

OSHA HAZCOM STANDARD 29 CFR 1910.1200(G) AND GHS REV 03.

ISSUE DATE 09/26/2019

REVIEWED ON 09/26/2019

#### **SECTION - 1 IDENTIFICATION**

**Product Identifier** 

Trade Name: Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

**Product Number: Specification:** A5.5

Classification: E10018-D2, E10018M, E11018M, E12018M, E7018-A1, E7018-B2L, E8018-B2, E8018-B2L, E8018-B3L, E8018-B6,

E8018-B8, E8018-C1, E8018-C2, E8018-C3, E9018-B3L, E9018-B9, E9018M

Low hydrogen, low alloy steel

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

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

Product Description: Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding Application of the substance/the mixture: Industry specific application.

Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet:

Manufacturer/Supplier:

**ROYALE WELDWELL PVT LTD** 

No.02, Uthiramerur Road, Malaipalayam Post, Maduranthagam, Chengelpet, Dist. Tamilnadu-603303 (INDIA)

First Choice

Telephone:+91-9840441459 2Hazard(s)Identification

Emergency telephone number: +91-9840441459

### **SECTION - 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

· Classification of the substance or mixture:



#### **Health hazard**

Carc.1A H350 May cause cancer.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure STOTRE1



#### Corrosion

EyeDam.1H318 Causes serious eye damage



Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

Skin Sens. 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. STOT SE 3 **H335** May cause respiratory irritation.

·Label elements: **Hazard pictograms:** 









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#### Signal word: Danger

#### · Hazard-determining components of labelling:

Iron

Potassium Silicate

Silica

Nickel

#### **Hazard statements:**

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H350 May cause cancer.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

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/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

**P271:** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**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.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

**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.

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. 15.5 % 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 (scale0 4)



Health= 3 Fire = 0 Reactivity = 0

HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)



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Health= 3 Fire = 0

Physical Hazard= 0

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

#### SECTION -3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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

#### **Dangerous Components:**

CAS: 7439-89-6 RTECS: NO 4565500	Iron Flam. Sol.2, H228; Skin Irrit.2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eyelrrit. 2B, H320; Combustible Dust	40-60%
CAS: 7789-75-5 RTECS: EW 1760000	Calcium fluoride Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOTSE 3, H335; Eye Irrit.2B, H320	2-12%
CAS: 9004-34-6	Cellulose	2-12%
CAS: 7440-47-3 RTECS: GB 4200000	Chromium	2-12%
CAS: 1317-95-9	Silica Carc. 1A, H350; STOT SE 3, H335	≤2.5%
CAS: 1312-76-1	Potassium Silicate Eye Dam. 1, H318; Skin Irrit.2, H315; STOTSE 3, H335	2-12%
CAS: 7439-96-5 RTECS: OO 9275000	Manganese Pyr. Sol.1, H250; Water-react. 1, H260	2-12%
CAS: 7440-02-0	Nickel Carc. 2, H351; STOTRE 1, H372; Skin Sens.1, H317	2-12%
CAS: 7440-21-3	Silicon Flam. Sol.2, H228; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Irrit. 2B,H320; Combustible Dust	≤2.5%
CAS: 13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide Carc. 2, H351	≤2.5%
CAS: 7439-98-7 RTECS: QA 4680000	Molybdenum	≤2.5%
CAS: 7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide Skin Irrit.2, H315; STOTSE 3, H335; Eye Irrit.2B, H320	≤2.5%
CAS: 546-93-0	Magnesium Carbonate	≤2.5%
CAS: 1313-59-3	Sodium oxide Ox. Sol. 1, H271; Skin Corr.1C, H314	≤2.5%
CAS: 12136-45-7	Dipotassium Oxide Water-react. 3, H261; Skin Corr.1A, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318	≤2.5%



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#### · 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 Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding products

#### **SECTION -4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

#### Description of first aid measures

#### · General information:

Symptoms of poisoning may occur after exposure to dust, fumes or particulates; seek medical attention if feeling unwell.

- · 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. 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. If swallowed and symptoms occur, consult a doctor.
- · 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:

### **SECTION -5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### Extinguishing media

#### · Suitable extinguishing agents:

CO<sub>2</sub>, extinguishing powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam. 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:

Amorphous or crystalline silicon both react exothermically when heated with alkali-metal carbonates attaining incandescence and evolving carbon monoxide.

