

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**PLEASE CAREFULLY READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

For Welding Consumables and Related Products

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazards Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. 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):

UNI-6200

Product Classification:

Surfacing Electrode

SECTION II (HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION)

Important: This section covers the materials from which these products are manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during normal use of these products are covered by Section V. The term "Hazardous Materials" should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 26 CFR 1910.1200 and it does not necessarily imply the existence of hazard. The chemicals or compounds reportable by section 313 of SARA are marked by the symbol #

INGREDIENT	% WEIGHT	CAS NO.	EXPOSURE LIMIT (mg/m ³)	
			OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
MANGANESE#	1-11	7439-53-4	1 (fume)	1 (fume)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1-11	13463-67-7	5	15
CALCIUM CARBONATE	1-11	1317-65-3	5	10
CALCIUM FLUORIDE	1-11	7789-75-5	2.5 (as F)	2.5 (as F)
IRON	60-70	7439-89-6	10 (as Fe)	5 (as Fe)
CHROMIUM#	1-11	7440-47-3	0.05 (CrVI)	0.05 (CrVI)
LITHIUM A1 SILICATE	1-1*	12068-40-5	2(A1 #)	2(A1 #)
POTASSIUM SILICATE	1-11	1312-76-1	N/A	5
SODIUM SILICATE	1-11	1344-09-8	N/A	5

SECTION III (PHYSICAL DATA)

Not applicable

SECTION IV (FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA)

Nonflammable. Welding arc and spark can ignite combustibles. Refer to American National Standard Z-49.1 for fire prevention during welding.

SECTION V (REACTIVITY DATA)

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. 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 welds and volume of the work area, quality and amount of ventilation, 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 percentage and from the ingredients listed in Section II. Fume and gas decomposition products, not the ingredients in the electrode, are important. Decomposition products generated in normal operations include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section II plus those from the base metal, coating, etc., as noted above.

It is understood, however, that the elements and/or oxides to be mentioned are virtually always present as complex oxides and not as metals (Characterization of Arc Welding Fume: American Welding Society). The elements or oxides listed below correspond to the ACGIH categories located in "TLV Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the workroom environment."

Reasonably expected constituents of the fume would include: fluorides and complex oxides of iron, chromium, manganese and silicon. 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 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 F.1.1, available from the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135. Also from AWS is F.1.3, "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:

SECTION VI (HEALTH HAZARD DATA)

Threshold Limit Value: The ACGIH recommended general limit for welding fume NOC (Not Otherwise Classified) is 5 mg/m³. ACGIH 1984-85 preface states, "The TLV-TWA should be used as guides in the control of health hazards and should not be used as firm lines between safe and dangerous concentrations." See Section V for specific fume constituents which may modify this TLV.

Effects of Overexposure:

FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous to your health. Primary route of exposure is inhalation of fumes. Preexisting respiratory or allergic conditions may be aggravated in some individuals.

⚠ WARNING: DO NOT BREATHE FUMES!

SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes.

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

Titanium dioxide: irritation of respiratory system.

Iron oxide: no effects known, treat as nuisance dust or fume.

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.

LONG TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE may lead to siderosis (iron deposits in the lungs) and is believed by some investigators to affect pulmonary functions.

Manganese: central nervous system effects referred to as "Manganism." Symptoms include muscular weakness, tremors similar to Parkinson's Disease. Behavioral changes and changes in handwriting may also appear. Employees exposed to manganese compounds should receive quarterly medical examinations for early detection of manganism.

Titanium dioxide: pulmonary irritation and slight fibrosis.

Iron, iron oxide fumes: can cause siderosis. Lungs will clear in time when exposure to iron and its compounds ceases. Iron and magnetite (FeO) are not regarded as fibrogenic materials.

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.

ARC RAYS can injure eyes and burn skin.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill. See Section VII.

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 burns develop after exposure, consult a physician.

CARCINOGENICITY: Chromium should be considered a possible carcinogen per OSHA 29 CFR 1920.1200.

CARCINOGENICITY	NTP?	IARC MONOGRAPHS	OSHA REGULATED
When present	Cr	Cr	Cr

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 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 Z-49.1, "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), US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 for more details on the following).

VENTILATION: Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases below the TLV's 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 respirable fume respirator or air supply respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens. As a rule of thumb, begin with shade #14. Adjust if needed by selecting the next lighter or darker shade number.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See ANSI Z-49.1. 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 substantial clothing. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

PROCEDURE FOR CLEANUP OR 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 and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: IMPORTANT. MAINTAIN EXPOSURE BELOW PEL/TLV. USE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE MONITORING TO ENSURE THAT YOUR USE OF THIS MATERIAL DOES NOT CREATE EXPOSURES WHICH EXCEED PEL/TLV. Always use exhaust ventilation. Refer to the following sources for important additional information: ANSI Z-49.1. The American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami FL 33135; OSHA (29 CFR 1910), US Dept. 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.