Mn compounds)</td>
<td>0.2 mg/m³</td>
<td>(C) 5.0 mg/m³</td>
<td>500 mg Mn/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (as total dust, PNOR)</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 (as Ni metal &amp; insoluble compounds)</td>
<td>1.5 mg/m³ (as inhalable fraction Ni metal)</td>
<td>0.015 mg/m³ (as Ni metal &amp; insoluble and soluble compounds)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (as Ni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (total dust, PNOR)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (as total dust)</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- NE - None Established
- PNOR (Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.

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 Peak is defined as the acceptable maximum peak for a maximum duration above the ceiling concentration for an eight-hour shift. A skin notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring or biological monitoring. Action levels are generally set at one half of the PEL, but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.

2. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period of time (15 minutes) for only four times throughout the day with at least one hour between exposures. A "skin" notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. ACGIH-TLVs are only recommended guidelines based upon consensus agreement of the membership of the ACGIH. As such, the ACGIH TLVs are for guidance use purposes and are not legal regulatory standards for compliance purposes. The TLVs are designed for use by individuals trained in the discipline of industrial hygiene relative to the evaluation of exposure to various chemical or biological substances and physical agents that may be found in the workplace.

3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-RELs) - Compilation of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.

4. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-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.

5. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.
Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) (continued):
6. Inhalable fraction The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2014 TLVs* and BEIs* (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendices D, paragraph A.
7. PNOS (Particulates Not Otherwise Specified) Particulates identified under the PNOS heading are " nuisance dusts" containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
8. Respirable fraction The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in ACGIH 2014 TLVs* and BEIs* Appendices D, paragraph C.

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

8(c) Individual Protection Measures:
- Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure, and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- Eyes: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely. Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.

- Skin: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

- Other protective equipment: An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Solid, 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)
9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: ND
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
9(n) Solubility(ies): Water Insoluble
9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: ND
9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature: NA
9(q) Decomposition Temperature: ND
9(r) Viscosity: NA

NA - Not Applicable
ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10(a) Reactivity: Not Determined (ND) for product in a solid form. Do not use water on molten metal.
10(b) Chemical Stability: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction: None Known
10(d) Conditions to Avoid: Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite
10(e) Incompatible Materials: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.
10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.
### Section 11 - Toxicological Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Classification</th>
<th>Hazard Category</th>
<th>Hazard Symbols</th>
<th>Signal Word</th>
<th>Hazard Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Damage/ Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>No Pictogram</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No Pictogram</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Pictogram</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Pictogram</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Pictogram</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No Pictogram</td>
<td>Danger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Not Applicable - Semi-formed steel products are considered articles under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and are not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

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 Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate. The following data has been determined for the components:

- **Iron**: Rat LD50 = 98.6 mg/kg (REACH)
  - Rat LD50 = 1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)
  - Rat LD50 = 984 mg/kg (IUCLID)
  - Rabbit LD50 = 890 mg/kg (IUCLID)
  - Guinea Pig LD50 = 20 mg/kg (TOXNET)
- **Silicon**: LD50 = 3160 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Carbon**: LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
- **Copper**: Rat LD50 = 481 mg/kg (REACH)
  - Rat LD50 > 2500 mg/kg (REACH)
- **Manganese**: Rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg (REACH)
  - Rat LD50 > 9000 mg/kg (NLM Toxnet)
- **Nickel**: LD50 > 9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)

b. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) irritation information was found for the components:

- **Molybdenum**: May cause skin irritation

C. No Eye Irritation data available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a mixture. The following Eye irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron**: May cause 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 Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate 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 Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a mixture or its components.

f. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:

- **Iron**: IUCLID has found some positive and negative findings in vitro.
- **Nickel**: EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Welding Fumes**: IARC Group 2B carcinogen, a mixture that is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- **Chromium** (as metal and trivalent chromium compounds) - IARC Group 3 carcinogens, not classifiable as to their human carcinogenicity.
- **Nickel and certain nickel compounds**: Group 2B - metallic nickel Group 1 - nickel compounds ACGIH confirmed human carcinogen. Nickel - EURLAR - insufficient evidence to conclude carcinogenic potential in animals or humans; suspect carcinogen classification Category 2. Suspected of causing cancer.

h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproductive information was found for the components:

- **Nickel**: Effects on fertility.
### Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

#### 11 Information on toxicological effects (continued):

**i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a mixture.**

The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:

- **Iron and Molybdenum**: Irritating to Respiratory tract.
- **No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a whole.**
  - **Copper**: Target organs affected - Skin, eyes, liver, kidneys and respiratory tract.
  - **Nickel**: Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m³ Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/m³ Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m³ Lung weights, and Alveolar histopathology.
  - **Manganese**: Inhalation of metal fumes - Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscle weakness (Whitlock et al., 1966).

