



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For Welding Consumables and Related Products  
Essentially Similar to U.S. Department of Labor Form OSHA 20  
(to comply with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200)

## SECTION I Identification

Manufacturer/Supplier Name: UNIBRAZE CORP.  
Address: 1050 PENNER CREST, HOUSTON, TX 77055  
Emergency Phone: (713) 869-6000, 1-800-364-6900  
Classification: AWS: EA1, EA2, EA3, EB2, EB3, EB6, EG, ER80S-B2, ER90S-B3, ER(S)-B9,  
ER80S-Ni1 ER80S-Ni2, ER80S-D2, ER90S-D2, ER502, ER505,  
ER80SB6, ER80SB8, ER100S-1, ER120S-1, ENi-4,  
AISI: 4130, 6150

## SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/Identity Information

IMPORTANT: This section covers the materials for which the product was manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during welding with the normal use of this product are covered.

\*The term "Hazardous Materials" should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD (29 CFR1910.1200); however, the use of this term does not necessarily imply the existence of any hazard.

Ingredients of The Product	CAS No.	Approx. % Percent	OSHA Pel Mg/M3	ACGIH TLV Mg/3	Carcinogenicity
Iron	7439-89-6	90-99	5	10 (as Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	No
*Manganese	7439-96-5	0.5-2.0	5	1	No
Silicon	7440-21-3	.02-1.0	5 (as SiO <sub>2</sub> )	3 (as SiO <sub>2</sub> )	No
*Chromium	7440-47-3	0-6.0	.05(as Chromium VI)	.05(as Chromium VI)	Yes
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0-1.5	15	10	No
*Vanadium	7440-62-2	0-.25	.01 (as V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	.05 (as V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	No

\*The ingredients marked with an asterisk are covered under the reporting requirements of Section 313 of The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

## SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

Welding consumables applicable to this sheet are solid and nonvolatile as shipped.

## SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Welding consumables applicable to this sheet as shipped are nonreactive, nonflammable, nonexplosive and essentially nonhazardous until welded. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. See American National Standard Z49.1 referenced in Section 7.

## SECTION V REACTIVITY DATA

### 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 process, procedures and electrodes used. **Most fume ingredients are present as complex oxides and compounds and not as pure metals.**

Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the 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 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, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities).

When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 2. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 2, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above.

Reasonably expected constituents of the fume would include: Primarily - complex iron oxides and fluorides. Secondly - complex oxides of calcium, manganese, aluminum, chromium, nickel, silicon, molybdenum, magnesium, and titanium.

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.

One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. [See ANSI/AWS F1.1, available from the "American Welding Society", P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135. Also, from AWS is F1.3 "Evaluating Contaminants in the Welding Environment - A Sampling Strategy Guide", which gives additional advice on sampling.]

## SECTION VI HEALTH HAZARD DATA

### EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Electric arc welding may create one or more of the following health hazards:

ARC RAYS can injure eyes and burn skin.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill. See Section 7.

FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous to your health.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY are the respiratory system, eyes

and/or skin. **SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE EFFECTS:**

WELDING FUMES - May result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea or dryness or irritation of nose, throat or eyes.

IRON, IRON OXIDE - None are known. Treat as nuisance dust or fume.

MANGANESE - Metal fume fever characterized by chills, fever, upset stomach, vomiting, irritation of the throat and aching of body. Recovery is generally complete within 48 hours of the overexposure.

ALUMINUM OXIDE - Irritation of the respiratory system.

CALCIUM OXIDE - Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes.

MICA - Dust may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes.

SILICA (AMORPHOUS) - Dust and fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE - Irritation of respiratory system.

FLUORIDES - Fluoride compounds evolved may cause skin and eye burns, pulmonary edema and bronchitis.

CHROMIUM - Inhalation of fume with chromium (VI) compounds can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, lung damage and asthma-like symptoms. Swallowing chromium (VI) salts can cause severe injury or death. Dust on skin can form ulcers. Eyes may be burned by chromium (VI) compounds. Allergic reactions may occur in some people. NICKEL, NICKEL COMPOUNDS - Metallic taste, nausea, tightness in chest, metal fume fever, allergic reaction.

