

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 12/20/2019 Reviewed on 12/20/2019

1 Identification

- · Product Identifier
- · Trade Name: Stainless Steel Flux Cored and Metal Cored Welding Electrodes and Rods
- · Product Number:

Specification: A5.22

Classification: E2209T1-1/4, E2594T1-1/4, E307T1-1/4, E308HT1-1/4, E308LT0-1/4, E309LMoT1-1/4, E309LT0-1/4, E309LT1-1/4, E309T1-1/4, E310T1-1/4, E316HT1-1/4, E316LT0-1/4, E316LT1-1/4, E317LT1-1/4, E347T1-1/4, E410NiMoT1-1/4, E410T1-1/4, EC2209, EC308LSi, EC309L, EC309LSi, EC316LSi, EC410

Stainless steel flux cored and metal cored welding electrodes and rods

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

For professional use only. Use according to manufacturer's specification.

- · Product Description: Stainless steel flux cored and metal cored welding electrodes and rods.
- · Application of the substance / the mixture: Industry specific application.
- · Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet:
- · Manufacturer/Supplier:

SOWESCO I, LLC 9384 Wallisville Road Houston, TX 77013

Telephone: 800-856-9353

Emergency telephone number: 713-688-9353

2 Hazard(s) Identification

· Classification of the substance or mixture:



Health hazard

Carc. 1A H350 May cause cancer.

STOT RE 1 H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.



Skin Sens. 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye Irrit. 2B H320 Causes eye irritation.

- Label elements:
- · Hazard pictograms:





- Signal word: Danger
- · Hazard-determining components of labeling:

nickel

Titanium Dioxide

Titanium

Silica

· Hazard statements:

H320 Causes eye irritation.

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H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H350 May cause cancer.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

· Precautionary statements:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P302+P352 If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.

P304+P312 IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P305+P351+P338 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P321 Specific treatment (see supplementary first aid instructions on this Safety Data Sheet).

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international

regulations.

· Unknown acute toxicity:

This value refers to knowledge of known, established toxicological or ecotoxicological values.

43.1 % of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown toxicity.

· Classification system: NFPA/HMIS Definitions: 0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme

NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)



Health = 1 Fire = 0 Reactivity = 0

· HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)



Health = *1 Fire = 0

REACTIVITY 0 Physical Hazard = 0

· Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC): None known

3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

· Non-hazardous components:		
CAS: 7439-89-6 RTECS: NO 4565500	Iron	Balance%

- · Chemical characterization: Mixtures
- · Description: Mixture of substances listed below with non-hazardous additions.

· Dangerous Components:		
CAS: 7440-47-3 RTECS: GB 4200000	Chromium	0-30%

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CAS: 7440-02-0	nickel	0-25%
	♦ Carc. 2, H351; STOT RE 1, H372; ♦ Skin Sens. 1, H317	
CAS: 13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	0-15%
	♦ Carc. 2, H351	
CAS: 7440-32-6	Titanium	0-11%
RTECS: XR 1700000	♦ Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	
CAS: 7439-96-5	Manganese	0-5%
RTECS: OO 9275000	V 1 J1. 301. 1, 11200, 114101 13401. 1, 11200	
CAS: 7440-67-7	Zirconium	0-5%
RTECS: ZH 7070000	♦ Pyr. Sol. 1, H250; Water-react. 1, H260	
CAS: 7439-98-7	Molybdenum	0-4.5%
RTECS: QA 4680000		
CAS: 1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	0-3%
RTECS: BD 1200000	♦ STOT SE 3, H335	
CAS: 7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	0-6%
	♦ Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	
CAS: 7440-21-3	Silicon	0-2.5%
	Flam. Sol. 2, H228; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320; Combustible Dust	
CAS: 1314-23-4 RTECS: ZH8800000	Zirconium oxide	0-2%
CAS: 1317-95-9	Silica	0-2%
CAG. 1317-93-9	♦ Carc. 1A, H350; ♦ STOT SE 3, H335	U-Z /0
CAS: 7429-90-5	Aluminium	0-1%
RTECS: BD 0330000	♦ Flam. Sol. 2, H228	
CAS: 7440-44-0	Graphite	0-0.4%
RTECS: FF 5250100	Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	
CAS: 7440-44-0	Carbon Fiber	0-0.4%
RTECS: FF 5250100		0 0.170

Additional information:

The exact percentages of the ingredients of this mixture are considered to be proprietary and are withheld in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (i) of §1910.1200 of 29 CFR 1910.1200 Trade Secrets.

