



# Stainless Steel Electrodes

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is for welding consumables and related products and may be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 Public Law 99-499. The OSHA standard must be consulted for specific requirements. This Safety Data Sheet complies with European Commission Directive 89/106/EEC, 91/155/EEC, ISO 11014-1 and ANSI Z400.1.

**Manufacturer/Supplier Name:** UNIBRAZE  
**Address:** 1050 Penner Crest Houston TX 77055  
**Website:** www.unibraze.com  
**Product Type:** SHIELDED METAL ARC WELDING (SMAW) ELECTRODES

**Telephone No:** +1 (713) 369-6000  
**Emergency No:** +1 (800)364-6900

**GROUP A:** Product For: **STAINLESS STEEL ARC WELDING ELECTRODES**  
 Trade Name: E16.8.2-16, E307-16, E308/308H-15,16,17; E308/308L-15,16,17; E309-15,16,17; E309L-15,16,17; E307-16; E309Cb-16; E309Mo-15,16; E309MoL-16; E310-15,16; E310Cb-16; E312-16; E316/316H-15,16,17; E316L-15,16,17; E317L-15,16,17; E320LR-15,16; E330-16; E347-16; E385-16; E410-16; E410NiMo-16; E630-16; E2209-16; E2594-16  
 AWS Specification: **A5.4**

**GROUP B:** Product For: **CAST IRON ARC WELDING ELECTRODES**  
 Trade Name: ENI-C1; ENiFe-C1  
 AWS Specification: **A5.15**

### SECTION 2 – IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS

**IMPORTANT** - The products described in Section I are not classified as hazardous according to applicable GHS hazard classification criteria as required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200).

**HAZARD CLASSIFICATION** – This product is not classified as hazardous according to applicable GHS hazard classification criteria.

**LABEL ELEMENTS:** **Hazard Symbol** – No symbol required      **Signal Word** – No signal word required  
**Hazard Statement** – Not applicable      **Precautionary Statement** – Not applicable

#### HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

**WARNING!** - Avoid breathing welding fumes and gases, they may be dangerous to your health. Always use adequate ventilation. Always use appropriate personal protective equipment.

**PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:** Respiratory System, Eyes and/or Skin.

**ELECTRIC SHOCK:** Arc welding and associated processes can kill. See Section 8.

**ARC RAYS:** The welding arc can injure eyes and burn skin.

**FUMES AND GASES:** Can be dangerous to your health.

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. When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials shown in this section, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above. Monitor for the materials identified in the list within this section.

Fumes from the use of this product may contain complex oxides or compounds of the following elements and molecules: amorphous silica fume, calcium oxide, chromium, copper, fluorspar or fluorides, manganese, nickel, silica and zirconium. Other reasonably expected constituents of the fume would also include complex oxides of iron, titanium, silicon and molybdenum. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc. 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). 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, 800-443-9353.

### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

**IMPORTANT** – This section covers the hazardous materials from which this product is manufactured. This data has been classified according to the criteria of the GHS as required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). The fumes and gases produced during welding with normal use of this product is addressed in Section 8.

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	EINECS <sup>†</sup>	GROUP AND %WEIGHT		GHS Classification(s)	GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS (See Section 16 for Complete Phrases)
			A	B		
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	231-072-3	---	0-5	<b>Powder (pyrophoric):</b> - Pyr. Sol. 1 <sup>(1)</sup> - Water-react. 2 <sup>(2)</sup> <b>Powder (Stabilized):</b> - Flam. Sol. 1 <sup>(3)</sup> - Water-react. 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	H250 H261  H228 H261
ALUMINUM OXIDE	1344-28-1	215-691-6	0-3	---	NONE	
ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE	1309-64-4	215-175-0	---	0-1	- Carc. 2 <sup>(4)</sup>	H351
BARIIUM CARBONATE	513-77-9	208-167-3	---	0-15	- Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) <sup>(5)</sup>	H302

