

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

1 Identification

Product identifier

- **Trade name:** Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding
- **Product number:**
 - Specification: A5.1
 - Classification: E6010, E6011, E6012, E6013, E6022, E7014, E7024
 - Carbon steel coated welding electrodes
- **Specification:** A5.1
- **Classification:** E7018, E7018-1
- **Low hydrogen carbon steel coated welding electrodes**
- **Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:**
 - For professional use only. Use according to manufacturer's specification.
- **Product description:** Carbon steel or low hydrogen carbon steel coated welding electrodes.
- **Application of the substance / the mixture:** Industry specific application.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

- **Supplier:**
 - SOWESCO I, LLC
 - 9384 Wallisville Road
 - Houston, TX 77013
 - Telephone: 800-856-9353
- **Emergency telephone number:** 713-688-9353

2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



GHS08 Health hazard

Carc. 1A H350 May cause cancer.

STOT RE 1 H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.



GHS05 Corrosion

Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.



GHS07

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

- **GHS label elements:**
 - The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding**Hazard pictograms:**

GHS05 GHS07 GHS08

Signal word: Danger**Hazard-determining components of labeling:**

Iron
 Titanium Dioxide
 Dipotassium Oxide
 Nickel
 Silica

Hazard statements:

Causes skin irritation.
 Causes serious eye damage.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 May cause cancer.
 May cause respiratory irritation.
 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements:

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 Obtain special instructions before use.
 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 Wash thoroughly after handling.
 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Store locked up.
 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
 Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 Specific treatment (see supplementary first aid instructions on this Safety Data Sheet).
 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Unknown acute toxicity:

11.5 percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

Classification system:**NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)**

Health = 2
 Fire = 0
 Reactivity = 0

(Contd. on page 3)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding**HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)**

HEALTH	*2
FIRE	0
REACTIVITY	0

Health = *2

Fire = 0

Reactivity = 0

- **Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC):** None known

3 Composition/information on ingredients**Chemical characterization:** Mixtures

- **Description:** Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

Dangerous Components:

CAS: 7439-89-6 RTECS: NO 4565500	Iron ⚠ Flam. Sol. 2, H228; ⚠ Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320; Combustible Dust	60-90%
CAS: 7789-75-5 RTECS: EW 1760000	Calcium fluoride ⚠ Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	1-15%
CAS: 471-34-1 RTECS: EV 9580000	Calcium Carbonate ⚠ Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	1-15%
CAS: 13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide ⚠ Carc. 2, H351; ⚠ Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2A, H319; STOT SE 3, H335	3-16%
CAS: 9004-34-6	Cellulose	3-7%
CAS: 1344-09-8	Silicic acid, sodium salt ⚠ Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2A, H319; STOT SE 3, H335	1-7%
CAS: 68476-25-5	Feldspar ⚠ Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	3-7%
CAS: 1344-28-1 RTECS: BD 1200000	Aluminium Oxide ⚠ STOT SE 3, H335	1-5%
CAS: 546-93-0	Magnesium Carbonate	<5%
CAS: 7439-96-5 RTECS: OO 9275000	Manganese ⚠ Pyr. Sol. 1, H250; Water-react. 1, H260	1-5%
CAS: 12001-26-2	Mica	<2%
CAS: 7440-02-0	Nickel ⚠ Carc. 2, H351; STOT RE 1, H372; ⚠ Skin Sens. 1, H317	<5%
CAS: 1317-95-9	Silica ⚠ Carc. 1A, H350; ⚠ STOT SE 3, H335	<8%
CAS: 7440-21-3	Silicon ⚠ Flam. Sol. 2, H228; ⚠ Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	<5%
CAS: 7439-98-7 RTECS: QA 4680000	Molybdenum	<2%
CAS: 12136-45-7	Dipotassium Oxide ⚠ Water-react. 3, H261; ⚠ Skin Corr. 1A, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318	<2%
CAS: 1313-59-3	Sodium oxide ⚠ Ox. Sol. 1, H271; ⚠ Skin Corr. 1C, H314	<2%

(Contd. on page 4)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

CAS: 7631-86-9	Quartz Silica ⚠️Carc. 1B, H350; ⚠️Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	<8%
CAS: 1305-78-8 RTECS: EW 3100000	Calcium Oxide ⚠️Skin Corr. 1A, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318	1-2%
CAS: 584-08-7 RTECS: TS 7750000	Potassium Carbonate ⚠️Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2A, H319; STOT SE 3, H335	1-2%

Additional information

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.

