

Section 1 – Identification

1(a) Product Identifier used on Label: Prime Coated Steel Sheet (Mill Certified) per ASTM A653-20

NOTE: Due to multiple steel sources, PRIME (Mill Certified) steel must be requested by customer when placing order Cold-Formed Steel framing products to ensure steel with the composition information listed in Section 3 is received.

1(b) Use/Description: Coated Steel Sheet for thin gauge framing products.

1(d) Products: Cold-Formed Steel Framing components and accessories for Interior and Exterior Finishing applications.

1(d) Synonyms: Hot Band, Cold Rolled, P&O, Galvanized.

1(e) Company Identification and Emergency Contact Information: ClarkDietrich

Corporate Office:

9050 Centre Point Drive, Suite 400 Phone: 513-870-1100 Fax: 513-870-1300

<http://www.clarkdietrich.com/>

Manufacturing Locations:

Baltimore, MD

Pasadena, TX

Bristol, CT

Dade City, FL

Dallas, TX

Vienna, OH

McDonough, GA

Riverside, CA

Rochelle, IL

Sacramento, CA

Warren, OH

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

2(a) Classification of the chemical: Coated Steel Sheet is considered an article under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and is not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008). However, Coated Steel Sheet is not exempt as an article under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) due to its downstream use, thus this product is considered a mixture and a hazardous material. Therefore, the categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev.3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

2(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbols and precautionary statement(s):

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity - 2 Reproductive Toxicity - 2 Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure - 1	Danger	Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. Harmful if swallowed.
	Acute Toxicity-Oral - 4 Skin Sensitization - 1 STOT Single Exposure - 3		May cause an allergic skin reaction. Harmful in contact with skin. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes eye irritation.
NA	Eye Irritation-2B		

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
<p>Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist / vapor / spray. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.</p> <p>Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.</p> <p>Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>Obtain special instructions before use.</p> <p>Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.</p> <p>Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</p>	<p>If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing.</p> <p>If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.</p>	<p>Dispose of contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.</p>

2(c) Hazards not otherwise classified: None Known

2(d) Unknown acute toxicity statement (mixture): None Known

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

3(a-c) Chemical name, common name (synonyms), CAS number and other identifiers, and concentration:

Chemical Name	Symbol	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight ^B
Iron	Fe	7439-89-6	231-096-4	98.839-98.095
Carbon	C	7440-44-0	231-153-3	0.020-0.150
Manganese	Mn	7439-96-5	231-105-1	0.400-0.600
Phosphorus	P	7723-14-0	231-768-7	0.020-0.100
Sulfur	S	7704-34-9	231-722-6	0.020-0.035
Copper	Cu	7440-50-8	231-159-6	0.250-0.250
Nickel	Ni	7440-02-0	231-111-4	0.200-0.200
Chromium	Cr	7440-47-3	231-157-5	0.150-0.150
Molybdenum	Mo	7439-98-7	231-107-2	0.060-0.060
Vanadium	V	7440-62-2	231-171-1	0.008-0.100
Niobium (Columbium)	Nb	7440-03-1	231-113-5	0.008-0.100
Titanium	Ti	7440-32-6	231-142-3	0.025-0.150
Aluminum	Al	7429-90-5	231-072-3	0.000-0.010 ^A
Nitrogen	N	7727-37-9	231-783-9	0.000-0.000 ^A
Boron	B	7440-42-8	231-151-2	0.000-0.000 ^A

EC - European Community

CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

- All commercial steel products contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those listed. These small quantities are frequently referred to as "trace" or "residual" elements that generally originate in the raw materials used. Steel products may contain the following trace or residual elements including typical percentages for the elements identified: aluminum (0.01-0.5), boron (\leq 0.005 max, typically 0.001%), calcium (\leq 0.005 max, typically 0.0003%), nitrogen (\leq 0.01 max, typically 0.006%), silicon (\leq 0.03 max, typically 0.002%), and tin (\leq 0.03 max, typically 0.002%). Other trace elements not frequently identified, may include antimony, arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, lead, and zirconium.
- Percentages are expressed as typical ranges or maximum concentrations of trace elements for the purpose of communicating the potential hazards of the finished product. Consult product specifications for specific composition information.
- Product surfaces may be treated with small amounts of corrosion-inhibiting oil that may contain mineral oil or petroleum distillates, or paints, epoxies, laminates, etc., generally applied at the customer's request. Refer to the coating manufacturer's SDS for hazards associated with coatings. Refer to the following table for additional information.

