Symptoms and Effects of Exposure to Selected Individual Components (continued)

CALCIUM OXIDE
Inhalation hazard(s) – Inhalation of dust causes irritation and inflammation to mucous membranes and respiratory passages.
Other hazard(s) – Large doses taken internally cause nausea, vomiting and acidosis. May cause burns to mouth and stomach. Severe irritation to eyes, nose, and moist skin.

CALCIUM FLORIDE
Inhalation hazard(s) Toxic effects not reported, but exposure to dust may cause coughing and respiratory tract irritation.
Other hazard(s) – Contact may cause eye irritation. Long term fluoride exposure causes fluorosis with bone degeneration and teeth mottling.

CASHEW COMPOUNDS
Inhalation hazard(s) – Cured cashew particles are generally considered to be a nuisance dust, but prolonged exposure may cause irritation of nasal and respiratory tracts leading to sensitization. In the unlikely event of formalin vapors and/or uncured cashew liquid being present, this may cause dermatitis and could lead to a form of nasal cancer.

COPPER SULFIDE
Inhalation hazard(s)

Other hazard(s) –

GLASS FIBERS (>9 microns in diameter, considered non-respirable)
Inhalation hazard(s) – Continuous filament fibrous glass is a mechanical irritant. Breathing dusts and fibers may cause short-term irritation of the mouth, nose and throat. Long-term breathing or skin conditions that are aggravated by mechanical irritants may be at a higher risk of worsening from use or contact with this product.
Other hazard(s) – Skin contact with dust and fibers may cause itching and short-term irritation. Ingestion may cause short-term mechanical irritation of the stomach and intestines.

GRAPHITE
Inhalation hazard(s) – Acute: Exposure may result in cough, dyspnea, black sputum, and fibrosis. Chronic: Prolonged exposure may cause pneumoconiosis. It is reported that diseases of the respiratory and cardiovascular system may be aggravated by exposure.

GILSONITE
Inhalation hazard(s)

Other hazard(s) –

IRON & IRON OXIDE
Inhalation hazard(s) – Repeated or prolonged exposures to iron dust may cause a form of benign pneumoconiosis called siderosis. Exposure is generally not associated with pulmonary fibrosis or disability unless there is concurrent exposure to other fibrosis-producing materials such as silica.
Other hazard(s) – Contact may cause skin and eye irritation.