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

Moderate fire hazard when it is in the form of a dust (powder) and burns rapidly when heated in flame. Chromium is attacked vigorously by fused potassium chlorate producing vivid incandescence. Pyrophoric chromium unites with nitric oxide with incandescence. Incandescent reaction with nitrogen oxide or sulphur dioxide.

#### **Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:**

Powdered Chromium metal +fused ammonium nitrate may react violently or explosively. Powdered Chromium will explode spontaneously in air.

If incinerated, product will release the following toxic fumes: Oxides of carbon, chromium, calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, potassium, silicon, sodium, strontium, titanium, and fluorides and

- · 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.



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#### **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 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.



#### **SECTION -6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### · Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

Environmental precautions: Do not allow to enter sewers/surface or ground water.

#### 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.

· Protective Action Criteria for Chemicals

PAC-1:	ZOVETLE	
7439-89-6	Iron	3.2 mg/m³
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	15 mg/m³
7440-47-3	Chromium	1.5 mg/m³
1312-76-1	Potassium Silicate	30 mg/m³
7439-96-5	Manganese	3 mg/m³
7440-02-0	Nickel	4.5 mg/m³
7440-21-3	Silicon Waldarde Efret Chofee	45 mg/m³
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	30 mg/m³
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	30 mg/m³
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	18 mg/m³
546-93-0	Magnesium Carbonate	45 mg/m³
1313-59-3	Sodium oxide	0.5 mg/m³
12136-45-7	Dipotassium Oxide	0.18 mg/m³

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12136-45-7

Dipotassium Oxide

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54 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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PAC-2:		
7439-89-6	Iron	35 mg/m³
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	170 mg/m³
7440-47-3	Chromium	17 mg/m³
1312-76-1	Potassium Silicate	330 mg/m³
7439-96-5	Manganese	5 mg/m³
7440-02-0	Nickel	50 mg/m³
7440-21-3	Silicon	100 mg/m³
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	330 mg/m³
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	330 mg/m³
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	740 mg/m³
546-93-0	Magnesium Carbonate	260 mg/m³
1313-59-3	Sodium oxide	5 mg/m³
12136-45-7	Dipotassium Oxide	2 mg/m³
PAC-3:		
7439-89-6	Iron	150 mg/m³
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	1,000 mg/m³
7440-47-3	Chromium	99 mg/m³
1312-76-1	Potassium Silicate	2,000 mg/m
7439-96-5	Manganese	1,800 mg/m³
7440-02-0	Nickel	99 mg/m³
7440-21-3	Silicon Waldanie Efret Chafee	630 mg/m³
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	2,000 mg/m³
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	2,000 mg/m³
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	4,500 mg/m³
546-93-0	Magnesium Carbonate	1,600 mg/m³
1313-59-3	Sodium oxide	50 mg/m³



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#### **SECTION -7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid creating and breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/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: Store in the original container.
- 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

### SECTION -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

#### 7789-75-5 Calcium fluoride

PEL	Long-term value: 2.5 mg/m³ as F
REL	Long-term value: 2.5 mg/m³ as F
TLV	Long-term value: 2.5 mg/m³ as F, BEI

#### 9004-34-6 Cellulose

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	Long-term value: 10 mg/m³

#### 7440-47-3 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



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### 1317-95-9 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

#### 7439-96-5 Manganese

PEL	Ceiling limit value: 5 mg/m³ as Mn
REL	Short-term value: 3 mg/m² Long-term value: 1 mg/m² fume,as Mn
TLV	Long-term value: 0.02* 0.1** mg/m³ as Mn; *respirable **inhalable fraction

#### 7440-02-0 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

#### 7440-21-3 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

### 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

#### 7439-98-7 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



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#### 7631-86-9 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 dangerousto life or health
TWA	Short-term value: 6 mg/m³ Long-term value: 4 mg/m³

#### 546-93-0 Magnesium Carbonate

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	

#### Ingredients with biological limit values:

#### 7789-75-5 Calcium fluoride

	2 mg/L urine prior to shift Fluoride (background, nonspecific)
BEI	3 mg/L urine end of shift Fluoride (background, nonspecific)

- · 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. Store protective clothing separately. 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.



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#### · Protection of hands:



Protective gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/the substance/ the preparation. Due to missing tests no recommendation to the glove material can be given for the product/ the preparation/ the chemical mixture.

Select glove material based on penetration times, rates of diffusion and degradation.

#### · 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.

#### · 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:



Tightly sealed goggles

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.

