# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Shield-Bright 316L

**Replaces SDS:** 2015-05-27  
**Issued:** 2017-01-09

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1. Product identifier

| **Trade name** | Shield-Bright 316L |

### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| **Use** | Arc Welding |

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| **Supplier** | ESAB Welding & Cutting Products |
| **Street address** | 801 Wilson Ave.  
Hanover, PA 17331 |
| **Telephone** | 1-717-637-8911 |
| **Fax** | 1-717-630-3458 |
| **Email** | us.technical.fillermetals@esab.com |
| **Web site** | www.esabna.com |

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

| **Emergency phone number** | 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec) |
| **Available outside office hours** | Yes |

**Other**

Classification(s):
AWS A5.22; E316LT1-1  
AWS A5.22; E316LT1-4

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| **Description** | This product is not classified as hazardous according to applicable GHS hazard classification criteria as required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR Part 1910.1200). |

### 2.2. Label elements

| **More information** | This product does not require labeling. |
2.3. Other hazards

This product contains nickel, which is classified as toxic by prolonged inhalation, a skin sensitizer and a suspect carcinogen. Nickel powder is harmful for the environment. This product contains potassium fluorosilicate, which is classified as toxic by inhalation, skin contact and ingestion. This product contains titanium dioxide which is possibly carcinogenic. This product contains quartz, but normally not in an inhalable fraction. Quartz can cause silicosis and may cause cancer. Avoid eye contact or inhalation of dust from this product. Skin contact is normally no hazard but should be avoided to prevent possible allergic reactions. Persons with a pacemaker should not go near welding or cutting operations until they have consulted their doctor and obtained information from the manufacturer of the device. When this product is used in a welding process, the most important hazards are welding fumes, heat, radiation and electric shock. Fumes: Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Chronic overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function. Prolonged inhalation of nickel and chromium compounds above safe exposure limits can cause cancer. Overexposure to manganese and manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain, symptoms of which may include slurred speech, lethargy, tremor, muscular weakness, psychological disturbances and spastic gait. Heat: Spatter and melting metal can cause burn injuries and start fires. Radiation: Arc rays can severely damage eyes or skin. Electricity: Electric shock can kill.

Other

Emergency Overview: Metal wires in varying colors. This product is normally not considered hazardous as shipped. Gloves should be worn when handling to prevent cuts and abrasions.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>EC No.</th>
<th>REACH No.</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>R-phrase</th>
<th>H-phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td>231-096-4</td>
<td>01-2119462838 - 24</td>
<td>40 - 70%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>231-157-5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10 - 30%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel powder</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>231-111-4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7 - 13%</td>
<td>Carc. 2, Aquatic Chronic 3, Skin Sens. 1, STOT RE 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H317, H351, H372, H412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium oxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>236-675-5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7 - 13%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>231-105-1</td>
<td>01-2119449803</td>
<td>1 - 5%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**Electric shock:** Disconnect and turn off the power. Use a nonconductive material to pull victim away from contact with live parts or wires. If not breathing, begin artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If no detectable pulse, begin Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Call a physician immediately.

**Inhalation**

If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance immediately! If breathing is difficult, provide fresh air and call physician.

**Skin contact**

For skin burns from arc radiation, promptly flush with cold water. Get medical attention for burns or irritations that persist. To remove dust or particles wash with mild soap and water.

**Eye contact**

For radiation burns due to arc flash, see physician. To remove dusts or fumes flush with water for at least fifteen minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Toxicity Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>7439-98-7</td>
<td>1 - 5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium oxide</td>
<td>1314-23-4</td>
<td>1 - 5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>0,1 - 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium silicofluoride</td>
<td>16871-90-2</td>
<td>0,1 - 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0,1 - 1%</td>
<td>STOT RE 1 H372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>7440-21-3</td>
<td>0,1 - 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Oxide</td>
<td>12401-86-4</td>
<td>0,1 - 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium</td>
<td>7440-67-7</td>
<td>0,1 - 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Product based on**

This product is a preparation of flux-cored wire.
SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media**

No specific recommendations for welding consumables. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustible and flammable materials. Use the extinguishing media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Not applicable

5.3. Advice for firefighters

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus as fumes or vapors may be harmful.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Refer to Section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Refer to Section 13.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Solid objects may be picked up and placed into a container. Liquids or pastes should be scooped up and placed into a container. Wear proper protective equipment while handling these materials. Do not discard as refuse.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to Section 8 and Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use industrial hygiene monitoring equipment to ensure that exposure does not exceed applicable national exposure limits. The following limits can be used as guidance. Unless noted, all values are for 8 hour time weighted averages (TWA). For information about welding fume analysis refer to Section 10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACGIH TLV, mg/m3