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	EINECS <sup>f</sup>	GROUP AND %WEIGHT		GHS Classification(s)	GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS (See Section 16 for Complete Phrases)
			A	B		
CALCIUM CARBONATE	1317-65-3	215-279-6	2-10	1-6	NONE	
CHROMIUM (metal)	7440-47-3	231-157-5	3-35	---	NONE	
COLUMBIUM	7440-03-1	231-113-5	0-2	---	NONE	
COPPER	7440-50-8	231-159-6	0-4	0-2	NONE	
FLUORSPAR	7789-75-5	232-188-7	1-10	1-5	NONE	
IRON	7439-89-6	231-096-4	20-70	2-50	NONE	
MAGNESIUM	7439-95-4	231-104-6	---	0-1	Powder (pyrophoric): - Pyr. Sol. 1 <sup>(1)</sup> - Water-react. 1 <sup>(2)</sup> Powder or turnings: - Flam. Sol. 1 <sup>(3)</sup> - Self-heat. 1 <sup>(6)</sup> - Water-react. 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	H250 H260  H228 H252 H261
MANGANESE	7439-96-5	231-105-1	1-10	0-2	- Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) <sup>(5)</sup> - Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) <sup>(5)</sup> - STOT RE 1 <sup>(7)</sup>	H332 H302 H372
MICA	12001-26-2	None	0-6	---	NONE	
MOLYBDENUM	7439-98-7	231-107-2	0-4	---	- STOT RE 2 <sup>(7)</sup> - Eye Irrit. 2 <sup>(8)</sup> - STOT SE 3 <sup>(9)</sup>	H373 H319 H335
NICKEL	7440-02-0	231-111-4	0-30	25-80	Powder/Element: - Carc. 2 <sup>(4)</sup> - Skin Sens. 1 <sup>(10)</sup> - STOT RE 1 <sup>(7)</sup> - Aquatic Chronic 3	H351 H317 H372 H412
POTASSIUM SILICATE	1312-76-1	215-199-1	0-2	0-2	NONE	
SILICA	14808-60-7	238-878-4	1-10	1-10	- STOT RE 2 <sup>(7)</sup> - Carc. 2 <sup>(4)</sup> - Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) <sup>(5)</sup>	H373 H351 H332
(Amorphous Silica Fume)	69012-64-2	273-761-1	---	---	NONE	
SILICON	7440-21-3	231-130-8	1-10	1-10	NONE	
SODIUM SILICATE	1344-09-8	215-687-4	0-2	0-2	NONE	
STRONTIUM CARBONATE	1633-05-2	216-643-7	---	0-25	NONE	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	236-675-5	1-13	---	- Carc. 2 <sup>(4)</sup>	H351
TUNGSTEN	7440-33-7	231-143-9	0-4	---	NONE	
ZIRCONIUM	7440-67-7	231-176-9	0-2	0-2	- Pyr. Sol. 1 <sup>(1)</sup> - Water-react. 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	H250 H260
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM [CHROMIUM (VI) TRIOXIDE] (Fume constituent)	1333-82-0	215-607-8	Varies	Varies	- Ox. Sol. 1 <sup>(11)</sup> - Carc. 1A <sup>(4)</sup> - Muta. 1B <sup>(12)</sup> - Repr. Tox. 2 <sup>(13)</sup> - Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation) <sup>(5)</sup> - Acute Tox. 3 (Skin & Oral) <sup>(5)</sup> - STOT RE 1 <sup>(7)</sup> - Skin Corr. 1A <sup>(14)</sup> - Skin Sens. 1 <sup>(10)</sup> - Resp. Sens. 1 <sup>(15)</sup> - Aquatic Acute 1 - Aquatic Chronic 1	H271 H350 H340 H361f H330 H311, H301 H372 H314 H317 H334, H317 H400 H410