4 First-aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

- **General information:**

Symptoms of poisoning may occur after several hours; therefore medical observation is advised for at least 48 hours after the accident.

- **After inhalation:**

Supply fresh air. If required, provide artificial respiration. Consult doctor if symptoms persist. In case of unconsciousness, place patient securely on 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.

- **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:**

No further relevant information available.

5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- **Suitable extinguishing agents:**

CO₂, extinguishing powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

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. Mixtures of silicon, aluminum, and lead explode when heated. If incinerated, product will release the following toxic fumes: Oxides of aluminum, calcium carbon, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, potassium, silicon, sodium, strontium, titanium, zirconium, and nitrogen (NO_x), and fluorides and ozone.

Advice for firefighters

- **Protective equipment:**

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.

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 irritating aluminum fumes and a variety of metal oxides.

(Contd. on page 5)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

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.

6 Accidental release measures

- **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:**
 - Ensure adequate ventilation.
 - Wear protective equipment.
 - Keep unprotected persons away.
 - Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- **Environmental precautions:** Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.
- **Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:**
 - Ensure adequate ventilation.
 - Pick up mechanically.
 - Dispose contaminated material as waste according to section 13.
 - Dispose of the collected material according to regulations.
- **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.

7 Handling and storage**Handling**

- **Precautions for safe handling:**
 - Open and handle receptacle with care.
 - Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.
- **Information about protection against explosions and fires:**
 - Keep protective respiratory device available.

Storage

- **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:**
 - Store away from strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.
- **Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:** No special requirements.
- **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.

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:**7789-75-5 Calcium fluoride**

PEL	Long-term value: 2.5 mg/m ³ as F
REL	Long-term value: 2.5 mg/m ³ as F
TLV	Long-term value: 2.5 mg/m ³ as F, BEI

(Contd. on page 6)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

471-34-1 Calcium Carbonate	
PEL	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
REL	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
TLV	TLV withdrawn
7440-47-3 Chromium	
PEL	Long-term value: 1* 0.5** mg/m ³ as Cr; *metal **inorganic compds.
REL	Long-term value: 0.5* mg/m ³ as Cr; *metal+inorg.compds.; See Pocket Guide App. C
TLV	Long-term value: 0.5 mg/m ³
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide	
PEL	Long-term value: 15* mg/m ³ *total dust
REL	See Pocket Guide App. A
TLV	Long-term value: 10 mg/m ³ withdrawn from NIC
9004-34-6 Cellulose	
PEL	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
REL	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
TLV	Long-term value: 10 mg/m ³
1344-28-1 Aluminium Oxide	
PEL	Long-term value: 15*; 15** mg/m ³ *total dust ** respirable fraction
REL	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m ³ as Al; *total dust **respirable/pyro powd./welding f.
TLV	Long-term value: 1* mg/m ³ as Al; *respirable fraction
546-93-0 Magnesium Carbonate	
PEL	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
REL	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
TLV	TLV withdrawn
7439-96-5 Manganese	
PEL	Ceiling limit value: 5 mg/m ³ as Mn
REL	Short-term value: 3 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 1 mg/m ³ as Mn; fume
TLV	Long-term value: 0.02* 0.1* mg/m ³ as Mn; *respirable **inhalable fraction