A. There is no requirement for some A653 designations, but the analysis shall be reported on Mill Certificate.

B. Composition %'s shown here are the maximum of the specification designations and may be less when shown on a Mill Certificate heat analysis. No minimums are listed in A653.

Base Metal Coating (if applicable)¹

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight ²
Galvanized (Per ASTM A653) ³			
Zinc	7440-66-6	231-175-3	99.0-100
Aluminum	7429-90-5	231-072-3	0.25-1.00

Other Coatings (if applicable)¹ <0.8 total

Chemical Name	CAS Number	EC Number	% weight ² /Coating Weight
Chem Treat – Chromium (VI)	18540-29-9	606-053-1	0.3-12 MG/FT2

- Refer to product specifications for coating applicability.
- Percentages are expressed as typical ranges or maximum concentrations of trace elements in the coating, for the purpose of communicating the potential hazards of the finished product. Consult product specifications for specific composition information.
- Per ASTM A653, Section 6.2, Zinc Bath Analysis, the bath metal used in continuous hot-dip galvanizing shall contain not less than 99 % zinc. To control alloy formation and promote adhesion of the zinc coating with the steel base metal, the molten coating metal composition normally contains a percentage of aluminum. Specification B852 specifies continuous galvanizing grade (CGG) zinc alloys, including multiple zinc alloys.

Section 4 – First-aid Measures

4(a) Description of necessary measures:

- Inhalation:** Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- Eye Contact:** Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice attention. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- Skin Contact:** If on skin: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
- Ingestion:** Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped is not a likely form of exposure. However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.), if swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

**4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):**

- Inhalation:** Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- Eye:** Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- Skin:** Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.
- Ingestion:** Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped is not likely to present an acute or chronic health effect.

However, during further processing (welding, grinding, burning, etc.) individual components may illicit an acute or chronic health effect. Refer to Section 11-Toxicological Information.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known**Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures**

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Not Applicable for Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped. Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards arising from the chemical: Not Applicable for Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped. When burned, toxic smoke, fume and vapor may be emitted.

5(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Self-contained NIOSH approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke from fire are present. Heat and flames cause emittance of acrid smoke and fumes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Firefighters should wear full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing with thermal protection. Direct water stream will scatter and spread flames and, therefore, should not be used.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Not Applicable for Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust.

6(b) Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Not Applicable for Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for safe handling: Not Applicable for Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped, however further processing (welding, burning, grinding, etc.) with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products.

7(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): Coated Steel Sheet as sold/shipped in its physical form does not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard, nor would any of the following exposure data apply. However, operations such as burning, welding (high temperature), sawing, brazing, machining, grinding, etc. may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Iron	10 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide dust and fume)	5.0 mg/m ³ (as iron oxide dust and fume)	2,500 mg Fe/m ³
Manganese	(C) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as Fume & Mn compounds)	0.2 mg/m ³	(C) 5.0 mg/m ³ 1.0 mg/m ³ (as fume) (STEL) 3.0 mg/m ³	500 mg Mn/m ³
Nickel	1.0 mg/m ³ (as Ni metal & insoluble compounds)	1.5 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction ⁵ Ni metal) 0.2 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction Ni inorganic only insoluble and soluble compounds)	0.015 mg/m ³ (as Ni metal & insoluble and soluble compounds)	10 mg/m ³ (as Ni)
Silicon	15 mg/m ³ (total dust, PNOR ⁶) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³ (as total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable dust)	NE

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) (continued):

NE - None Established

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (C) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Peak is defined as the acceptable maximum peak for a maximum duration above the ceiling concentration for an eight-hour shift. A skin notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.

2. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period of time (15 minutes) for only four times throughout the day with at least one hour between exposures. A "skin" notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. ACGIH-TLVs are only recommended guidelines based upon consensus agreement of the membership of the ACGIH. As such, the ACGIH TLVs are for guideline use purposes and are not legal regulatory standards for compliance purposes. The TLVs are designed for use by individuals trained in the discipline of industrial hygiene relative to the evaluation of exposure to various chemical or biological substances and physical agents that may be found in the workplace.
3. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL)- Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
4. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid- 1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994.
5. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2013 TLVs ® and BEIs ® (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.
6. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust is necessary for use in enclosed or confined spaces. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

- **Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure, and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- **Eyes:** Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely. Use safety glasses or goggles as required for welding, burning, sawing, brazing, grinding or machining operations.
- **Skin:** Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Cut resistant gloves and sleeves should be worn when working with steel products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Protective gloves should be worn as required for welding, burning or handling operations. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9(a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.):	Solid, Metallic Gray	9(j) Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:	NA
9(b) Odor:	Odorless	9(k) Vapor Pressure:	NA
9(c) Odor Threshold:	NA	9(l) Vapor Density (Air = 1):	NA
9(d) pH:	NA	9(m) Relative Density:	7.85
9(e) Melting Point/Freezing Point:	~2750 °F (~1510 C)	9(n) Solubility(ies):	Insoluble
9(f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	ND	9(o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water:	ND
9(g) Flash Point:	NA	9(p) Auto-ignition Temperature:	NA
9(h) Evaporation Rate:	NA	9(q) Decomposition Temperature:	ND
9(i) Flammability (solid, gas):	Non-flammable, non-combustible	9(r) Viscosity:	NA
NA - Not Applicable			
ND - Not Determined for product as a whole			

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10(a) Reactivity: Not Determined (ND) for product in a solid form. Do not use water on molten metal.

10(b) Chemical Stability: Steel products are stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction: None Known

10(d) Conditions to Avoid: Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite

10(e) Incompatible Materials: Will react with strong acids to form hydrogen. Iron oxide dusts in contact with calcium hypochlorite evolve oxygen and may cause an explosion.

10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of steel products can produce fumes containing oxides of iron and manganese as well as other alloying elements.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

11 Information on toxicological effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for **Coated Steel Sheet** when further processed using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of OSHA and the EU CPL:

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category		Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
	EU	OSHA			
Acute Toxicity Hazard (covers Categories 1-4)	NA*	4 ^a		Warning	Harmful if swallowed.
Eye Damage/ Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	NA*	2B ^c	No Pictogram	Warning	Causes eye irritation.
Skin/Dermal Sensitization (covers Category 1)	NA*	1 ^d		Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^g		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer.
Toxic Reproduction (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	NA*	2 ^h		Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	NA*	3 ⁱ		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	NA*	1 ^j		Danger	Causes damage to lungs and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure.

* Not Applicable - Semi-formed steel products are considered articles under Reach regulation (REACH REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) and are not subject to classification under CLP regulation (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.

- No LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **Coated Steel Sheet**. The following data has been determined for the components:
 - Iron:** Rat LD₅₀ = 98.6 g/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ = 1060 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rat LD₅₀ = 984 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Rabbit LD₅₀ = 890 mg/kg (IUCLID)
Guinea Pig LD₅₀ = 20 g/kg (TOXNET)
 - Nickel:** LD₅₀ > 9000 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
 - Silicon:** LD₅₀ = 3160 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
 - Manganese:** Rat LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg (REACH)
Rat LD₅₀ > 9000 mg/kg (NLM Toxnet)
- No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture or its components.
- No Eye Irritation data available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:
 - Iron:** Causes eye irritation.
 - Silicon:** Slight eye irritation in rabbit protocol
 - Nickel:** Slight eye irritation from particulate abrasion only.
- No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available **Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components:
 - Nickel:** May cause allergic skin sensitization.
- No Respiratory Sensitization data available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture or its components.
- No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity information was found for the components:
 - Iron:** IUCLID has found some positive and negative findings in vitro.