--- Dashes indicate the ingredient is not present within the group of products. Γ – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substance Number. (1) Pyrophoric solid (Cat. 1) (2) Substance or mixture which in contact with water emits flammable gases (Cat. 1, 2 and 3) (3) Flammable solid (Cat. 1 and 2) (4) Carcinogenicity (Cat. 1A, 1B and 2) (5) Acute toxicity (Cat. 1, 2, 3 and 4) (6) Self-heating substance or mixture (Cat. 1 and 2) (7) Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure (Cat. 1 and 2) (8) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Cat. 1 and 2) (9) Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – single exposure (Cat. 1, 2) and Cat. 3 for narcotic effects and respiratory tract irritation, only) (10) Skin sensitization (Cat. 1, Sub-cat. 1A and 1B) (11) Oxidizing solid (Cat. 1, 2 and 3) (12) Germ cell mutagenicity (Cat. 1A, 1B and 2) (13) Reproductive toxicity (Cat. 1A, 1B and 2) (14) Skin corrosion/irritation (Cat. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and 2) (15) Respiratory sensitization (Cat. 1, Sub-cat. 1A and 1B)

**SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES**

**INGESTION:** Not an expected route of exposure. Do not eat, drink or smoke while welding. Wash hands before performing before these activities. If symptoms develop seek medical attention. **INHALATION:** If breathing is difficult provide fresh air and contact physician. **EYE/SKIN INJURIES:** For radiation burns, see physician. Section 11 of this SDS covers the acute effects of overexposure to the various ingredients within the welding consumable. Section 8 of this SDS lists the exposure limits and covers methods for protecting yourself and your co-workers.

**SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Fire Hazards:** 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 materials, a fire-resistant shield such as a piece of sheet metal or fire-resistant blanket should be placed over flammable material. If welding work is conducted within approximately 35 feet of flammable materials, station a fire watcher to observe where sparks are flying to extinguish or sound an alarm if necessary. Unused welding consumables may remain hot for a period of time after completion of a welding process. See American National Standard (ANSI) Z49.1 for further general safety information on the use and handling of welding consumables and associated procedures.

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** This product is nonflammable until welded, use a suitable extinguishing agent for surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** None known.

**SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Solid objects can be picked up and placed into a container. Wear proper personal protective equipment while handling. Do not discard as general trash.

**SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**HANDLING:** No specific requirements in the form supplied. Handle with care to avoid cuts. Wear gloves when handling welding consumables. Avoid exposure to dust. Do not ingest. Some individuals can develop an allergic reaction to certain materials. Retain all warning and product labels.

**STORAGE:** Keep separate from acids and strong bases to prevent possible chemical reactions.

**SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Read and understand the instructions and the labels on the packaging. Welding fumes do not have a specific OSHA PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit) or ACGIH TLV (Threshold Limit Value). The OSHA PEL for Particulates – Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) is 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> – Respirable Fraction, 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> – Total Dust. The ACGIH TLV for Particles – Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) is 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> – Respirable Particles, 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> – Inhalable Particles. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have a lower OSHA PEL or ACGIH TLV than the OSHA PNOR and ACGIH PNOS. An Industrial Hygienist, the OSHA PELs for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000), and the ACGIH TLVs should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m<sup>3</sup>).

