

A DIVISION OF CONTINUOUS COATING CORPORATION

520 W. Grove Avenue, Orange, CA 92865

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

STEEL PRODUCTS

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I. IDENTIFICATION		INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
<p>PRODUCT NAME: 1¼ Cornerbead, “ L ” Metal, and Open Angle Cornerbead “ J ” Metal, “ U ” Metal</p> <p>COMMON NAME(S): same</p> <p>CAS NO.: 65997-19-5</p>		<p>(714) 637-4642</p> <p>MANUFACTURER: Clinch-On Cornerbead Company 520 West Grove Avenue Orange, California 92865</p>	
II. INGREDIENTS AND RECOMMENDED OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS			
<p>NOTE: Steel products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact health hazard. (See Section VI)</p>			
BASE METAL, ALLOYING ELEMENTS AND METALLIC COATINGS	% WEIGHT	EXPOSURE LIMITS	
		OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Base Metal: Iron	99	10 mg/M ³ for iron oxide fume	5 mg/M ³ for iron oxide fume
Alloying Elements: Carbon	.01/.13	None established	None established
Manganese	.15/.60	(c) 5 mg/M ³	(c) 5 mg /M ³ - dust; 1 mg/M ³ - fume
Phosphorus	.005/.06	None for inorganic phosphates	None for inorganic phosphates
Sulfur	.005/.05	13 mg/M ³ as SO ₂	5 mg/M ³ as SO ₂
Aluminum	.002/.12	None established	10 mg/M ³
Metallic Coating: Chromium	.3/1.3 .00003	1 mg/M ³ ----Cr metal	0.5 mg/M ³ ----Cr metal 0.05 mg/M ³ ----Cr (VI) compounds
Metallic Coating: Zinc (1314-13-2)	10 max	5 mg/M ³	10 mg/M ³ ----Total ZnO dust 5 mg/M ³ -----Respirable ZnO dust & fume
<p>NOTE: All commercial metals contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those specified. These small quantities, frequently referred to as “trace” or “residual” elements, generally originate in the raw materials used. Typical levels of commonly involved trace or residual elements that may be encountered in steel products are provided in Annex I so that their potential hazards may be considered.</p>			
III. PHYSICAL DATA			
MELTING POINT BASE METAL 2750° F METALLIC COATING: 800° F			APPEARANCE: Metallic Gray AND ODOR: No Odor
IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA			
Steel products in the solid state present no fire or explosion hazard.			
V. REACTIVITY DATA			
Stable under normal conditions of use, storage, and transport. Will react with strong acid to liberate hydrogen. At temperatures above the melting point of the coating may liberate Zinc fumes. At temperatures above the melting point of the base metal may liberate fumes containing oxides of iron and alloying elements.			
VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA			
<p>NOTE: Steel products under normal conditions do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact health hazard. However, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, and possibly machining, etc., which results in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or results in the generation of airborne particulates, may present a health hazard.</p>			
<p>EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Chronic inhalation of high concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may lead to a benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis). Inhalation of high concentrations of ferric oxide may possibly enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. The inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes and dusts of Manganese, Copper, lead and/or Zinc in the respirable particle size range can cause an influenza like illness termed metal fume fever. Typical symptoms last 12 to 48 hours and are characterized by metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat, followed by weakness, muscle pain, fever and chills.</p>		<div><p>MAJOR EXPOSURE HAZARD</p><p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INHALATION <input type="checkbox"/> SKIN CONTACT <input type="checkbox"/> EYE CONTACT</p><p><input type="checkbox"/> INGESTION</p></div>	
<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to hexavalent chromium compounds may cause respiratory irritation, nose bleed, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Industrial exposure to certain forms of hexavalent chromium has been related to an increased incidence of lung cancer (See Section IX).</p>			
<p>EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: For overexposure to airborne fumes and particulates, remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly.</p> <p>Treat metal fume fever by bed rest, and administer a pain and fever reducing medication.</p>			
VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES			
NOT APPLICABLE TO STEEL IN THE SOLID STATE			
VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION			
<p>RESPIRATORY: NIOSH/MSHA- approved dust and fume respirators should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulates. Appropriate respirator selection depends on the magnitude of exposure.</p>			
<p>SKIN: Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations.</p>			
<p>EYE: Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.</p>			
<p>VENTILATION: Local exhaust ventilation should be provided when welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding, or machining to prevent excessive dust or fume exposure.</p>			
<p>OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Depending upon the conditions of use and specific work situations, additional protective equipment and/or clothing may be required to control exposures.</p>			
IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS			
<p>PRECUATION TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Operating with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dusts.</p>			
<p>OTHER COMMENTS: IARC (Suppl. 1,29-30, 1979) has determined that there is sufficient evidence of increased lung cancer among workers in the chromate-producing industry and possibly chromium alloy workers. This determination is supported by sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity to animals and possible mutagenicity testing of Cr VI compounds.</p>			