

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Ingredients that are found on any of the OSHA designated carcinogen lists are as follows:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>NTP</u>	<u>IARC</u>	<u>OSHA</u>
None	-	-	-

Symptoms and Effects of Exposure to the Individual Components:

ARAMID FIBERS

Inhalation hazards – Overexposure to respirable fibers by inhalation may cause mild and temporary upper respiratory irritation, with discomfort or cough. Based on animal testing, prolonged and repeated exposure to excessive concentrations of respirable fibers may cause permanent lung injury. **Other hazards** – Skin sensitization has not been observed in human tests. The mechanical action of fibers may cause slight skin irritation at clothing binding points and mild irritation of the eyes and nasal passages.

BARIUM SULFATE

Inhalation hazards – Should be treated as a nuisance dust. Exposure to Barium Sulfate may cause paroxysmal coughing, wheezing, difficult breathing and upper respiratory tract irritation. **Other hazards** – No adverse effects have been reported from ingestion. Eye contact may cause temporary discomfort and irritation.

CASHEW RESIN – CURED

In the raw form cashew oil can cause skin sensitization similar to poison ivy the resin contained in these products if fully cured and presents only a nuisance dust hazard.

GRAPHITE

Inhalation hazards – 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.

HYDRATED LIME

Inhalation hazards – Dust may cause irritation of nasal and respiratory passages. **Other hazards** – Lime is a strong eye irritant, and may cause corrosive damage and blindness. Exposure to dust may cause severe skin irritation, drying and burning, particularly with damaged skin. Swallowing of excessive amounts may damage mucous membranes of digestive system. There are no known chronic hazards.

IRON DUST (IRON OXIDE)

Inhalation hazards – 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 hazards** – Contact may cause skin and eye irritation.

KYANITE

Inhalation hazard – may cause coughing, and shortness of breath. **Other hazards** – may irritate eyes and abrasions to the skin.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE

Inhalation hazards- Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. **Other hazards** – Serious hazard from burns. Overexposure may result in eye, skin or respiratory irritation over a long period of time.