INGREDIENT	CAS	EINECS	OSHA PEL	AGGIH TLV
ALUMINUM###	7429-90-5	231-072-3	5 R*, 15 (Dust)	1 R* {A4} 5 ( Welding fumes, as Al)
ALUMINUM OXIDE##	1344-28-1	215-691-6	5 R*	1 R* {A4} 10 (as Al, Tot particulate)
ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE	1309-64-4	215-175-0	0.5 (as Sb)	0.5 (as Sb) {A2}
BARIUM CARBONATE	513-77-9	208-167-3	0.5 (as Ba)	0.5 (as Ba) {A4}
CALCIUM CARBONATE	1317-65-3	215-279-6	5 R*, 5 (as CaO)	3 R*, 2 (CaO)
CHROMIUM#	7440-47-3	231-157-5	1 (Metal) 0.5 (Cr II & Cr III Cpnds) 0.005 (Cr VI Cpnds, CA OSHA PEL)	0.5 (Metal) {A4} 0.5 (Cr III Cpnds) {A4} 0.05 (Cr VI Sol Cpnds) {A1} 0.01 (Cr VI Insol Cpnds) {A1}
COLUMBIUM+	7440-03-1	231-113-5	5 R*	3 R*
COPPER	7440-50-8	231-159-6	0.1 (Fume), 1 (Dust)	0.2 (Fume), 1 (Dust)
FLUORSPAR	7789-75-5	232-188-7	2.5 (as F)	2.5 (as F) {A4}
IRON+	7439-89-6	231-096-4	5 R*	5 R* (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) {A4}
IRON OXIDE	1309-37-1	215-168-2	10 (Oxide Fume)	5 R* (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) {A4}
MAGNESIUM+	7439-95-4	231-104-5	5 R*	3 R*
MANGANESE	7439-9605	231-105-1	5 CL ** (Fume) 1, 3 STEL ***	0.1 I* {A4} $\square$ 0.2 0.02 R* $\square$
MICA	12001-26-2	NONE	3 R* $\square$	3 R*
MOLYBDENUM	7439-98-7	231-107-2	5 R*	3 R*; 10 I* (Ele and Insol) 0.5 R* (Sol Cpnds) {A3}
NICKEL#	7440-02-0	231-111-4	1(Metal) 1(Sol Cpnds) 1 (Insol Cpnds)	1.5 I* (Ele) {A5} 0.1 I* (Sol Cpnds) {A4} 0.2 I* (Insol Cpnds) {AA1}
POTASSIUM SILICATE	1312-76-1	215-199-1	Not established	Not established
SILICA++ (Amorphous Silica Fume)	14808-60-7 69012-64-2	238-878-4 273-761-1	0.1 R* 0.8	0.025 R* {A2} 2 R*
SILICON+	7440-21-3	231-130-8	5 R*	3 R*
SODIUM SILICATE	1344-09-9	215-687-4	Not established	Not established
STRONTIUM CARBONATE+	1633-05-2	216-643-7	5 R*	3 R*
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	236-675-5	15 (Dust)	10 {A4}
TUNGSTEN	7440-33-7	231-143-9	1(Sol Cpnds) 1,3 STEL *** (Sol Cpnds) 5 (Insol Cpnds) 5, 10 STEL *** $\square$ (Insol Cpnds)	1, 3 STEL*** (Sol Cpnds)  5, 10 STEL *** $\square$ (Insol Cpnds)
ZIRCONIUM	7440-67-7	231-176-9	(Zr Cpnds) 5, 10 STEL *** $\square$ (Insol Cpnds)	5, 10 STEL *** $\square$ (Insol Cpnds)

R\* - Respirable Fraction R\*\*\* - Respirable Fraction - Short Term Exposure Limit I\* - Inhalable Fraction I\*\*\* - Inhalable Fraction - Short Term Exposure Limit \*\* - Ceiling Limit \*\*\* - Short Term Exposure Limit + - As a nuisance particulate covered under "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" by OSHA or "Particulates Not Otherwise Classified" by ACGIH ++ - Crystalline silica is bound within the product as it exists in the package. However, research indicates silica is present in welding fume in the amorphous (noncrystalline) form #- Reportable material under Section 313 of SARA ### - Reportable material under Section 313 of SARA as dust or fume ■ - NIOSH REL TWA and STEL ◆ - Limit of 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> is for Inhalable Mn in 2013 by ACGIH ◆◆ - Limit of 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup> is for Respirable Mn in 2013 by ACGIH Ele – Element Sol – Soluble Insol – Insoluble Inorg – Inorganic Cpnds – Compounds NOS – Not Otherwise Specified {A1} - Confirmed Human Carcinogen per ACGIH {A2} - Suspected Human Carcinogen per ACGIH {A3} - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans per ACGIH {A4} - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen per ACGIH {A5} - Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen per ACGIH (noncrystalline) form

**VENTILATION:** Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc or both to keep the fumes and gases below the PEL/TLV/OELs in the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Use NIOSH approved, or equivalent fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below the regulatory limits.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens. As a rule of thumb begin with Shade Number 14. Adjust if needed by selecting the next lighter and/or darker shade number. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others from the weld arc flash.