- **Nickel:** EU RAR has found positive results in vitro and in vivo but insufficient data for classification.

g. Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list **Coated Steel Sheet** as carcinogens. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Welding Fumes** - IARC Group 2B carcinogen, a mixture that is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- **Chromium (as metal and trivalent chromium compounds)** – IARC Group 3 carcinogens, not classifiable as to their human carcinogenicity.
- **Nickel and certain nickel compounds** – Group 2B - metallic nickel Group 1 - nickel compounds ACGIH confirmed human carcinogen. Nickel – EURAR Insufficient evidence to conclude carcinogenic potential in animals or humans; suspect carcinogen classification Category 2 Suspected of causing cancer.

h. No Toxic Reproduction data available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following Toxic Reproductive information was found for the components:

- **Nickel:** Effects on fertility.

i. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as a mixture. The following STOT following a Single Exposure data was found for the components:

- **Iron:** Irritating to Respiratory tract.

j. No Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following Repeated Exposure data was available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as a whole. The following STOT following Repeated Exposure data was found for the components:

- **Manganese:** Inhalation of metal fumes - Degenerative changes in human Brain; Behavioral: Changes in motor activity and muscle weakness (Whitlock *et al.*, 1966).
- **Nickel:** Rat 4 wk inhalation LOEL 4 mg/m³ Lung and Lymph node histopathology. Rat 2 yr inhalation LOEL 0.1 mg/ m³ Pigment in kidney, effects on hematopoiesis spleen and bone marrow and adrenal tumor. Rat 13 Week Inhalation LOAEC 1.0 mg/m³ Lung weights, and Alveolar histopathology.

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2009, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS).

The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:

Acute Effects:

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 micrometer and usually between 0.02-0.05 micrometers from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as "metal fume fever". Symptoms consist of chills and fever (very similar to and easily confused with flu symptoms), metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not been noted. Freshly formed oxide fumes of manganese have been associated with causing metal fume fever.
- **Eye:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of metal dust may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with metal dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with metallic fumes and dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product as distributed is unlikely due to its solid insoluble form. Ingestion of metal dust may cause nausea or vomiting.

Acute Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Iron is harmful if swallowed, causes skin irritation, and causes eye irritation. Contact with iron oxide has been reported to cause skin irritation and serious eye damage. Particles of iron or iron compounds, which become imbedded in the eye, may cause rust stains unless removed fairly promptly.
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Manganese and Manganese oxide are harmful if swallowed.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Nickel may cause allergic skin sensitization. Nickel oxide may cause an allergic skin.
- **Silicon and silicon oxides:** May be harmful if swallowed.

Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:

- **Iron and iron oxides:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes or dusts may result in the development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of ferric oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Iron oxide is listed as a Group 3 (not classifiable) carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- **Manganese and manganese oxides:** Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections. Occupational overexposure (manganese) is a progressive, disabling neurological syndrome that typically begins with relatively mild symptoms and evolves to include altered gait, fine tremor, and sometimes, psychiatric disturbances. May cause damage to lungs with repeated or prolonged exposure. Neurobehavioral alterations in worker populations exposed to manganese oxides include: speed and coordination of motor function are especially impaired.
- **Nickel and nickel oxides:** Exposure to nickel dusts and fumes can cause sensitization dermatitis, respiratory irritation, asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans. Nickel causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure. IARC lists nickel and certain nickel compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (sufficient animal data). ACGIH 2013 TLVs® and BEIs® lists insoluble nickel compounds as confirmed human carcinogens. Nickel is suspected of damaging the unborn child.

- Silicon and silicon oxides:** Silicon dusts are a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Eye contact with pure material can cause particulate irritation. Skin contact with silicon dusts may cause physical abrasion.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product when processed have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife as follows:

- Iron Oxide:** LC₅₀: >1000 mg/L; Fish 48 h-EC₅₀ > 100 mg/L (Currenta, 2008k); 96 h-LC₀ ≥ 50,000 mg/L Test substance: Bayferrox 130 red (95 – 97% Fe₂O₃; < 4% SiO₂ and Al₂O₃) (Bayer, 1989a)
- Hexavalent Chrome:** EU RAR listed as category 1, found acute EC₅₀ and LD₅₀ to algae and invertebrates < 1 mg.
- Nickel Oxide:** IUCLID found LC₅₀ in fish, invertebrates and algae > 100 mg/l.

