

Safety Data Sheet Sunnen Guide Shoe

Complies with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard
29 CFR 1910.1200.

Preparation: May 2012
Review / Revision: May 2014

1. IDENTIFICATION

Name of Product: Guide Shoe: Steel / Bronze / Zinc Alloy
Honing Mandrel: Steel / Bronze
Truing Sleeve: Steel
Alignment Bushing: Steel

Manufacturer: Sunnen Products Company
7910 Manchester
St. Louis, MO 63143
314-781-2105

Distributor: Goodson Tools & Supplies
156 Galewski Drive
Winona, MN 55987
507-452-1830 or 800-533-8010

Emergency Phone: 800-924-6804 (24 hours)

Health: 1 **Fire:** 0 **Reactivity:** 0 **Other:**

2. INGREDIENTS / IDENTITY (PER 29 CFR 1910.1200(g))

Chemical Name of Components	% Composition			CAS No.	OSHA Z1A 8 HR TWA mg./cu.m.	OSHA Z1A STEL SKIN mg./cu.m.	ACGIH mg./cu.m.	CARCINOGENIC
	STEEL	BRONZE	ZINC ALLOY					
Aluminum (metal)	<1	7-13	3-7	7429-90-5	15 TD/5 RD	NONE	10	NO
Chromium (metal)	<5	<1	<1	7440-47-3	1	NONE	0.5	NO (1)
Cobalt (metal) as dust/fume	<1	<2	<1	7440-48-4	0.05	NONE	0.05	NO
Copper (metal) as fume	<1	70-90	<2	7440-50-8	0.1	NONE	0.2	NO
Copper (metal) as dust/mist					1.0	NONE	1	NO
Manganese (metal) as fume	<2	<4	<1	7439-96-5	1	3	5 TD/1 FUME	NO
Manganese (metal) as dust					OSHA Ceiling (dust) 5			
nickel (metal)	<1	<1	<1	7440-02-0	1	NONE	0.05	NO
nickel (metal) as soluble compounds					0.1	NONE	0.05	YES
Silicon (metal)	<1	<4	<1	7440-21-3	TD 10 / RD5	NONE	5 DUST	NO

TD=Total Dust, RD=Respirable Dust (1) I.A.R.C. & N.T.P. REPORT THAT ALL COMPOUNDS CONTAINING CHROMIUM ARE POTENTIALLY CARCINOGENIC. FOR FURTHER SAFETY AND HEALTH INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPOSITION OF THIS MATERIAL CONTACT SUNNEN PRODUCTS. This mixture contains toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. Chromium and Nickel compounds are known to the state of California to cause Cancer.

These mixture ingredients are cited on the following lists:

NAME	CAS	CITATIONS
Aluminum	7429-90-5	4,5,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,17,18,21,22,23
Chromium	7440-47-3	1,2,3,4,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23
Cobalt	7440-48-4	2,4,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23
Copper	7440-50-8	2,4,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23
Manganese	7439-96-5	2,4,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23
Nickel	7440-02-0	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23
Silicon	7440-21-3	16,17,21,22,23
Zinc	7440-66-6	8,9,10,13,18,21,22

1=IARC 2=OSHA 3=NTP 4=ACGIH 5=NFPA49 6=NFPA32 5M 7=DOT HMT 49CFR172.101 8=EPA SARA III
9=RTECS 10=MA RTK 11=AK RTK 12=CA RTK 13=FL RTK 14=IL RTK 15=ME RTK 16=MN RTH 17=NH RTK
18=NJ RTK Cincinnati, Ohio RTK 20=Norwood, Ohio RTK 21=PA RTK 22=RI RTK 23=WV RTK

3. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1)	7.8 APPROX
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Solid metal object
PERCENT VOLATILE BY WEIGHT	Not volatile
REACTIVITY IN WATER	No hazardous reactions.
BOILING POINT	Not applicable
VAPOR DENSITY (Air=1)	Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE(mm Hg)	Not applicable
EVAPORATION RATE	Not applicable
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Not applicable

4. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

HANDLING AND STORAGE: NONE Refer to SDS Section 7 & 8

5. CORROSIVITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

DATA STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions of transport and storage. POLYMERIZATION: Hazardous polymerization will not occur. INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Acids, Bases or Strong Oxidizing Agents. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Metal fumes if heated. Anti-rust coating is combustible and will produce oxides of carbon.

6. HEALTH, FIRST AID AND MEDICAL DATA

ACUTE AND CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS AND EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION: NAIF=NO APPLICABLE INFORMATION FOUND, SKIN=SKIN ABSORPTION, EYE=EYE CONTACT, INHAL=INHALATION, INGEST=INGESTION. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED AND CONCLUSIONS DRAWN ARE FROM OTHER THAN DIRECT TEST DATA.

As a solid object the mandrel, shoe or truing sleeve presents no hazard at normal temperatures. However, if modified for use (by abrading, melting, welding, cutting or processing in any other fashion that creates potentially hazardous dust or fumes) the operator will be exposed to air-borne metal particles or fumes which can be inhaled, swallowed, or come in contact with the skin or eyes. Metal dusts or fumes, may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat; leave a metallic taste in the mouth; result in metal fume fever (flu-like symptoms). Symptoms may be aggravated for sensitive individuals with respiratory conditions (such as emphysema). Persons with light skin, sensitive skin or large amounts of body hair may experience skin disorders from increased sensitivity to contact with metal fumes, dust or fines suspended in the honing oil.