Note: Certain chemical constituents listed in Section 3 may vary depending upon the Classification of the Stainless Steel Flux Cored and Metal Cored Welding Electrodes and Rods products.

4 First-Aid Measures

· Description of first aid measures

General information:

Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident.

· After inhalation:

Supply fresh air. If required, provide artificial respiration. Consult doctor if symptoms persist. In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in the side position for transportation.

After skin contact:

Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.

If skin irritation occurs, consult a doctor.

· After eye contact:

Do NOT rub eyes. Immediately rinse opened eye(s) for at least 15 minutes under running water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. If symptoms persist, consult a physician.

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If easy to do so, remove contact lenses if worn.

· After swallowing:

Rinse out mouth and then drink plenty of water.

Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

- · Information for doctor
- · Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: No further relevant information available.
- · Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

No further relevant information available.

5 Fire-Fighting Measures

- · Extinguishing media
- · Suitable extinguishing agents: Use fire fighting measures that suit the environment.
- · For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: No further relevant information.
- · Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Material in powder form is capable of creating a dust explosion. Mixture of silicon, aluminum, and lead oxide explodes when heated.

Amorphous or crystalline silicon both react exothermically when heated with alkali-metal carbonates attaining incandescence and evolving carbon monoxide. Mixtures of silicon, aluminum, and lead explode when heated. If incinerated, product will release the following toxic fumes: Oxides of iron, carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, manganese, silicon, titanium, aluminum, zirconium, and fluorides and ozone.

- · Advice for firefighters
- · Special protective equipment for firefighters:

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand (NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

· Additional information:

These items are not reactive, flammable, or explosive and essentially not hazardous at ambient temperatures. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. If involved in a fire, these products may generate irritating aluminum fumes and a variety of metal oxides. Emergency responders must wear personal protection equipment suitable for the situation. Use the extinguishing media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation. See ANSI Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" and "Safe Practices" Code: SP, published by the American Welding Society.

6 Accidental Release Measures

· Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

- Environmental precautions: Do not allow product to reach sewage system or any water system.
- · Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Pick up mechanically.

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to section 13.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Dispose of the collected material according to regulations.

Flammable solid. Stop leak if without risk. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources.

Reference to other sections:

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

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Safety Data Sheet (SDS) OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

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· Protective Action Criteria for Chemicals

PAC-1:		
7439-89-6		3.2 mg/m
7440-47-3		1.5 mg/n
7440-02-0	nickel	4.5 mg/n
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	30 mg/m
7440-32-6		30 mg/m
7439-96-5	Manganese	3 mg/m³
7440-67-7	Zirconium	10 mg/m
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	30 mg/m
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	15 mg/m
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	18 mg/m
7440-21-3	Silicon	45 mg/m
1314-23-4	Zirconium oxide	14 mg/m
7440-44-0	Carbon Fiber	6 mg/m³
PAC-2:		
7439-89-6	Iron	35 mg/m ⁻
7440-47-3	Chromium	17 mg/m
7440-02-0	nickel	50 mg/m
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	330 mg/r
7440-32-6	Titanium	330 mg/r
7439-96-5	Manganese	5 mg/m³
7440-67-7	Zirconium	83 mg/m
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	330 mg/r
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	170 mg/r
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	740 mg/r
7440-21-3	Silicon	100 mg/r
1314-23-4	Zirconium oxide	110 mg/r
7440-44-0	Carbon Fiber	330 mg/n
PAC-3:		
7439-89-6	Iron	150 mg/m³
7440-47-3	Chromium	99 mg/m³
7440-02-0	nickel	99 mg/m³
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	2,000 mg/r
7440-32-6	Titanium	2,000 mg/r
7439-96-5	Manganese	1,800 mg/r
7440-67-7	Zirconium	500 mg/m ³
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	2,000 mg/n
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	990 mg/m³
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	4,500 mg/r
7440-21-3	Silicon	630 mg/m³
131/1_23_/	Zirconium oxide	680 mg/m³

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7440-44-0 Carbon Fiber 2,000 mg/m³

7 Handling and Storage

- · Handling
- Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid creating and breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

- Information about protection against explosions and fires: No special measures required.
- · Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store away from strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

- Storage
- · Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles: No special requirements.
- · Information about storage in one common storage facility: Not required.
- · Further information about storage conditions: Keep receptacle tightly sealed.
- Specific end use(s): No further relevant information available.