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped or individual components.

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available for **Coated Steel Sheet** as sold/shipped. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

12(e) Other adverse effects: None Known

Additional Information:

Hazard Category: Not Reported

Signal Word: No Signal Word

Hazard Symbol: No Symbol

Hazard Statement: No Statement

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Steel scrap should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled, or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue (EWC): 16-01-17 (ferrous metals), 12-01-99 (wastes not otherwise specified), 16-03-04 (off specification batches and unused products), or 15-01-04 (metallic packaging).

Please note this information is for **Coated Steel Sheet** in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information:

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172.101 does not regulate **Coated Steel Sheet** as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA)	Packaging Authorizations a) Exceptions: NA b) Group: NA Authorization: NA	Quantity Limitations a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: NA b) Cargo Aircraft Only: NA Vessel Stowage Requirements a) Vessel Stowage: NA b) Other: NA DOT Reportable Quantities: NA
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International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) does not regulate **Coated Steel Sheet as a hazardous material.**

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA)	Packaging a) Packing Instructions: NA b) Special Packing Provisions: NA Mixed Packing Provisions: NA	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers a) Instructions: NA Special Provisions: NA
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International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate **Coated Steel Sheet as a hazardous material.**

Shipping Name: Not Applicable (NA)	Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ)		Cargo Aircraft Only Pkg Inst: NA	Special Provisions: NA
	Pkg Inst: NA	Pkg Inst: NA	Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	ERG Code: NA

Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: Coated Steel Sheet does not have a TDG classification.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: The following listing of regulations relating to a ClarkDietrich product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

OSHA Regulations: Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, **Coated Steel Sheet** as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EPA Regulations: The product, **Coated Steel Sheet** is not listed as a whole. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components	Regulations
Manganese	CAA, SARA 313, SDWA
Nickel	CAA, CERCLA, CWA, SARA 313

SARA 311/312 Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Regulations Key:

CAA	Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
CWA	Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR Sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

Section 313 Supplier Notification: The product, **Coated Steel Sheet** contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and 40 CFR part 372:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
7439-96-5	Manganese	2.0 max
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.5 max

State Regulations: The product, **Coated Steel Sheet** as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Manganese and Silicon
- Environmental Hazards: Manganese and Nickel
- Special Hazardous Substance: Nickel

California Prop. 65: Contains elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This includes nickel, chromium (VI), and not intentionally added trace amounts arsenic, cadmium, cobalt and lead.

New Jersey: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Manganese, and Nickel

Minnesota: Manganese, Nickel and Silicon Massachusetts: Manganese and Nickel

Other Regulations:

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): The product, **Coated Steel Sheet** is not listed as a whole. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Iron	B4, D2B
Manganese	B4, D2A
Nickel	D2A, D2B

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: ClarkDietrich

Original Issue Date: 05/01/2015

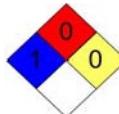
Revised Date: 07-06-2021

Additional Information:

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazard	0

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH= 1, Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn

PHYSICAL HAZARD= 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives.

HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FLAMMABILITY = 0, Materials that will not burn

INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists		NIF	No Information Found
BEIs	Biological Exposure Indices		NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service		NTP	National Toxicology Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act		ORC	Organization Resources Counselors
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations		OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CNS	Central Nervous System		PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
GI, GIT	Gastro-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal Tract		PNOR	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System		PNOC	Particulate Not Otherwise Classified
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer		PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
LC50	Median Lethal Concentration		ppm	parts per million
LD50	Median Lethal Dose		RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
LD _{Lo}	Lowest Dose to have killed animals or humans		RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit		SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level		SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
LOAEC	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration		SDS	Safety Data Sheet
µg/m ³	microgram per cubic meter of air		STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
mg/m ³	milligram per cubic meter of air		TLV	Threshold Limit Value
mppcf	million particles per cubic foot		TWA	Time-weighted Average
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association			

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. Our objective in sending this information is to help you protect the health and safety of your personnel and to comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and Title III of the

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. ClarkDietrich Building makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness, completeness, or sufficiency of any of the foregoing, or any additional, or other measures that may not be required under particular conditions.