**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:** Wear hand, head and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical 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 nonsynthetic clothing. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

**PROCEDURE FOR CLEANUP OF SPILLS OR LEAKS:** Not applicable

**SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS (IMPORTANT):** Maintain exposure below the PEL/TLV/OEL. Use industrial hygiene monitoring to ensure that your use of this material does not create exposures which exceed PEL/TLV/OEL. Always use exhaust ventilation. Refer to the following sources for important additional information: American National Standard (ANSI) Z49.1; Safety in Welding and Cutting published by the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29 CFR 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Welding consumables applicable to this sheet as shipped are nonreactive, nonflammable, non-explosive and essentially nonhazardous until welded.

**PHYSICAL STATE:** Solid

**APPEARANCE:** Cored/Round Wire

**COLOR:** Gray

**ODOR:** Not Applicable

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** Not Applicable

**pH:** Not Applicable

**MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT:** Not Available

**INITIAL BOILING POINT AND BOILING RANGE:** Not Available

**FLASH POINT:** Not Available

**EVAPORATION RATE:** Not Applicable

**FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS):** Not Available

**UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS:** Not Available

**VAPOR PRESSURE:** Not Applicable

**VAPOR DENSITY:** Not Applicable

**RELATIVE DENSITY:** Not Available

**SOLUBILITY(IES):** Not Available

**PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER:** Not Applicable

**AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not Available

**DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:** Not Available

**VISCOSITY:** Not Applicable

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**GENERAL:** Welding consumables applicable to this sheet are solid and nonvolatile as shipped. This product is only intended for use per the welding parameters it was designed for. When this product is used for welding, hazardous fumes may be created. Other factors to consider include the base metal, base metal preparation and base metal coatings. All of these factors can contribute to the fume and gases generated during welding. The amount of fume varies with the welding parameters.

**STABILITY:** This product is stable under normal conditions.

**REACTIVITY:** Contact with acids or strong bases may cause generation of gas.

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE EFFECTS: Welding Fumes** - May result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea or dryness or irritation of nose, throat or eyes.

**Aluminum Oxide** - Irritation of the respiratory system. **Antimony Compounds** - Irritation of nose, throat, eyes and skin. **Barium** - Aching eyes, rhinitis, frontal headache, wheezing, laryngeal spasms, salivation or anorexia. **Calcium Oxide** - Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. **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. **Columbium** - Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. **Copper** - Metal fume fever characterized by metallic taste, tightness of chest and fever. Symptoms may last 24 to 48 hours following overexposure.

**Fluorides** - Fluoride compounds evolved may cause skin and eye burns, pulmonary edema and bronchitis. **Iron, Iron Oxide** - None are known. Treat as nuisance dust or fume.

**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. **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. **Mica** - Dust may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. **Molybdenum** - Irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. **Nickel, Nickel Compounds** - Metallic taste, nausea, tightness in chest, metal fume fever, allergic reaction. **Potassium Silicate** - Dust or fumes 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. **Sodium Silicate** - Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. **Strontium Compounds** - Strontium salts are generally non-toxic and are normally present in the human body. In large oral doses, they may cause gastrointestinal disorders, vomiting and diarrhea. **Titanium Dioxide** - Irritation of respiratory system. **Tungsten** - Dust may cause irritation of the skin and eyes. Inhalation of dust may cause acute airways obstructive asthma which is reversible following overexposure. Symptoms are tightening chest and productive cough. **Zirconium** - May cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat due to mechanical effects.

**LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE EFFECTS: Welding Fumes** - Excess levels may cause bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, pneumoconiosis or "siderosis." Studies have concluded that there is sufficient evidence for ocular melanoma in welders. **Aluminum Oxide** - Pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema. **Antimony Compounds** - Metal fume fever, dermatitis, keratitis, conjunctivitis and ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Avoid conditions in which fresh hydrogen will react with antimony to form stibine which is extremely toxic. **Barium** - Long term overexposure to soluble barium compounds may cause nervous disorders and may have deleterious effects on the heart, circulatory system and musculature. **Calcium Oxide** - Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis and pneumonia.