(Contd. on page 7)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

12001-26-2 Mica	
PEL	Long-term value: 20 mppcf ppm <1% crystalline silica
REL	Long-term value: 3* mg/m ³ *respirable dust; containing < 1% quartz
TLV	Long-term value: 3* mg/m ³ *respirable fraction
7440-02-0 Nickel	
PEL	Long-term value: 1 mg/m ³
REL	Long-term value: 0.015 mg/m ³ as Ni; See Pocket Guide App. A
TLV	Long-term value: 1.5* mg/m ³ elemental; *inhalable fraction
1317-95-9 Silica	
PEL	see Quartz listing
REL	Long-term value: 0.05* mg/m ³ *respirable dust; See Pocket Guide App. A
TLV	TLV withdrawn
7440-21-3 Silicon	
PEL	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
REL	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
TLV	TLV withdrawn
7439-98-7 Molybdenum	
PEL	Long-term value: 15* mg/m ³ *total dust
TLV	Long-term value: 10* 3** mg/m ³ as Mo; *inhalable fraction **respirable fraction
7631-86-9 Quartz Silica	
ACGH	Short-term value: 3 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 10 mg/m ³
IDLH	Short-term value: 3000 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 4 E mg/m ³ IDLH: Immediately dangerous to life or health
TWA	Short-term value: 6 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 4 E mg/m ³
1305-78-8 Calcium Oxide	
PEL	Long-term value: 5 mg/m ³
REL	Long-term value: 2 mg/m ³
TLV	Long-term value: 2 mg/m ³

(Contd. on page 8)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding**Ingredients with biological limit values:****7789-75-5 Calcium fluoride**

BEI	2 mg/L urine prior to shift Fluoride (background, nonspecific)
	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.

- **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:**

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.

(Contd. on page 9)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding**· 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.

9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties****General Information**

· Appearance:	
Form:	Flux Coated Wire/Rod
Color:	Silver/gray wire covered by various colored fluxes
· Odor:	Mild
Odor threshold:	Odorless until used
· pH-value:	Not determined.
Change in condition	Not applicable.
· Melting point/Melting range:	Not determined.
· Boiling point/Boiling range:	Not determined.
· Flash point:	Not applicable.
· Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not determined.
· Ignition temperature:	Not determined.
· Decomposition temperature:	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:	Not determined.
Vapor density:	Not applicable.
· Evaporation rate:	Not applicable.
· Solubility in / Miscibility with Water:	Insoluble.
· Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined.
· Viscosity:	
Dynamic:	Not applicable.
Kinematic:	Not applicable.
· Solvent content:	
Organic solvents:	0.0 %
Solids content:	100.0 %
Other information:	No further relevant information available.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

10 Stability and reactivity

- **Reactivity:** Stable under normal conditions.
- **Chemical stability:** Stable under normal conditions.
- **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.
- **Hazardous decomposition products:**

No dangerous decomposition products known.

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 vapors 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 in 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: aluminum, amorphous silica fume, antimony, barium, calcium oxide, chromium, copper, fluorspar or fluorides, complex oxides of iron, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, silica, strontium, tungsten, and/or zirconium. Some elements or compounds may exceed their PELs/TLVs before the total fumes exceed 5 mg/m³.

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 ROUTES OF 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.
- ALUMINUM OXIDE may cause irritation of the respiratory system.
- 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 edema, and bronchitis.
- IRON, IRON OXIDE have no known effects. Treat as a nuisance dust or fume.

(Contd. on page 11)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

- MAGNESIUM, MAGNESIUM OXIDE overexposure may cause metal fume fever, characterized by metallic taste, tightness of chest, and fever. Symptoms may last 24-48 hours following overexposure.
- 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.
- MICA dust may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin, and eyes.
- 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.
- SODIUM OXIDE 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 may cause irritation of the respiratory system.