Chromium metal 0.5  
Chromium (VI), inorganic compounds, insoluble 0.01 (as Cr)  
Chromium (VI), inorganic, water-soluble 0.05 (as Cr)  
Copper (fume, as Cu) 0.2  
Copper (dusts and mist, as Cu) 1  
Iron and Iron oxide 5 Respirable fraction  
Manganese, fume, as Mn 0.02 Respirable fraction 0.1 Inhalable fraction  
Molybdenum and insoluble compounds, as Mo 3 Respirable fraction 10 Inhalable fraction  
Molybdenum and soluble compounds, as Mo 0.5 Respirable fraction  
Nickel, elemental 1.5 Inhalable fraction  
Potassium silicofluoride (as F) 2.5  
Silicon dioxide (quartz) 0.025 Respirable fraction  
Titanium oxide 10  
Zirconium and Zirconium compounds, as Zr 5, 10 (STEL)  
Zirconium dioxide 5, 10 (STEL)

USA, OSHA PEL, mg/m3
### National occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS no.</th>
<th>EC No.</th>
<th>Exposure limit mg/m^3-ppm</th>
<th>Short-term exposure limit mg/m^3-ppm</th>
<th>Ceiling exposure limit mg/m^3-ppm</th>
<th>Remark</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-0-8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fume, as Cu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7740-5-0-8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dusts and mists, as Cu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium, metal</td>
<td>7440-4-7-3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>as Cr</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium, Cr (VI), inorganic, insoluble</td>
<td>7440-4-7-3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0,005</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>as Cr (VI)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium, Cr (VI), inorganic, water-soluble</td>
<td>7440-4-7-3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0,005</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>as Cr (VI)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, as iron oxide</td>
<td>7439-8-9-6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fume</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese, and inorganic compounds</td>
<td>7439-9-6-5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>as Mn</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese, fume, as Mn</td>
<td>7439-9-6-5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum, metal and insoluble compounds, as Mo</td>
<td>7439-9-8-7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Total dust</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum, soluble compounds, as Mo</td>
<td>7439-9-8-7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>7440-0-2-0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Elemental</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Appearance, colour</th>
<th>PEL (mg/m³)</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quartz, respirable dust</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>7440-2-1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>7440-2-1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium oxide</td>
<td>12401-86-4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium oxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium silico fluoride</td>
<td>16871-90-2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>as F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium</td>
<td>7440-6-7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>as Zr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium dioxide</td>
<td>1314-2-3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>as Zr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

**Not applicable**

**Other**

Avoid exposure to welding fumes, radiation, spatter, electric shock, heated materials and dust. Train welders to avoid contact with live electrical parts and insulate conductive parts.

**Ventilation**

Ensure sufficient ventilation, local exhaust, or both, to keep welding fumes and gases from breathing zone and general area. Use special care when welding painted or coated steels since hazardous substances from the coating may be emitted. Use respirator or air supplied respirator when welding or brazing in a confined space, or where local exhaust or ventilation is not sufficient to keep exposure values within safe limits.

**Personal protective equipment**

Wear hand, head, eyes, ear and body protection like welders gloves, helmet or face shield with filter lens, safety boots, apron, arm and shoulder protection. Keep protective clothing clean and dry. Check condition of protective clothing and equipment on a regular basis.

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance**

Steel wire

**Appearance, colour**

Varying color
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance, physical state</td>
<td>Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point</td>
<td>&gt;1000°C / &gt;1800°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH value</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatility</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2. Other information

Not applicable

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity
10.1. Reactivity

**Reactivity**
Contact with chemical substances like acids or strong bases could cause generation of gas.

10.2. Chemical stability

**Chemical stability**
This product is stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**
Not applicable

10.4. Conditions to avoid

**Conditions to avoid**
This product is only intended for normal welding purposes.

10.5. Incompatible materials

**Incompatible materials**
Not applicable

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

**Hazardous decomposition products**
When this product is used in a welding process, hazardous decomposition products would include those from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials listed in Section 3 and those from the base metal and coating.

The amount of fumes generated from this product varies with welding parameters and dimensions, but is generally no more than 5 to 15 g/kg consumable. Fumes from this product may contain compounds of the following chemical elements: Fe, O, Mn, Zr, Cr, Ni, F, Na, Si, K, Mo, Cu, and Ti. The rest is not analyzed, according to available standards.

