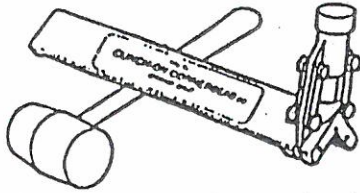
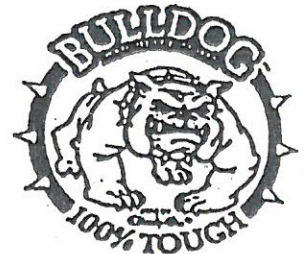


Clinch-On® CORNERBEAD COMPANY
A Division of Continuous Coating Corp.



**SAFETY DATA SHEET
STEEL PRODUCTS**

SDS Number: 0003-1
Issue Date: September 2001
Supersedes: November 1988
CODENO.0001
Revised Date: 4-1-15

I. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Paper face Cornerbead,
Paper face bullnose Cornerbead

COMMON NAME(S): same
CAS NO.: 65997-19-5

INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

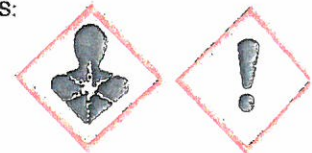
(714) 637-4642

MANUFACTURER:
Clinch-On Cornerbead Co.
520 West Grove Avenue
Orange, California 92865

***** Section 2 - Hazards Identification *****

CLASSIFICATION: H317 – Sensitization, Skin – Category 1A
H351 – Carcinogenicity – Category 2

LABEL ELEMENTS:



WARNING: May cause an allergic skin reaction. (H317)
Suspected of causing cancer. (H351)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

- Obtain special instructions before use. (P201)
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202)
- Avoid breathing dust / fume (P261)
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. (P271)
- Wear protective gloves. (P280)
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. (P302 and P352)
- IF skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention. (P321)
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse (P362 and P364)
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention (P308 and P313)
- Store locked up. (P405)
- Dispose contents / container to approved disposal facility (P501).

***** Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients *****

Product is steel with the following zinc coating:

CAS #	Component	Percent
1314-13-2	Zinc oxide	0-10
Trade Secret	Metallic Coating	0.3-1.3

*****Product does not contain any hexavalent chromium.**

***** Section 4 - First Aid Measures *****

First Aid: Eyes

Flush eyes with plenty of water or saline for at least 15 minutes. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

First Aid: Skin

Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

First Aid: Ingestion

Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

First Aid: Inhalation

Move to fresh air. If not breathing, administer artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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.

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.

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).

MAJOR EXPOSURE HAZARD

☒ INHALATION ☐ SKIN CONTACT ☐ EYE CONTACT
☐ INGESTION

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.

Treat metal fume fever by bed rest, and administer a pain and fever reducing medication.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

NOT APPLICABLE TO STEEL IN THE SOLID STATE

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

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.

SKIN: Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations.

EYE: Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.

VENTILATION: Local exhaust ventilation should be provided when welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining to prevent excessive dust or fume exposure.

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.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS 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.

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.

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