8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

- · Additional information about design of technical systems: No further data; see section 7.
- · Control parameters:

All ventilation should be designed in accordance with OSHA standard (29 CFR 1910.94). Use local exhaust at filling zones and where leakage and dust formation is probable. Use mechanical (general) ventilation for storage areas. Use appropriate ventilation as required to keep Exposure Limits in Air below TLV & PEL limits.

· Components with occupational exposure limits:

The following constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit.

At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

7440-4	47-3 Chromium		
PEL	Long-term value: 1 mg/m³		
REL	Long-term value: 0.5* mg/m³ *metal+inorg.compds.as Cr;See Pocket Guide App. C		
TLV	Long-term value: 0.003* 0.5** mg/m³ inh. fraction, *as Cr(III),**metal		
7440-0	02-0 nickel		
PEL	Long-term value: 1 mg/m³		
REL	Long-term value: 0.015 mg/m³ as Ni; See Pocket Guide App. A		
TLV	Long-term value: 1.5* mg/m³ elemental, *inhalable fraction		
13463	-67-7 Titanium Dioxide		
PEL	Long-term value: 15* mg/m³ *total dust		
REL	See Pocket Guide App. A		
TLV	Long-term value: 10 mg/m³		

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7439-9	6-5 Manganese
PEL	Ceiling limit value: 5 mg/m³
	as Mn
REL	Short-term value: 3 mg/m³
	Long-term value: 1 mg/m³
	fume, as Mn
TLV	Long-term value: 0.02* 0.1** mg/m³ as Mn; *respirable **inhalable fraction
7440-6	77-7 Zirconium
PEL	Long-term value: 5 mg/m³ as Zr
REL	Short-term value: 10 mg/m³
	Long-term value: 5 mg/m³ as Zr
TLV	Short-term value: 10 mg/m³
	Long-term value: 5 mg/m³
	as Zr
	8-7 Molybdenum
PEL	Long-term value: 15* mg/m³ *Total dust, as Mo
TLV	Long-term value: 10* 3** mg/m³ as Mo; *inhalable fraction ** respirable fraction
1344-2	8-1 Aluminium Oxide
PEL	Long-term value: 15*; 5** mg/m³ *Total dust; ** Respirable fraction
REL	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m³ as Al*Total dust**Respirable/pyro powd./welding f.
TLV	Long-term value: 1* mg/m³ as Al; *as respirable fraction
7631-8	6-9 Silicon Dioxide
ACGH	Short-term value: 3 mg/m³ Long-term value: 10 mg/m³
IDLH	Short-term value: 3000 mg/m³ Long-term value: 4 mg/m³ IDLH: Immediately dangerous to life or health
TWA	Short-term value: 6 mg/m³
	Long-term value: 4 mg/m³
	1-3 Silicon
PEL	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m³ *total dust **respirable fraction
REL	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m³ *total dust **respirable fraction
TLV	TLV withdrawn
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1314-23-4 Zirconium oxide			
PEL	Long-term value: 5 mg/m³ as Zr		
REL	Short-term value: 10 mg/m³ Long-term value: 5 mg/m³ as Zr		
TLV	Short-term value: 10 mg/m³ Long-term value: 5 mg/m³ as Zr		
1317-9	95-9 Silica		
PEL	Long-term value: 0.05* mg/m³ *resp. dust; 30mg/m3/%SiO2+2		
REL	Long-term value: 0.05* mg/m³ *respirable dust; See Pocket Guide App. A		
TLV	TLV withdrawn		
7429-9	00-5 Aluminium		
PEL	Long-term value: 15*; 5** mg/m³ *Total dust; ** Respirable fraction		
REL	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m³ as Al*Total dust**Respirable/pyro powd./welding f.		
TLV	Long-term value: 1* mg/m³ as Al; *as respirable fraction		

- · Additional information: The lists that were valid during the creation of this SDS were used as basis.
- · Exposure controls:
- · Personal protective equipment
- · General protective and hygienic measures:

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

· Breathing equipment:



Suitable respiratory protective device recommended.

