Under normal use and handling of the solid form of this material there are few health hazards. Cutting, welding, melting, grinding, etc. of these materials will produce dust, fume or particulate containing the component elements of these materials.

Inhalation of dusts and fumes can cause metal fume fever. Inhalation of copper, magnesium oxide, manganese oxide, and zinc oxide dusts or fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Overexposure to iron oxide dust or fumes may cause lung siderosis. Chronic overexposure to silicon dust can cause chronic bronchitis.

This product also contains nickel and chromium. Nickel has been identified as a potential human carcinogen. Exposure to chromium dust or fume may cause metal fume fever and kidney and liver damage. Under high temperatures, hexavalent chromium may be produced. Hexavalent Chromium in the insoluble form has been identified as a human carcinogen.

Exposure to the dust, fume or particulate of these materials may present significant health hazards. Exposure to dust or fume may cause irritation of the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. If coated with oil, may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis by contact. When processed or where dust is generated a combustible dust hazard may be present. Avoid generating dust, sparks, ignition sources, and take all precautions.