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 change is 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.
- ALUMINUM OXIDE may cause pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema.
- 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 (Fe_3O_4) are not regarded as fibrogenic 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. Behavioral 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.
- 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 may cause 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. Noncrystalline forms of silica (amorphous silica) are considered to have little fibrotic potential.
- SODIUM OXIDE prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis, and pneumonia.
- STRONTIUM COMPOUNDS at high doses are known to concentrate bone. Major signs of chronic toxicity, which involve the skeleton, have been labelled as "strontium rickets."
- TITANIUM DIOXIDE may cause pulmonary irritation and slight fibrosis.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding**· Acute toxicity:**

LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:		
7439-89-6 Iron		
Oral	LD50	7500 mg/kg (rat)
7789-75-5 Calcium fluoride		
Oral	LD50	4250 mg/kg (rat)
471-34-1 Calcium Carbonate		
Oral	LD50	6450 mg/kg (rat)
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide		
Oral	LD50	>10000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	>10000 mg/kg (rabbit)
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	>6.82 mg/l (rat)
9004-34-6 Cellulose		
Oral	LD50	>5000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	>2000 mg/kg (rabbit)
1344-09-8 Silicic acid, sodium salt		
Oral	LD50	>2000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	>4640 mg/kg (rabbit)
7439-96-5 Manganese		
Oral	LD50	9000 mg/kg (rat)
7440-21-3 Silicon		
Oral	LD50	3160 mg/kg (rat)
7439-98-7 Molybdenum		
Oral	LD50	>5000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	>2000 mg/kg (rat)
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	800 mg/l (trout) >5.84 mg/l (rat)
7631-86-9 Quartz Silica		
Oral	LD50	10000 mg/kg (rat) (OECD 401)
Dermal	LD50	5000 mg/kg (rabbit) (OECD 402)
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	>140->2000 mg/l (rat) (OCED 403) Maximum attainable concentration, mortality does not appear. 10000 mg/l (zebra fish) (OECD 203)
584-08-7 Potassium Carbonate		
Oral	LD50	1870 mg/kg (rat)

Primary irritant effect**· On the skin:**

Irritant to skin and mucous membranes.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

· On the eye:

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

· Sensitization:

Sensitization possible through skin contact.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding**Additional toxicological information**

The product shows the following dangers according to internally approved calculation methods for preparations: Irritant, Carcinogenic.

Carcinogenic categories**· IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer):**

- 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
- Group 4 - Probably not carcinogenic to humans

7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	3
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	2B
7440-02-0	Nickel	1
1317-95-9	Silica	1
7631-86-9	Quartz Silica	3
· NTP (National Toxicology Program):		
7440-02-0	Nickel	R
1317-95-9	Silica	K
· OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration):		
None of the ingredients are listed.		

12 Ecological information**Toxicity****· Aquatic toxicity:****7440-47-3 Chromium**

EC50 0.07 mg/l (Water flea)

13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide

EC50 >1000 mg/l (Water flea)

7439-96-5 Manganese

EC50 40 mg/l (Water flea)

7440-02-0 Nickel

EC50 1.0 mg/l (Water flea)

7631-86-9 Quartz Silica

EC50 >1000 mg/l (daphnia) (OECD 202)

Persistence and degradability: No further relevant information available.**Behavior in environmental systems:**

- **Bioaccumulative potential:** No further relevant information available.
- **Mobility in soil:** No further relevant information available.

Additional ecological information:

- **General notes:** Not known to be hazardous to water.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

- **PBT:** Not applicable.
- **vPvB:** Not applicable.

Other adverse effects: No further relevant information available.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding**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 packagings

- Recommendation:** Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14 Transport information**UN-Number:**

- DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA** Non-Regulated Material

UN proper shipping name:

- DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA** Non-Regulated Material

Transport hazard class(es):

- DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA** Non-Regulated Material

Packing group:

- DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA** Non-Regulated Material

Environmental hazards:

Not applicable.

Special precautions for user:

Not applicable.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code:

Not applicable.