Use NIOSH approved or equivalent fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding, brazing, cutting, grinding, or soldering in a confined space or general work area where local exhaust and/or ventilation does not keep exposure below the limits outlined in Section 8. Monitor the air quality inside the welder's helmet, and/or worker's breathing zone to determine if a respirator is required and the type needed.

· Protection of hands:



Protective gloves

· Material of gloves:

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

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· Penetration time of glove material:

The exact break-through time has to be determined and observed by the manufacturer of the protective gloves.

· Eye protection:



Helmet or face shield

Wear a helmet or face shield with a filter lens around shade number 14. Adjust if needed by selecting the next lighter or darker shade number. See ANSI/ASC Z49.1 Section 4.2 or publication F2.2. Shield other workers by providing screens and flash goggles.

· Body protection:

Wear approved head, hand, and body protection, which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electrical shock. This would include wearing welder's gloves and a protective face shield and may include arm protectors, apron, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark, non-synthetic, substantial clothing. See ANSI Z49.1. Welders should be trained not to allow electrically live parts to contact the skin or wet clothing and gloves. The welders should insulate themselves from the work and ground and should not touch live electrical parts. Welders should not wear short sleeve shirts or short pants.

Limitation and supervision of exposure into the environment: None

9 Physical and Chemical Properties

- · Information on basic physical and chemical properties
- · General Information
- · Appearance:

Form: Flux Coated Wire/Rod

Color: Silver/gray wire covered by various colored fluxes

Odor: Odorless until usedOdor threshold: Not determined.pH-value: Not applicable.

· Change in condition

Melting point/Melting range: Not determined. Boiling point/Boiling range: Not determined.

· Flash point: None

Flammability (solid, gaseous): Not determined.
 Ignition temperature: Not applicable
 Decomposition temperature: Not determined.

· **Auto igniting:** Product is not self-igniting.

• Danger of explosion: Product does not present an explosion hazard.

· Explosion limits:

Lower:Not determined.Upper:Not determined.Vapor pressure:Not applicable.

· Density:

Relative density:

Vapor density:

Evaporation rate:

Not determined.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

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· Solubility in / Miscibility with:

Water: Insoluble.

· Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not determined.

· Viscosity:

Dynamic: Not applicable. **Kinematic:** Not applicable.

· Solvent content:

 VOC content:
 0.00 %

 Solids content:
 100.0 %

· Other information: No further relevant information available.

10 Stability and Reactivity

· Reactivity:

Stable under normal conditions.

May react violently or explosively on contact with water. Will react with water or steam to product hydrogen. Incompatible (violent reactions) with chlorine, fluorine, oxidizers, calcium, carbide, alkali carbonates, iodine pentafluoride, cobaltic fluoride, rubidium carbide, MnF3, nitrosyl fluoride, AgF. Mixtures of cesium acetylide with silicon react vigorously on heating. Rubidium acetylide reacts vigorously with silicon on warming.

- · Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
- Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided: No decomposition if used according to specifications.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions: Contact with acids or strong bases may cause generation of gas.
- · Conditions to avoid: No further relevant information available.
- · Incompatible materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.
- · Hazardous decomposition products:

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the processes and procedures followed, and the welding consumables used. Other conditions that also influence the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders in operation and the volume of the work area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, and the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing procedures). When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 8. Fume and gas decomposition, and not the ingredients in the electrode, are important. The concentration of a given fume or gas component may decrease or increase by many times the original concentration. Also, new compounds not in the electrodes may form. The known gases and fumes that may form during welding or cutting and their exposure limits are noted in the list in Section 11 below. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 8, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc. as noted above. Chlorinated solvents may be decomposed into toxic gases such as phosgene.

It is understood, however, that the elements and/or oxides to be mentioned are virtually always present as complex oxides and not as metals (See "Characterization of Arc Welding Fume", from the American Welding Society). The elements or oxides listed Section 8 correspond to the ACGIH catergories found in "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents" listed in Section 8. Some products will also contain: Oxides of iron, carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, manganese, silicon, titanium, aluminum, zirconium, and fluorides and ozone. Some elements or compounds may exceed thier PELs/TLVs before the total fumes exceed 5 mg/m3.