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources include: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2009, 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 (UICID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAAR), Conseil International de l'Aluminium (CIA), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCEML), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), European Union Classification, Labeling and Packaging (EU CLP), Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), International Uniform Chemical Information Database (UICID), TOXicology Data NETwork (TOXNET), European Risk Assessment Reports (EU-RAAR).

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:**

- **Inhalation**: Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal 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 micrometer and usually between 0.02-0.05 micrometers 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, dizziness 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 and copper have been associated with causing metal fume fever.
- **Eye**: Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin**: Skin contact with metal dust may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion**: Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of metal dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

**Acute Effects by component:**

- **Iron and iron 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. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye, may cause rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.
- **Carbon**: Not Reported/Not Classified
- **Chromium, chromium oxides and hexavalent chrome**: Hexavalent chrome causes damage to gastrointestinal tract, lung, severe skin burns and eye damage, serious eye damage, skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Inhalation may cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties.
- **Copper and copper oxides**: Copper may cause allergic skin reaction. Copper oxide is harmful if swallowed, causes skin and eye irritation, and may cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **Manganese and manganese oxides**: Manganese and Manganese 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 nickel oxides**: Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides**: May be harmful if swallowed.

**Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:**

- **Iron and iron oxides**: Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- **Carbon**: Chronic inhalation may lead to decreased pulmonary function.
- **Chromium, chromium oxides and hexavalent chromium**: The health hazards associated with exposure to chromium are dependent upon its oxidation state. The metal form (chromium as it exists in this product) is of very low toxicity. The hexavalent form is very toxic. Repeated or prolonged exposure to hexavalent chromium compounds may cause respiratory irritation, nosebleed, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Industrial exposure to certain forms of hexavalent chromium has been related to an increased incidence of cancer. NTP (The National Toxicology Program) Fourth Annual report on Carcinogens cites "certain Chromium compounds" as human carcinogens. ACGIH has reviewed the toxicity data and concluded that chromium metal is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Hexavalent chromium may cause genetic defects and is suspected of damaging the unborn child. Developmental toxicity in the mouse, suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- **Copper and copper oxides**: Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of copper can cause metal fume fever. Chronic inhalation of copper dust has caused, in animals, hemolysis of the red blood cells, deposition of hemofuscin in the liver and pancreas, injury to lung cells and gastrointestinal symptoms.
Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

11 Information on toxicological effects (continued):

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component (continued):

- Manganese and manganese oxides: Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections. Occupational overexposure (Manganese) is a progressive, disabling neurological syndrome that typically begins with relatively mild symptoms and evolves to include altered gait, fine tremor, and sometimes, psychiatric disturbances. May cause damage to lungs with repeated or prolonged exposure. Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to manganese oxides include: speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.
- Molybdenum and oxides: Certain handling operations, such as burning and welding, may generate both insoluble molybdenum compounds (metal and molybdenum dioxide) and soluble molybdenum compounds (molybdenum trioxide). Molybdenum compounds generally exhibit a low order of toxicity with the trioxide the more toxic. However, some reports indicate that the dust of the molybdenum metal, molybdenum dioxide and molybdenum trioxide may cause eye, skin, nose and throat irritation in animals. Also 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 nickel 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. Nickel 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 2014 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Nickel is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Silicon and silicon oxides: Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate 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, 2008); 96 h-EC50 > 50,000 mg/L. Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95 – 97% Fe2O3; < 4% SiO2 and Al2O3) (Bayer, 1989).
- Hexavalent Chrome: EU RAR listed as category 1, found acute EC50 and LD50 to algae and invertebrates < 1 mg.
- Nickel Oxide: IUCLID found LC50 in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/L.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

12(e) Other adverse effects: None Known

Additional Information:
- Hazard Category: Not Reported
- Hazard Symbol: No Symbol
- Hazard Statement: No Statement

