

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PLEASE CAREFULLY READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT
For U.S. Manufactured Welding Consumables and Related Products. 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.
Standard must be consulted for specific requirements

SECTION I (IDENTIFICATION)

Manufacturer/Supplier Name: UNIWELD PRODUCTS, INC. Emergency Phone No.: (954) 584-2000
2850 Ravenswood Road
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312

Product Name(s): **CARBON AND LOW ALLOY STEEL FILLER METALS FOR GAS SHIELDED ARC WELDING ER70S-2, ER70S-3, ER70S-6, ER80S-D2, R45 AND R60**

Product Classification: **GAS METAL ARC WELDING (GMAW) AND GAS TUNGSTEN ARC WELDING (GTAW) AWS A5.18, AWS A5.28, AWS A5.2**

SECTION II (HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION)

Important: This section covers the hazardous materials from which this product is manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during welding with normal use of this product are also addressed in Section 5. The term "hazardous" in this section should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Std. (29 CFR Part 1910).

INGREDIENT	% WEIGHT	CAS NO.	EXPOSURE LIMIT (mg/m ³)	
			OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
IRON+	95	7439-89-6	5 R* 10 (Oxide Fume)	3 R* 5 (Oxide Fume) {A4}
#MANGANESE	1-5	7439-96-5	5 CL ** (Dust) 1,3 STEL *** Fume)	0.2 (Dust & Fume)
#SILICON (Amorphous Silica Fume)	0.5-1.5 ---	7440-21-3 69012-64-2	5 R* 0.8	10 2 R*
#COPPER (1)	0.1-0.5	7440-50-8	1 (Dust) 0.1 (Fume)	1 (Dust) 0.2 (Fume)
MOLYBDENUM (2)	0.1-1	7439-98-7	5 R*	5 (Soluble Compounds)◆
TITANIUM	<0.1	7440-32-6	5 (TiO ₂ - Respirable)	10 (TiO ₂)

+ - As a nuisance particulate covered under "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" by OSHA or "Particulates Not Otherwise Classified" by ACGIH.

* - Respirable Fraction. ** - Ceiling Limit. *** - Short Term Exposure Limit.

- Reportable material under Section 313 of SARA. {A4} - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen per ACGIH.

◆ - 1999 ACGIH listed under Notice of Intended Changes. Limits of 10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) and 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) for elemental/metal and insoluble compounds and 0.5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) for soluble compounds are proposed and should be considered as trial limits. A3 - "Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans".

(1) - Copper, if contained in the product, is clearly visible and only present as a surface coating.

(2) - Present only in ER80S-D2.

The exposure limit for welding fume has been established at 5 mg/m³ with OSHA's PEL and ACGIH's TLV. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have lower exposure limits than the general welding fume PEL/TLV. An Industrial Hygienist, the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000), and the ACGIH Threshold Limit Values should be considered to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits.

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 oxides of iron; Secondly - complex oxides of manganese, silicon and copper. Molybdenum compounds may be present in ER80S-D2. Monitor for the materials identified in Section 2. Fumes from the use of this product may contain copper, manganese compounds and amorphous silica whose exposure limits are lower than the 5 mg/m³ PEL/TLV for general welding fume.

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.] At a minimum, materials listed in this section should be analyzed for the following:

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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.

▽ **WARNING: DO NOT BREATHE FUMES!**

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.

SILICA (AMORPHOUS) - Dust and 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.

MOLYBDENUM - Irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.

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 (Fe₃O₄) 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.

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.

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.

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Persons with preexisting 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 and Skin: If irritation or flash burns develop after exposure, consult a physician.

CARCINOGENICITY: Welding fumes must be considered as possible carcinogens under OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200).

▽ **WARNING: CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** This product, when used for welding, soldering, brazing, cutting and other metal working or flame processes, produces fumes, particulates, residues and/or other by-products which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. ▽ **WARNING:** This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SECTION VII (PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE/APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES)

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. See American National Standard 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 for more detail on any of the following.

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

▽ **WARNING: DO NOT BREATHE 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 PEL/TLVs.

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.

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.

WASTE DISPOSAL: 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.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS (IMPORTANT): Maintain exposure below the PEL/TLVs. Use industrial hygiene monitoring to ensure that your use of this material does not create exposures which exceed PEL/TLVs. Always use exhaust ventilation. Refer to the following sources for important additional information: ANSI Z49.1 from the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135 and OSHA (29 CFR 1910) from the U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210.

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