11 Toxicological Information

· Information on toxicological effects:

Effects of Over-Exposure: Electric arc welding may create one or more of the following health hazards:

ARC RAYS can injure eyes and burn skin. Incidences of skin cancer have been reported.

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- · ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.
- FUMES AND GASES GENERATED FROM WELDING can be dangerous to your health.
- PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY are the respiratory system, eyes, skin, and/or indigestion.
- · NOISE can damage hearing.

Short-term (acute) over-exposure effects:

- WELDING FUMES may result in discomfort, such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of the nose, throat, or eyes.
- · ALUMINUM OXIDE may cause irritation of the respiratory system.
- FLUORIDES, FLUORIDE COMPOUNDS may cause skin and eye burns, pulmonary edema, and bronchitis.
- · IRON, IRON OXIDE have no known effects. Treat as a nuisance dust or fume.
- MANGANESE, MANGANESE COMPOUNDS may cause metal fume fever, characterized by irritation of the throat, vomiting, nausea, fever, body aches, and chills. Recovery is generally complete within 48 hours of overexposure.
- MOLYBDENUM may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat.
- NICKEL, NICKEL COMPOUNDS may cause metallic taste, nausea, tightness in chest, fever, and allergic reactions.
- SILICA (amorphous) dust and fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin, and eyes.
- TITANIUM DIOXIDE may cause irritation of the respiratory system.

Long-term (chronic) over-exposure effects:

- WELDING FUMES in excess levels may cause bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, pneumoconiosis, or 'siderosis.' Overexposure to air contaminants may lead to their accumulation in the lungs, a condition which may be seen as dense areas on chest x-rays. The severity of the change is proportional to the length of exposure. The changes seen are not necessarily associated with symptoms or signs of reduced lung function or disease. In addition, the changes on X-rays may be caused by non-work factors such as smoking, etc.
- · ALUMINUM OXIDE may cause pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema.
- FLUORIDES may cause serious bone erosion (osteoporosis) and mottling of teeth.
- IRON, IRON OXIDE may cause siderosis or deposits of iron in the lungs, which is believed to affect pulmonary function. Lungs will clear in time when exposure to iron fumes and its compounds ceases. Iron and magnetite (Fe3O4) are not regarded as fibrogenic materials.
- MANGANESE, MANGANESE COMPOUNDS may cause central nervous system effects referred to as 'manganism.' Symptoms include languor, sleepiness, muscular weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, and tremors. Behavioral changes and changes in handwriting may also appear. These effects are irreversible. Employees overexposed to manganese should receive regular medical examinations for early detection of manganism.
- \cdot MOLYBDENUM prolonged overexposure may result in loss of appetite, weight loss, loss of muscle coordination, difficulty in breathing, and anemia.
- NICKEL, NICKEL COMPOUNDS may lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Studies of nickel refinery workers indicated a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers.
- SILICA (respirable crystalline silica) overexposure may result in silicosis. Respirable crystalline silica is a known human carcinogen. SILICA (amorphous) long term overexposure may cause pneumoconiosis. Noncrystalline forms of silica (amorphous silica) are considered to have little fibrotic potential.
- TITANIUM DIOXIDE may cause pulmonary irritation and slight fibrosis.

· Acute toxicity:

· LD/LC50	· LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:		
7440-47-	7440-47-3 Chromium		
Inhalative	Inhalative LC50/96 hours 14.3 mg/l (Cyprinus carpio)		
13463-67	13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide		
Oral	LD50	>10,000 mg/kg (Rat)	
Dermal	LD50	>10,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	