ALUMINUM: ACUTE: SKIN: May cause skin irritation. EYE: Dust may cause swelling and injury to the eye. INHAL: Nuisance dust. INGEST: NAIF. CHRONIC: SKIN: NAIF. EYE:NAIF. INHAL: May cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory system. INGEST: NAIF.

CHROMIUM CARBIDE & CHROMIUM (III): ACUTE: SKIN: For some workers, chromium compounds act as allergens which cause dermatitis. EYE: May cause irritation and inflammation. INHAL: The dusts of chromium metal may cause coughing and wheezing, headache, difficult breathing, fever and loss of weight. Fibrosis and simple accumulation in the lungs. INGEST: Toxicity Oral Hamsters LD Lo=71mg./kg. Chromium is an essential trace element. CHRONIC: SKIN: Contact allergies to chromium are very persistent. Cross sensitization can occur between cobalt and chromium. EYE: Lesions from chronic contact with dust. INHAL: There are reports of a nodular type of pulmonary disease with impairment of lung function. Some insoluble chromium (VI) compounds are suspected carcinogens. INGEST: Literature reports some chromium compounds are related to stomach and intestinal cancer.

COBALT: ACUTE SKIN: Cobalt is an allergen. Sensitization dermatitis may occur in persons who are previously ex-

posed. A rash may develop, usually in the areas of folded skin of the elbow, neck, and face. Cross sensitization can occur between cobalt and nickel and cobalt and chromium. Some cobalt salts are photosensitizers. Cobalt insoluble salts can form soluble complexes with body fluid on eczematous skin and sensitizes the skin. Cobalt in ionized form is known to react with proteins. EYE: May cause irritation with redness, pain, and itching. May cause lesions similar to contact dermatitis. INHAL: May cause shortness of breath, asthma, difficult breathing during exertion, wheezing, interstitial pneumonitis (inflammation of lung), and/or lung densities. Loss of sense of smell. Headaches, weakness, irritability, and changes to the electrical activity of the brain. INGEST: May cause hypertension (low blood pressure), pain, vomiting, weight loss, inflammation of nerves, nerve deafness, and sensations of hotness or nausea. Severe exposure may cause pericardial effusion (heart problem), convulsions, or enlargement of the thyroid. Cobalt reacts with alcohol to produce severe cardiac effects. CHRONIC SKIN: May cause contact dermatitis. Sensitization dermatitis may follow inhalation or prolonged contact. EYE: May cause inflammation. See acute effects. INHAL: May cause pneumoconiosis (a progressive lung disease), sensitization of the respiratory tract, obstructed airways syndrome (difficult breathing), interstitial lung disease (a disease affecting the connecting tissue between cells), and density of the lung with symptoms as described in acute exposure. Produces gastric disturbances and blood in the urine. INGEST: May adversely affect the pancreas, thyroid gland (goiter), heart (enlarged), or bone marrow. Increased red blood cell count.

COPPER: ACUTE: SKIN: Changes causing hard or horny skin located on the hands and the soles of the feet have been reported. Copper salts may cause skin irritation (itching, redness and dermatitis). EYE: Copper salts may cause swelling, ulceration and cloudy cornea. INHAL: Melting, grinding, cutting of copper may produce fumes or dust exposure and breathing these fumes or dust may present health hazards. Fumes of copper may cause "Metal Fume Fever" with flu-like symptoms and skin and hair discoloration. Copper dust and fume may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract, metallic taste in the mouth, and nausea. INGEST: Salts of copper act as irritants producing salivation, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, bleeding stomach inflammation and diarrhea. CHRONIC: SKIN: NAIF. EYE: NAIF. INHAL: Open sores in the inner nose. INGEST: Individuals with Wilson's disease (hepatolenticular degeneration) can experience fatal intoxication.

MANGANESE: ACUTE: SKIN: NAIF. EYE: May cause slight eye irritation. INHAL: Can cause bronchitis and inflammation of lung. Early symptoms of Manganese poisoning include lack of coordination, apathy, anorexia, headache and spasms. Freshly formed fumes can cause fever and chills similar to the flu. INGEST: Early symptoms of Manganese poisoning include lack of coordination, apathy, anorexia, headache and spasms. CHRONIC: SKIN: NAIF. EYE: NAIF. INHAL/INGEST: Manganese poisoning is not fatal but may present a large range of nervous system disorders that vary among individuals. Advanced symptoms are similar to classical Parkinson's disease (tremor, muscular weakness, rigidity).