Section 13 - 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 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), 16-03-04 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

Please note this information is for Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate 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 Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate 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:</th>
<th>Not Applicable (NA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shipping Symbols:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Class:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN No.:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group:</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOT/IMO Label:</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Provisions (172.102):</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging Authorizations</td>
<td>a) Exceptions: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Group:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Authorization:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity Limitations</td>
<td>a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Cargo Aircraft Only:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel Stowage Requirements</td>
<td>a) Vessel Stowage: NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Other:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT Reportable Quantities:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14 - Transport Information (continued)

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 Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a hazardous material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shipping Name:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification Code:</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN No.:</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Packing Group:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR Label:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Provisions:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Quantities:</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packaging</th>
<th>a) Packing Instructions: NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
<th>a) Instructions: NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Special Provisions: NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a hazardous material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shipping Name:</th>
<th>Not Applicable (NA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class/Division:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Label (s):</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN No.:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempted Quantities (EQ):</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passenger &amp; Cargo Aircraft</th>
<th>Limited Quantity (EQ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pkg Inst:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Net Qty/Pkg:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Cargo Aircraft Only | Pkg Inst: | NA |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Max Net Qty/Pkg: | NA |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Provisions:</th>
<th>NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| ERG Code: | NA |

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate does not have a TDG classification.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations relating to an ArcelorMittal 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:

OSHA Regulations: Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

EPA Regulations: The product, Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate is not listed as a whole. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components | Regulations
---|---
Copper | CWA, SARA 313, SDWA
Chromium | CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313, RCRA, SDWA
Manganese | CAA, SARA 313, SDWA
Nickel | CAA, CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313

SARA 311/312 Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Section 313 Supplier Notification: The product, Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act 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>10 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>1.75 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>2.0 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>9.5 max</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regulations Key:

- CAA Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/10/08])
- CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
- CWA Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311, 1314(b), (c), 1316(b), (g) 137(b), (e) [As of: 8/26/08])
- SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106, 40 CFR Sec. 372.65 [As of: 6/30/05])
- TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
- SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC Sec. 300f et seq. [1974])
### Section 15 - Regulatory Information (continued)

State Regulations: The product, Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate 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: Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel and Silicon
  - Environmental Hazards: Copper, Chromium, Manganese and Nickel
  - Special Hazardous Substance: Chromium and Nickel
- **California Prop. 65:** Contains elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This includes Chromium compounds and Nickel.
- **New Jersey:** Contains regulated material in the following categories:
  - Hazardous Substance: Copper, Chromium, Manganese, Molybdenum. Silicon and Nickel
  - Environmental Hazards: Chromium, Copper, Manganese and Nickel
  - Special Hazardous Substance: Chromium, Manganese and Silicon
- **Minnesota:** Chromium, Manganese, Molybdenum and Nickel
- **Massachusetts:** Copper, Chromium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon and Nickel

Other Regulations:

**WHIMIS Classification (Canadian):** The product, Alloy, Carbon or HSLA Steel Plate is not listed as a whole. However individual components are listed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>WHIMIS Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</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>Silicon</td>
<td>Flammable solids - Category 2, 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>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Section 16 - Other Information

**Prepared By:** ArcelorMittal USA LLC  
**Original Issue Date:** 8/26/2002  
**Revised Date:** 01/01/2016

**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>

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**

**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
- CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging
- 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
- 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
- PNEC: Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
- PNC: Particulate Not Otherwise Controlled
- PPE: Personal Protective Equipment
- ppm: parts per million
- RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- REACH: Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals
# Section 16 - Other Information (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD₅₀</td>
<td>Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans</td>
<td>RTECS</td>
<td>Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEL</td>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit</td>
<td>SARA</td>
<td>Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOEL</td>
<td>Lowest Observed Effect Level</td>
<td>SCBA</td>
<td>Self-contained Breathing Apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAEC</td>
<td>Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration</td>
<td>SDS</td>
<td>Safety Data Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/m³</td>
<td>microgram per cubic meter of air</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term Exposure Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/m³</td>
<td>milligram per cubic meter of air</td>
<td>TLY</td>
<td>Threshold Limit Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μppm</td>
<td>million particles per cubic foot</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time-weighted Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>UEL</td>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA</td>
<td>National Fire Protection Association</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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