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Inhalative LC50/4 h >6.82 mg/l (Rat)		
7439-96-5 Manganese		
Oral LD50 9,000 mg/kg (Rat)		
7439-98-7 Molybdenum		
Oral LD50 >5,000 mg/kg (Rat)		
Dermal LD50 >2,000 mg/kg (Rat)		
Inhalative LC50/4 h 800 mg/l (Trout)		
>5.84 mg/l (Rat)		
1344-28-1 Aluminium Oxide		
Oral LD50 >10,000 mg/kg (Rat)		
Inhalative LC50/4 h >2.6 mg/l (Rat)		
7631-86-9 Silicon Dioxide		
Oral LD50 10,000 mg/kg (Rat) (OECD 401)		
Dermal LD50 5,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) (OECD 402)		
Inhalative LC50/4 h >140->2,000 mg/l (Rat) (OCED 403) Maximum attainable concentration, mortality does not app		
10,000 mg/l (Zebra fish) (OECD 203)		
7440-21-3 Silicon		
Oral LD50 3,160 mg/kg (Rat)		
1314-23-4 Zirconium oxide		
Inhalative LC50/96 hours >100 mg/l (Zebra fish)		
7429-90-5 Aluminium		
Oral LD50 >2,000 mg/kg (Rat)		
Inhalative LC50/4 h 888 mg/l (Rat)		

· Primary irritant effect:

On the skin:

Irritant to skin and mucous membranes.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

- · On the eye: Irritating effect.
- · Sensitization: Sensitization possible through skin contact.
- Additional toxicological information:

The product shows the following dangers according to internally approved calculation methods for preparations:

Irritant

- · Carcinogenic categories:
- · IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer):
- (a) Although IARC has classified titanium dioxide as possible carcinogenic to human (2B), their summary concludes: "No significant exposure to titanium dioxide is thought to occur during the use of products which titanium dioxide is bound to other materials, such as in cosmetics or in paints."
- (b) OSHA does not regulate Titanium Dioxide as a carcinogen. However, under 29 CFR 1910.1200 the SDS must convey the fact that Titanium Dioxide is a potential carcinogen to rats.

Group 1 - Carcinogenic to humans

Group 2A - Probably carcinogenic to humans

Group 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Group 3 - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Group 4 - Probably not carcinogenic to humans

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7440-47-3	Chromium	3	
7440-02-0	nickel	2B	
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	2B	
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	3	
1317-95-9	Silica	1	
· NTP (Nation	nal Toxicology Program):		
7440-02-0 r	7440-02-0 nickel		
OSHA-Ca (C	· OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration):		
None of the	None of the ingredients are listed.		

12 Ecological Information

- · Toxicity:
- - · Persistence and degradability: No further relevant information available.
 - · Behavior in environmental systems:
 - · Bioaccumulative potential: No further relevant information available.
 - · Mobility in soil: No further relevant information available.
 - · Additional ecological information:
 - · General notes:

Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

Danger to drinking water if even small quantities leak into the ground.

- Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:
- · PBT: Not applicable.
- · **vPvB:** Not applicable.
- · Other adverse effects: No further relevant information available.

13 Disposal Considerations

- · Waste treatment methods
- · Recommendation:

Must not be disposed of together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system. Observe all federal, state and local environmental regulations when disposing of this material.

- · Uncleaned packaging
- · **Recommendation:** Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

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14 Transport Information

· UN-Number:

· DOT, ADR/ADN, ADN, IMDG, IATA Non-Regulated Material

· UN proper shipping name:

· DOT, ADR/ADN, ADN, IMDG, IATA Non-Regulated Material

· Transport hazard class(es):

· DOT, ADR/ADN, ADN, IMDG, IATA

· Class: Non-Regulated Material

· Packing group:

· DOT, ADR/ADN, IMDG, IATA Non-Regulated Material

Environmental hazards:
 Special precautions for user:
 Not applicable.
 Not applicable.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of

MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable.

· UN "Model Regulation": Non-Regulated Material

* 15 Regulatory Information

- · Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:
- · SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization):

	6 (extremely hazardous substances):	
None of the	ingredients are listed.	
	3 (Specific toxic chemical listings):	
7440-47-3	Chromium	
7440-02-0 r	nickel	
7439-96-5 I	-	
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	
7429-90-5	Aluminium	
· TSCA (Toxi	c Substances Control Act):	
7439-89-6	Iron	ACTIV
7440-47-3	Chromium	ACTIV
7440-02-0	nickel	ACTIV
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	ACTIV
7440-32-6	Titanium	ACTIV
7439-96-5	Manganese	ACTIV
7440-67-7	Zirconium	ACTIV
	Molybdenum	ACTIV
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	ACTIV
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	ACTIV
7440-21-3	Silicon	ACTIV
1314-23-4	Zirconium oxide	ACTIV
7429-90-5	Aluminium	ACTIV
7440-44-0	Carbon Fiber	ACTIV
Hazardous	Air Pollutants	
7439-96-5 I	Manganese	