UN "Model Regulation":

Non-Regulated Material

15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:
SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization):****· Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances):**

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):

7440-02-0	Nickel
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide
7439-96-5	Manganese

· TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):

7439-89-6	Iron
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride
471-34-1	Calcium Carbonate
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide
9004-34-6	Cellulose
1344-09-8	Silicic acid, sodium salt
68476-25-5	Feldspar
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide
546-93-0	Magnesium Carbonate
7439-96-5	Manganese
7440-02-0	Nickel
7440-21-3	Silicon

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

7439-98-7	Molybdenum
12136-45-7	Dipotassium Oxide

California Proposition 65:

- **Chemicals known to cause cancer:**

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

- **Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females:**

None of the ingredients are listed.

- **Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males:**

None of the ingredients are listed.

- **Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity:**

None of the ingredients are listed.

Carcinogenic categories

- **EPA (Environmental Protection Agency):**

7439-96-5	Manganese	D
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- **TLV (Threshold Limit Value established by ACGIH):**

7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	A4
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	A4
1344-28-1	Aluminium Oxide	A4
7440-02-0	Nickel	A5
1317-95-9	Silica	A2
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	A3

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

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

- **GHS label elements**

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

- **Hazard pictograms:**



GHS05 GHS07 GHS08

- **Signal word:** Danger

- **Hazard-determining components of labeling:**

Iron
Titanium Dioxide
Dipotassium Oxide
Nickel
Silica

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding**• Hazard statements:**

- Causes skin irritation.
- Causes serious eye damage.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- May cause cancer.
- May cause respiratory irritation.
- Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

• Precautionary statements:

- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Store locked up.
- If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
- If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- Specific treatment (see supplementary first aid instructions on this Safety Data Sheet).
- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

• National regulations:

The product is subject to be classified according with the latest version of the regulations on hazardous substances.

• State Right to Know:

CAS: 7439-89-6 RTECS: NO 4565500	Iron ⚠Flam. Sol. 2, H228; ⚠Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320; Combustible Dust	60-90%
CAS: 7789-75-5 RTECS: EW 1760000	Calcium fluoride ⚠Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	1-15%
CAS: 471-34-1 RTECS: EV 9580000	Calcium Carbonate ⚠Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335; Eye Irrit. 2B, H320	1-15%
CAS: 13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide ⚠Carc. 2, H351; ⚠Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2A, H319; STOT SE 3, H335	3-16%
CAS: 9004-34-6	Cellulose	3-7%
All ingredients are listed.		

Information about limitation of use:

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

16 Other information

SOWESCO urges each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. If necessary, consult an 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

(Contd. on page 17)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

OSHA HazCom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and GHS Rev 03.

Issue date 07/23/2015

Reviewed on 10/09/2015

Trade name: Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

given. Because the conditions or methods of use are beyond SOWESCO'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 preparation / last revision:** 07/23/2015 / - 10/09/2015

- **Abbreviations and acronyms:**

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity, Hazard Category 4
 ADN: The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
 ADR: The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
 Carc. 1A: Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 1A
 Carc. 1B: Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 1B
 Carc. 2: Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2
 CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
 DOT: US Department of Transportation
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 1
 Eye Irrit. 2A: Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2A
 Eye Irrit. 2B: Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2B
 Flam. Sol. 2: Flammable solids, Hazard Category 2
 HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)
 IATA: International Air Transport Association
 IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
 LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
 LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
 NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA)
 Ox. Sol. 1: Oxidising Solids, Hazard Category 1
 PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
 Pyr. Sol. 1: Pyrophoric Solids, Hazard Category 1
 Skin Corr. 1A: Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 1A
 Skin Corr. 1C: Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 1C
 Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2
 Skin Sens. 1: Sensitisation - Skin, Hazard Category 1
 STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure, Hazard Category 3
 STOT RE 1: Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 1
 vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
 Water-react. 1: Substances and Mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, Hazard Category 1
 Water-react. 3: Substances and Mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, Hazard Category 3

*** All data compared to the previous MSDS version has been altered.**

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