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#### · 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

#### **Body protection:**



Protective work clothing

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



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#### **SECTION -9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Information on basic physical land chemical properties

**General Information** 

**Appearance:** 

Form: Flux Coated Wire/Rod

**Colour:** Silver/grey wire covered by various coloured fluxes

Odour: Odourless until used
Odour 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):

Ignition temperature:

Not determined.

Not applicable

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.

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 %

10 Stability and Reactivity

Other information: No further relevant information available.



### SECTION -10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

·Reactivity: Stable under normal conditions.

- · 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.

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#### Hazardous decomposition products:

Toxic chromium oxide fumes. 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 vapours 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 categories found in "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents" listed in Section 8. Some products will also contain: carbon, chromium, calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, potassium, silicon, sodium, strontium, titanium, and fluorides. Some elements or compounds may exceed their PELs/TLVs before the total fumes exceed 5 mg/m3.

#### **SECTION -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.
- ·ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.
- ·FUMES AND GASES GENERATED FROM WELDING can be dangerous to your health.
- · PRIMARY ROUTESOF 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.
- ·CALCIUM OXIDE dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin, and eyes.
- ·FLUORIDES, FLUORIDE COMPOUNDS may cause skin and eye burns, pulmonary oedema, and bronchitis.
- $\cdot$ 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.
- ·POTASSIUM OXIDE 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.
- ·TITANIUM DIOXIDE may cause irritation of the respiratory system.



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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 changes 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.
- · CALCIUM OXIDE prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis, and pneumonia.
- · 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 fibro genic 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. Behavioural 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.
- · MOLYBDENUM prolonged overexposure may result in loss of appetite, weight loss, loss of muscle coordination, difficulty in breathing, and anaemia.
- · NICKEL, NICKEL COMPOUNDS may lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Studies of nickel refinery workers indicated a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers.
- · POTASSIUM OXIDE prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis, and pneumonia.
- · 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. Non crystalline 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 values that are relevant for classification:

#### 7439-89-6 Iron

Oral LD50 7,500 mg/i	g (Rat)
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### 7789-75-5 Calcium fluoride

Oral	LD50	4,250 mg/kg (Rat)

#### 9004-34-6 Cellulose

Oral	LD50	>5,000 mg/kg (Rat)
Dermal	LD50	>2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)

#### 7440-47-3 Chromium

Inhalative	LC50/96 hours	14.3 mg/I (Cyprinus carpio)
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#### 7439-96-5 Manganese

Oral	LD50	9,000 mg/kg (Rat)
	1	

#### 7440-21-3 Silicon

#### 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide

Oral	LD50	>10,000 mg/kg (Rat)
Dermal	LD50	>10,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	>6.82 mg/I (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)

#### 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 appear. 10,000 mg/l(Zebra fish) (OECD203)

#### · Primary irritant effect:

#### On the skin:

Strong caustic effect on skin and mucous membranes. Irritant to skin and mucous membranes. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Garage Ein

#### · On the eve:

Strong irritant with the danger of severe eye injury. Corrosive effect. Causes serious eye irritation.

· 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's 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

Group4 - Probably not carcinogenic to humans



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7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	3
7440-47-3	Chromium	3
1317-95-9	Silica	1
7440-02-0	Nickel	2В
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	2В
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	3

#### NTP (NationalToxicology Program):

7440-02-0	Nickel	R
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#### OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration):

None of the ingredients are listed



#### **SECTION -12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Toxicity:**

#### **Aquatic Toxicity:**

7440-47-3 Chromium

EC50	0.07 mg/l (Water flea)

7439-96-5 Manganese

EC50	40 mg/l (Water flea)	
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7440-02-0 Nickel

EC50	1 mg/l (Water flea)
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13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide

EC50	>1,000 mg/l (Water flea)	Je E	ref	Chalca
	VAV(=) (0 (=) (	03 3	1251	

7631-86-9 Silicon Dioxide

EC50	>1,000 mg/l (Daphnia) (OECD 202)
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- · Persistence and degradability: No further relevant information available.
- · Behaviour in environmental systems:
- $\cdot$  Bio accumulative potential: No further relevant information available.
- · Mobility in soil: No further relevant information available.
- · Additional ecological information:
- · General notes:

Do not allow undiluted product or product that has not been neutralized to reach groundwater, water courseor sewage system.

- · Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:
- · PBT: Not applicable.
- · vPvB: Not applicable.