NICKEL: ACUTE:SKIN: May cause swelling and irritation. Skin sensitization may occur upon repeated exposure. "nickel itch", a type of dermatitis resulting from sensitization to nickel may begin with a sensation of burning and itching at the place of contact and usually occurs seven days before the characteristic skin eruptions appear. The primary skin eruption is erythematous (red spots) or follicular (cavity): it may be followed by superficial discrete ulcers which discharge and become crusted. The eruption may spread to areas related to the activity of the primary site. Pigmented or depigmented plaques may be formed. This sensitization reaction may be accompanied by fever, inflammation of the mouth (stomatitis), gums (gingivitis), eyes (conjunctivitis), sudden asthmatic attacks and eosinophilic pneumonitis (inflammation of lungs). Recovery usually occurs within 7 days after exposure. Eczema was more severe in individuals with simultaneous sensitivity to nickel and cobalt than to a single metal. Nickel is not absorbed through the unbroken skin in amounts sufficient to cause intoxication. Metal may be affected by cutting oils or coolants and converted to a form that can penetrate the skin. EYE: May cause inflammation and irritation. Shown to be toxic to rabbit eye. INHAL: May cause respiratory irritation, cough, pneumonitis (inflammation of lung), and fever. Pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs) may be a delayed symptom. Pulmonary sensitization reaction or anaphylaxis (allergic shock) may occur causing eosinophilic pneumonitis (inflammation of lungs), asthma and host rejection of nickel containing prostheses. Poisoning may affect the heart, blood, liver, kidneys, and brain. Persons with pre-existing breathing disorders or a asthma, allergies or known sensitization to nickel may be at an increased risk from exposure. INGEST: Literature reports nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, giddiness. Produced blood, heart and liver damage. CHRONIC: SKIN: May cause sensitization dermatitis with symptoms as described under acute effects. EYE: May cause inflammation. Classified as moderately-to-severely toxic to rabbit eye. INHAL: May cause mucous membrane irritation and pulmonary sensitization (acquired sensitivity). All air-borne Nickel contaminating dusts should be regarded as carcinogenic. INGEST: Prolonged feeding studies with rats caused effects on the embryo. Nickel can potentially cause adverse affects on the immune system.

SILICON: ACUTE: SKIN: Physical damage to the skin caused by dust or by cleaning procedures used to remove it. EYE: Dust may irritate eyes. INHAL: Dust may cause physical damage to the mucous membranes or nasal passages. INGEST: NAIF CHRONIC: SKIN: NAIF. EYE: NAIF. INHAL: May produce x-ray changes in the lungs without disability. INGEST: NAIF

EMERGENCY FIRST AID

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, begin mouth to mouth resuscitation. Seek medical attention. EYE CONTACT: Remove contact lenses (if wearing) and flush eyes with water to remove particulates. Seek medical attention to check for possible irritation. SKIN CONTACT: Brush off excess dust. Wash hands with mild non-abrasive soap and water. INGESTION: Seek medical attention.

7. HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE PROCEDURES

NORMAL STORAGE AND HANDLING: No special procedures required. NORMAL USE: Practice good personal hygiene while honing. Wash hands thoroughly to remove honing oil and microscopic particles of metal debris (suspended in the oil) before touching other parts of the body, food, drinks or smoking to avoid exposure to metal fines. Refer to acute health effects-Section 6. STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF LEAKS OR SPILLS: Treat chips or dust as metal alloys. WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Used mandrels, guide shoes and truing sleeves are classified by the EPA as "scrap metal" and are not subject to regulation under 40 CFR parts 262-266 or part 270 or part 124 and are not subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA. Dispose of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, orders and ordinances. Ref. 40 CFR 261.6 (a)(3)(iv).

8. PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not normally required when honing with oil. If conditions of use (by abrading, melting, welding, cutting or processing in any other fashion that creates potentially hazardous dust or fumes) use NIOSH approved respirator rated for metal dust to maintain levels of dust below ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL/TLV levels. Normal honing operations using honing oil does not generate harmful levels of mists or fumes in the operators breathing zone. If unusual honing conditions generate any strong odor or detectable oil mist use NIOSH approved respirator rated for mineral oil mist to maintain oil mist levels below ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL/TLV levels. VENTILATION: Normal ventilation is required. Do not operate honing machine within a closed unventilated space. If conditions of use (by abrading, melting, welding, cutting or processing in any other fashion that creates potentially hazardous dust or fumes) or if any strong odors or oil mist is detected, use forced ventilation to maintain levels of fumes or mists below ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL/TLV levels. SKIN PROTECTION: Not required when handling solid material. Gloves and protective clothes if any operation generates dust. Skin protection is not normally required for short exposures while honing with oil. Oil impervious gloves should be worn while honing in the event any symptoms of skin distress appear. Note that some barrier creams have been shown to increase skin absorption of metallic compounds and also that many people are allergic to chemicals used in protective gloves. EYE PROTECTION: Always wear NIOSH approved safety glasses when honing or operating machinery. OTHER EQUIPMENT: No applicable information found. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN DURING REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT THAT HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THIS MATERIAL: Remove traces of material dust if soldering, welding, brazing, cutting or other process involving ignition sources to prevent a fire hazard.

9. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Material in the solid state does not present a fire or explosion hazard. Dust hazards exist under favoring conditions of small particle size. Dispersion in air and strong ignition source may result in an explosion.

10. OTHER INFORMATION / DISCLAIMER

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