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Safety Data Sheet (SDS) OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

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Trade Name: Stainless Steel Flux Cored and Metal Cored Welding Electrodes and Rods

· California Proposition 65:



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including the listed chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and/or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

· Chemicals	known to cause cancer:	
7440-02-0	nickel	
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	
· Chemicals	known to cause reproductive toxicity for females:	
	ingredients are listed.	
Chemicals	known to cause reproductive toxicity for males:	
None of the	ingredients are listed.	
Chemicals	known to cause developmental toxicity:	
None of the	ingredients are listed.	
New Jersey	Right-to-Know List:	
7440-47-3	Chromium	
7440-02-0	nickel	
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	
7440-32-6	Titanium	
	Manganese	
7440-67-7		
	Molybdenum	
	Aluminium Oxide	
7440-21-3		
1317-95-9		
7429-90-5	Aluminium	
-	Special Hazardous Substance List:	
7440-47-3	Chromium	F3
7440-02-0		CA
7440-32-6		F3, R1
7439-96-5	<u> </u>	F3, R1
7440-67-7		F4, R1
7440-21-3		F3
1317-95-9		CA
7429-90-5		F3, R1
-	nia Right-to-Know List:	
7440-47-3 Chromium		
7440-02-0		
	Titanium Dioxide	
	Manganese	
7440-67-7		
	Molybdenum Aluminium Oxide	
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	

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7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide		
7440-21-3	Silicon		
1317-95-9	Silica		
7429-90-5	Aluminium		
· Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substance List:			
7440-47-3	Chromium	ES	
7440-02-0	nickel	ES	
7439-96-5	Manganese	E	
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	E	
7429-90-5	Aluminium	E	

· Carcinogenic categories:

Carcinogen	nc categories.	
· EPA (Envir	onmental Protection Agency):	
7440-47-3	Chromium	D
7439-96-5	Manganese	D
TLV (Thres	hold Limit Value established by ACGIH):	
7440-47-3	Chromium	A4
7440-02-0	nickel	A5
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	A4
7440-67-7	Zirconium	A4
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	A3
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	A4
1314-23-4	Zirconium oxide	A4
1317-95-9	Silica	A2
7429-90-5	Aluminium	A4
· NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health):	
7440-02-0	nickel	
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	
1317-95-9	Silica	

· GHS label elements

The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Hazard pictograms:





· Signal word: Danger

· Hazard-determining components of labeling:

nickel

Titanium Dioxide

Titanium Silica

· Hazard statements:

H320 Causes eye irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H350 May cause cancer.

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H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

· Precautionary statements:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P302+P352 If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.

P304+P312 IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P305+P351+P338 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P321 Specific treatment (see supplementary first aid instructions on this Safety Data Sheet).

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international

regulations.

· National regulations:

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16 Other Information

SOWESCO urges each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist or other expert to understand this information and safeguard the environment and protect workers from potential hazards associated with the handling or use of this product. This information is believed to be accurate as of the revision date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. Because the conditions or methods of use are beyond SOWESCO's control, we assume no liability resulting from the use of this product. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. Compliance with all applicable Federal, State, Provincial, and Local laws and regulations remain the responsibility of the user.

· Date of last revision/ revision number: 12/20/2019 / 1

· Abbreviations and acronvms:

ADR: The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

ADN: The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

DOT: US Department of Transportation

IATA: International Air Transport Association

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA)

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)

VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds (USA, EU)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration

TLV: Threshold Limit Value PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

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REL: Recommended Exposure Limit

Flam. Sol. 2: Flammable solids – Category 2 Pyr. Sol. 1: Pyrophoric solids – Category 1

Water-react. 1: Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases - Category 1

Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity - Category 4

Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2

Eye Irrit. 2B: Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2B

Skin Sens. 1: Skin sensitisation – Category 1
Carc. 1A: Carcinogenicity – Category 1A
Carc. 2: Carcinogenicity – Category 2

STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3 STOT RE 1: Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 1

* Data compared to the previous version altered.

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