Other adverse effects: No further relevant information available



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#### **SECTION -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



#### **SECTION -14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

·UN-Number:

· DOT, ADR/ADN, ADN, IMDG, IATA

· UN proper shipping name:

· DOT, ADR/ADN, ADN, IMDG, IATA

· Transport hazard class(es):

·DOT, ADR/ADN, ADN, IMDG, IATA

· Class:

· Packing group:

· DOT, ADR/ADN, IMDG, IATA

· Environmental hazards:

· Special precautions for user:

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of

MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code:

UN "Model Regulation":

Non-Regulated Material

Non-Regulated Material

Non-Regulated Material

Non-Regulated Material

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not applicable

Non-Regulated Material

First Choice

#### **SECTION -15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

Section 355 (extremely hazardoussubstances):

None of the ingredients are listed

Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):

7440-47-3	Chromium
7439-96-5	Manganese
7440-02-0	Nickel

#### TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):

7439-89-6	Iron	ACTIVE
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	ACTIVE
9004-34-6	Cellulose	ACTIVE
7440-47-3	Chromium	ACTIVE
1312-76-1	Potassium Silicate	ACTIVE
7439-96-5	Manganese	ACTIVE
7440-02-0	Nickel	ACTIVE

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Sodium oxide

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7440-21-3	Silicon	ACTIVE
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	ACTIVE
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	ACTIVE
7631-86-9	Silicon Dioxide	ACTIVE
546-93-0	Magnesium Carbonate	ACTIVE
1313-59-3	Sodium oxide	ACTIVE
12136-45-7	Dipotassium Oxide	ACTIVE

#### CaliforniaProposition 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 other reproductive harm. For more information, go to <a href="https://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov">www.P65Warnings.ca.gov</a>.

#### Chemicals known to cause cancer

7440-02-0	Nickel
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide

Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicityfor females: None of the ingredients are listed

- $\cdot$  Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males: None of the ingredients are listed.
- $\cdot$  Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity: None of the ingredients are listed.

#### New Jersey Right-to-Know List:

9004-34-6	Cellulose		
7440-47-3	Chromium	le Firet	Choice
1317-95-9	Silica		
7439-96-5	Manganese		
7440-02-0	Nickel		
7440-21-3	Silicon		
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide		
7439-98-7	Molybdenum		
546-93-0	Magnesium Carbonate		
12136-45-7	Dipotassium Oxide		



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· New Jersey Special Hazardous Substance List:

7440-47-3	Chromium	F3
1317-95-9	Silica	CA
7439-96-5	Manganese	F3, R1
7440-02-0	Nickel	CA
7440-21-3	Silicon	F3
12136-45-7	Dipotassium Oxide	CO, R2

· Pennsylvania Right-to-Know List:

9004-34-6	Cellulose
7440-47-3	Chromium
1317-95-9	Silica
7439-96-5	Manganese
7440-02-0	Nickel
7440-21-3	Silicon
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide
7439-98-7	Molybdenum
12136-45-7	Dipotassium Oxide

Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substance List:

7440-47-3	Chromium	ES
7439-96-5	Manganese	E
7440-02-0	Nickel	ES

Carcinogenic categories:

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency):

7440-47-3	Chromium	D
7439-96-5	Manganese	D

TLV (Threshold Limit Value established by ACGIH):

7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	A4
7440-47-3	Chromium	A4
1317-95-9	Silica	A2
13463-67-7	Nickel	A5



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13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	A4
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	А3

NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health):

1317-95-9	Silica
7440-02-0	Nickel
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide

· GHS label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:







Single Word Danger:

#### Hazard-determining components of labelling

Iron

Potassium Silicate

Silica

Nickel

#### Hazard statements:

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H350 May cause cancer.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

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/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

**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.

P405: Store locked up.

**P501:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

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#### **National regulations:**

None of the ingredients are listed.

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

#### SECTION -16 OTHER INFORMATION

**ROYALE WELDWELL** urges each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. If necessary, consultan 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 ROYALE WELDWELL'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: 09/18/2019 / 2

#### · Abbreviations and acronyms:

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, Bio accumulative and Toxic

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bio accumulative

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

**REL: Recommended Exposure Limit** 

BEI: Biological 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 Water-react. 3: Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases – Category 3

Ox. Sol. 1: Oxidizing solids - Category 1

Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity - Category 4

Skin Corr. 1A: Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1A

Skin Corr. 1C: Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1C

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

Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 1

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) - Category3

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

 $\cdot\,{}^*$  Data compared to the previous version altered.