**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. **Columbium** - No adverse long term health effects have been reported in the literature. **Copper**

- Copper poisoning has been reported in the literature from exposure to high levels of copper. Liver damage can occur due to copper accumulating in the liver characterized by cell destruction and cirrhosis. High levels of copper may cause anemia and jaundice. High levels of copper may cause central nervous system damage characterized by nerve fiber separation and cerebral degeneration. **Fluorides** - Serious bone erosion (Osteoporosis) and mottling of teeth. **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. **Magnesium, Magnesium Oxide** - No adverse long term health effects have been reported in the literature.

**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. Overexposure to manganese and manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain, symptoms of which may include slurred speech, lethargy, tremor, muscular weakness, psychological disturbances and spastic gait. **Mica** - Prolonged overexposure may cause scarring of the lungs and pneumoconiosis characterized by cough, shortness of breath, weakness and weight loss. **Molybdenum** - Prolonged overexposure may result in loss of appetite, weight loss, loss of muscle coordination, difficulty in breathing and anemia. **Nickel, Nickel Compounds** - Lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Studies of nickel refinery workers indicated a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers

**Potassium Silicate** - Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis and pneumonia. **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. **Sodium Silicate** - Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis and pneumonia. **Strontium Compounds** - Strontium at high doses is known to concentrate in bone. Major signs of chronic toxicity, which involve the skeleton, have been labeled as "strontium rickets". **Titanium Dioxide** - Pulmonary irritation and slight fibrosis. **Tungsten** - Long term overexposure may cause pulmonary fibrosis characterized by a rapid onset of cough, sputum and dyspnea on exertion. **Zirconium** - May cause pulmonary fibrosis and pneumoconiosis.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Persons with pre-existing impaired lung functions (asthma-like conditions). Persons with a pacemaker should not go near welding and cutting operations until they have consulted their doctor and obtained information from the manufacturer of the device. Respirators are to be worn only after being medically cleared by your company-designated physician.

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

**CARCINOGENICITY:** Chromium VI compounds, nickel compounds and silica (crystalline quartz) are classified as IARC Group 1 and NTP Group K carcinogens. Antimony trioxide, nickel, titanium dioxide and welding fumes are classified as IARC Group 2B carcinogens.

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** WARNING: These products contain or produce 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.)

INGREDIENT	CAS	IARC <sup>E</sup>	NTP <sup>Z</sup>	OSHA <sup>H</sup>	65 <sup>Θ</sup>
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	---	---	---	---
ALUMINUM OXIDE	1344-28-1	---	---	---	---
ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE	1309-64-4	2B	---	---	X
BARIUM CARBONATE	513-77-9	---	---	---	---
CALCIUM CARBONATE	1317-65-3	---	---	---	---
CHROMIUM	7440-47-3	3 <sup>Σ</sup> , 1 <sup>ΣΣ</sup>	K <sup>ΣΣ</sup>	χ <sup>ΣΣ</sup>	χ <sup>ΣΣ</sup>
COLUMBIUM	7440-03-1	---	---	---	---
COPPER	7440-50-8	---	---	---	---
FLUORSPAR	7789-75-5	---	---	---	---
IRON	7439-89-6	---	---	---	---
IRON OXIDE	1309-37-1	3	---	---	---
MAGNESIUM	7439-95-4	---	---	---	---
MANGANESE	7439-96-5	---	---	---	---
MICA	12001-26-2	---	---	---	---
MOLYBDENUM	7439-98-7	---	---	---	---
NICKEL	7440-02-0	2B <sup>β</sup> , 1 <sup>ββ</sup>	S <sup>β</sup> , K <sup>ββ</sup>	---	χ <sup>β</sup> , χ <sup>ββ</sup>
POTASSIUM SILICATE	1312-76-1	---	---	---	---
SILICA	14808-60-7	1 <sup>ψ</sup>	K	---	X
(Amorphous Silica Fume)	69012-64-2	3	---	---	---
SILICON	7440-21-3	---	---	---	---
SODIUM SILICATE	1344-09-8	---	---	---	---
STRONTIUM CARBONATE	1633-05-2	---	---	---	---
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	2B	---	---	X
TUNGSTEN	7440-33-7	---	---	---	---
WELDING FUMES	---	2B	---	---	---
ZIRCONIUM	7440-67-7	---	---	---	---