**Other**

Refer to applicable national exposure limits for fume compounds, including those exposure limits for fume compounds found in Section 8. A significant amount of the chromium in the fumes can be hexavalent chromium, which has a very low exposure limit in some countries. Manganese and nickel have low exposure limits, in some countries, that may be easily exceeded.

Reasonably expected gaseous products would include carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and ozone. Air contaminants around the welding area can be affected by the welding process and influence the composition and quantity of fumes and gases produced.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

**Information on toxicological effects**
Inhalation of welding fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Classification of welding fumes is difficult because of varying base materials, coatings, air contamination and processes. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified welding fumes as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

**Acute toxicity**
Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes.
SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity
Not applicable

12.2. Persistence and degradability
Not applicable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential
Not applicable

Other

Long term effect
Chronic toxicity: Overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function. Prolonged inhalation of nickel and chromium compounds above safe exposure limits can cause cancer. Overexposure to manganese and manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain, symptoms of which may include slurred speech, lethargy, tremor, muscular weakness, psychological disturbances and spastic gait. Prolonged inhalation of titanium dioxide above safe exposure limits can cause cancer. Inhalable quartz is a respiratory carcinogen; however, the process of welding converts crystalline quartz to the amorphous form which is not considered to be a carcinogen.
12.4. Mobility in soil

Not applicable

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable

12.6. Other adverse effects

Not applicable

Other

Welding consumables and materials could degrade/weather into components originating from the consumables or from the materials used in the welding process. Avoid exposure to conditions that could lead to accumulation in soils or groundwater.

Nickel powder is harmful for the environment. Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal considerations

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

USA RCRA: Unused products or product residue containing chromium is considered hazardous waste if discarded, RCRA ID Characteristic Toxic Hazardous Waste D007.

Residues from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in soils and groundwater. Welding slag from this product typically contain mainly the following components originating from the powder filling of the flux cored wire: Fe, O, Mn, Zr, Cr, Ni, F, Na, Si, K, Mo, Cu, and Ti.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards
SECTION 15: Regulatory information

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Other regulations, limitations and legal regulations

Canada: WHMIS classification: Class D; Division 2, Subdivision A - Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): All constituents of these products are on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

USA: This product contains or produces a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq.)

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

CERCLA/SARA Title III Reportable Quantities (RQs) and/or Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs): Product is a solid solution in the form of a solid article. Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ require immediate notification to the National Response Center and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Section 311 Hazard Class

As shipped: Immediate
In Use: Immediate delayed

EPCRA/SARA Title III Toxic Chemicals: The following metallic components are listed as SARA 313 "Toxic Chemicals" and potential subject to annual SARA 313 reporting. See Section 3 for weight percent.

Chromium: 1.0% de minimis concentration
Copper: 1.0% de minimis concentration
Manganese: 1.0% de minimis concentration
Nickel: 0.1% de minimis concentration

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment

No

Other

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, your employer's safety practices and the health and safety instructions on the label. Observe any federal and local regulations. Take precautions when welding and protect yourself and others.

WARNING: Welding fumes and gases are hazardous to your health and may damage lungs and other organs. Use adequate ventilation. ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

ARC RAYS and SPARKS can injure eyes and burn skin.

Wear correct hand, head, eye and body protection.
SECTION 16:Other information

Changes to previous revision
This Safety Data Sheet has been revised due to modifications to Sections 1-16.

References to key literature and data sources
Refer to ESAB "Welding & Cutting - Risks and Measures", F52-529 "Precautions and Safe Practices for Electric Welding and Cutting" and F2035 "Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting and Heating" available from ESAB, and to:

USA: Contact ESAB at www.esabna.com or 1-800 ESAB-123 if you have any questions about this SDS.


USA: OSHA Publication 2206 (29 C.F.R. 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

USA: American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH), Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, 6500 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45211, USA.

NFPA 51B "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work" published by the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169.

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

Germany: Unfallverhütungsvorschrift BGV D1, "Schweißen, Schneiden und verwandte Verfahren".

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

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Phrase meaning
H322 - Harmful if inhaled.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H372 - Causes damage to the lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other
ESAB requests the users of this product to study this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product a user should:

- notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this SDS and any product hazards/safety information.
- furnish this same information to each of its customers for this product.
- request such customers to notify employees and customers for the same product hazards and safety information.

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Contact ESAB for more information.