MOLYBDENUM - Irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.

MAGNESIUM, MAGNESIUM OXIDE - Overexposure to the oxide may cause metal fume fever characterized by metallic taste, tightness of chest and fever. Symptoms may last 24 to 48 hours following overexposure.

### LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE EFFECTS:

WELDING FUMES - Excess levels may cause bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, pneumoconiosis or "siderosis."

IRON, IRON OXIDE FUMES - Can cause siderosis (deposits of iron in lungs) which some researchers believe may affect pulmonary function. Lungs will clear in time when exposure to iron and its compounds ceases. Iron and magnetite (Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) are not regarded as fibrogenic materials.

MANGANESE - Long-term overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system. Symptoms may be similar to Parkinson's disease and can include slowness, changes in handwriting, gait impairment, muscle spasms and cramps and less commonly, tremor and behavioral changes. Employees who are overexposed to manganese compounds should be seen by a physician for early detection of neurologic problems.

ALUMINUM OXIDE - Pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema.

CALCIUM OXIDE - Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis and pneumonia.

MICA - Prolonged overexposure may cause scarring of the lungs and pneumoconiosis characterized by cough, shortness of breath, weakness and weight loss.

SILICA (AMORPHOUS) - Research indicates that silica is present in welding fume in the amorphous form. Long term overexposure may cause pneumoconiosis. Noncrystalline forms of silica (amorphous silica) are considered to have little fibrotic potential.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE - Pulmonary irritation and slight fibrosis.

FLUORIDES - Serious bone erosion (Osteoporosis) and mottling of teeth.

CHROMIUM - Ulceration and perforation of nasal septum. Respiratory irritation may occur with symptoms resembling asthma. Studies have shown that chromate production workers exposed to hexavalent chromium compounds have an excess of lung cancers. Chromium (VI) compounds are more readily absorbed through the skin than chromium (III) compounds. Good practice requires the reduction of employee exposure to chromium (III) and (VI) compounds.

NICKEL, NICKEL COMPOUNDS - Lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Studies of nickel refinery workers indicated a higher incidence of lung and nasal

cancers. MOLYBDENUM - Prolonged overexposure may result in loss of appetite, weight loss, loss of muscle coordination, difficulty in breathing and anemia.

MAGNESIUM, MAGNESIUM OXIDE - No adverse long term health effects have been reported in the literature.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Persons with pre-existing impaired lung functions (asthma-like conditions).

**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:** Call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques recommended by the American Red Cross. Eyes & Skin: If irritation or flash burns develop after exposure, consult a physician.

**CARCINOGENICITY:**Chromium VI and nickel compounds must be considered as carcinogens under OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200). Chromium VI compounds are classified as IARC Group 1 and NTP Group 1 carcinogens. Nickel compounds are classified as IARC Group 1 and NTP Group 2 carcinogens. Welding fumes must be considered as possible carcinogens under OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:**For Group B and C products: WARNING: This product contains or produces a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)

For Group A products: WARNING: This product, when used for welding or cutting, produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)

## SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:** Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

## SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION (See Note)

“Read and understand the manufacturer’s instructions and the precautionary label on the product. *Ventilation* – Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases from the worker’s breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes. *Respiratory Protection* – Use respirable fume respiratory or air-supplied respirator when welding in a confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below a recommended exposure lime. *Eye Protection* – Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others. As a rule of thumb start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go, the next lighter shade, which gives sufficient view of the weld zone. *Protective Clothing* – Wear hand, head, and body protection that help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electric shock. See ANSI Z49.1. At a minimum this includes welder’s gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.”

## SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS (See Note)

**OTHER PRECAUTIONS:** use exhaust system to clear welding fumes. Make sure that inhaled air does not contain fume constituents above permissible exposure levels.

**NOTE:** Other precautions for additional safety information on welding and cutting, see American Standard Z49.1-1983, Safety in Welding and Cutting, and the Welding Handbook, Vol. 1, Chapter 9, Safe Practices in Welding and Cutting, both available from American Welding Society, Inc. 550 NW Le Jeune Road, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135, Tel. (305) 443-9353.

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Unibraze believes that information set forth in this Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate.

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