E – International Agency for Research on Cancer (1 – Carcinogenic to Humans, 2A – Probably Carcinogenic to Humans, 2B – Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans, 3 – Not Classifiable as to its Carcinogenicity to Humans, 4 Probably Not Carcinogenic to Humans) Z – US National Toxicology Program (K – Known Carcinogen, S – Suspected Carcinogen) H – OSHA Designated Carcinogen List Θ – California Proposition 65 (X – On Proposition 65 list) Σ – Metal and Chromium III Compounds ΣΣ – Chromium VI β – Nickel metal and alloys ββ – Nickel compounds ψ – Silica Crystalline α-Quartz --- Dashes indicate the ingredient is not listed with the IARC, NTP, OSHA or Proposition 65

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Welding processes can release fumes directly to the environment. Welding wire can degrade if left outside and unprotected. Residues from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in the soil and groundwater.

**SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Use recycling procedures if available. Discard any product, residue, packaging, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations.

**SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

No international regulations or restrictions are applicable. No special precautions are necessary.

**SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, your employer's safety practices and the health and safety instructions on the label and the safety data sheet. Observe all local and federal rules and regulations. Take all necessary precautions to protect yourself and others.

United States EPA Toxic Substance Control Act: All constituents of these products are on the TSCA inventory list or are excluded from listing.

**CERCLA/SARA TITLE III:** Reportable Quantities (RQs) and/or Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs):

Ingredient name	RQ(lb)	TPQ (lb)
Products on this SDS are a solid solution in the form of a solid article.	--	--

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ require immediate notification to the National Response Center and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

**Section 311 Hazard Class**

As shipped: Immediate In use: Immediate delayed

**EPCRA/SARA TITLE III 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS:** The following metallic components are listed as SARA 313 "Toxic Chemicals" and potentially subject to annual SARA 312 reporting: Antimony Trioxide, Chromium, Copper, Manganese and Nickel. See Section 3 for weight percentage.

**CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:** Class D; Division 2, Subdivision A

**CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA):** All constituents of these products are on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

**SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION**

The following Hazard Statements, provided in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200) correspond to the columns labeled 'GHS Hazard Statements' within Section 3 of this safety data sheet. Take appropriate precautions and protective measures to eliminate or limit the associated hazard.

H228: Flammable solid

H250: Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air

H252: Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire

H260: In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously

H261: In contact with water releases flammable gases

H271: May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer

H301: Toxic if swallowed

H302: Harmful if swallowed

H311: Toxic in contact with skin

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction

H319: Causes serious eye irritation

H330: Fatal if inhaled

H332: Harmful if inhaled

H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

H335: May cause respiratory irritation

H340: May cause genetic defects

H350: May cause cancer

H351: Suspected of causing cancer

H361f: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

For additional information please refer to the following sources:

**USA:** American National Standard (ANSI) Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting", ANSI/American Welding Society (AWS) F1.5 "Methods for Sampling and Analyzing Gases from Welding and Allied Processes", ANSI/AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes", AWSF3.2M/F3.2 "Ventilation Guide for Weld Fume", American Welding Society, 550 North Le Jeune Road, Miami, Florida, 33135. Safety and Health Fact Sheets available from AWS at [www.aws.org](http://www.aws.org). OSHA Publication 2206 (29 C.F.R. 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH), 6500 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45211, USA. NFPA 51B "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work" published by the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169.

**UK:** WMA Publication 236 and 237, "Hazards from Welding Fume", "The arc welder at work, some general aspects of health and safety".

**Canada:** CSA Standard CAN/CSA-W117.2-01 "Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes".

UNIBRAZE strongly recommends the users of this product study this SDS, the product label information and become aware of all hazards associated with welding.

UNIBRAZE believes this data to be accurate and to reflect qualified expert opinion regarding current research. However, UNIBRAZE cannot make any expressed or implied warranty as to this information.