



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	Self Shielded Flux Cored Welding Electrodes for Carbon, Alloy, and Stainless Steel
Other means of identification	None.
Recommended use	Arc Welding. The products covered by this document are: Select 700GS; Select 701; Select 74; SelectAlloy 307T0-3; SelectAlloy 308LT0-3; SelectAlloy 309LT0-3; SelectAlloy 309T0-3; SelectAlloy 316LT0-3; Select 700GS-C
Recommended restrictions	Workers (and your customers or users in the case of resale) should be informed of the potential presence of respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica as well as their potential hazards. Appropriate training in the proper use and handling of this material should be provided as required under applicable regulations. Uses other than the recommended use.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer/Supplier

Company name	Select-Arc, Inc.
Address	600 Enterprise Drive Fort Loramie, OH 45845 United States
Telephone	(800) 341-5215
Fax	1-888-511-5217
Contact person	Technical assistance
E-mail	CSR1@select-arc.com
Emergency phone number	3E Company Emergency Response Hotline Company Code: 334276 Within USA and Canada and Mexico 1-866-519-4752 Europe: 1-760-476-3962 Asia Pacific: 1-760-476-3960 Middle East/Africa: 1-760-476-3959

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Not classified.
Health hazards	Not classified.
OSHA defined hazards	Not classified.
Label elements	
Hazard symbol	None.
Signal word	None.
Hazard statement	None.
Precautionary statement	
Prevention	Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
Response	Wash skin with soap and water.
Storage	Store away from incompatible materials.
Disposal	Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

This product presents no hazards in its intrinsic form. However, several hazards are generated during welding operations that can be harmful.

WARNING! - Avoid breathing welding fumes and gases, they may be dangerous to your health. Always use adequate ventilation. Always use appropriate personal protective equipment. **ARC RAYS:** The welding arc can injure eyes and burn skin. **HEAT:** Molten metal and weld spatter can burn skin and start fires. **ELECTRIC SHOCK:** Arc welding and associated processes can kill. **FUMES AND GASES:** Can be dangerous to your health.

Electric Shock can kill. If welding must be performed in damp locations or with wet clothing, on metal structures or when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling or lying, or if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with workpiece, use the following equipment: Semiautomatic DC Welder, DC Manual (Stick) Welder, or AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control.

Overexposure to welding fumes and gases can be hazardous. Workers allergic to nickel may develop eczema or rashes. Prolonged exposure to welding fume may cause lung damage and various types of cancer, including lung, larynx and urinary tract.

Supplemental information

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using this product. Refer to Section 8.

The composition and quantity of welding fumes and gases are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedures and electrodes used. Most fume ingredients are present as complex oxides and compounds and not as pure metals. When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., of the materials shown in the composition (section 3) of this Safety Data Sheet.

Fumes from the use of this product may contain complex oxides or compounds of the following elements and molecules: amorphous silica fume, calcium oxide, chromium, fluorspar or fluorides, manganese, nickel, silica and other metal traces. Other reasonably expected constituents of the fume would also include complex oxides of iron, titanium, and silicon. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.

Substance(s) formed under the conditions of use

The intended use of this product does not include grinding.

3. Composition/information on ingredients**Mixtures**

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.01-22.5%
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.01-12.25%
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	0-6.5%
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.25-4.75%
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.01-3.75%
Barium Fluoride	7787-32-8	0-3.25%
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0-2.5%
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	0-1.75%
Sodium fluoride	7681-49-4	0-0.75%
Silica, crystalline	14808-60-7	0.01-0.5%
Lithium carbonate	554-13-2	0-0.25%
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0-0.1%

Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. The manufacturer has claimed the exact percentage as trade secret under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

4. First-aid measures**Inhalation**

Move to fresh air if breathing is difficult caused by inhalation of dust or fume from this product. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance at once.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, or thermal burns, obtain medical assistance at once.

Eye contact	Dust or fume from this product should be flushed from the eyes with copious amounts of clean, tepid water until transported to an emergency medical facility. Do not allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly closed. Obtain medical assistance at once. Arc rays can injure eyes. If exposed to arc rays, move victim to dark room, remove contact lenses as necessary for treatment, cover eyes with a padded dressing and rest. Obtain medical assistance if symptoms persist.
Ingestion	Unlikely due to form of product, except for granular materials. Avoid hand, clothing, food, and drink contact with metal fume or powder which can cause ingestion of particulate during hand to mouth activities such as drinking, eating, smoking, etc. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention at once.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects. Chronic overexposure to nickel fumes and hexavalent chromium can cause cancer. Some of the products contain silica quartz. Silica quartz is a listed carcinogen. Workers allergic to nickel may develop eczema or rashes. Prolonged exposure to welding fume may cause lung damage and various types of cancer, including lung, larynx and urinary tract.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treat symptomatically.
General information	<p>Welding hazards are complex and may include physical and health hazards such as but not limited to electric shock, physical strains, radiation burns (eye flash), thermal burns due to hot metal or spatter and potential health effects of overexposure to welding fume or dust. Refer to Section 11 for more information.</p> <p>In case of electrical shock turn off power and follow recommended treatment. In all cases call a physician.</p> <p>Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.</p>

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Special powder against metal fires. Dry sand. As shipped, the product will not burn.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
General fire hazards	<p>As shipped, this product is nonflammable. However, welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. Read and understand American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" and National Fire Protection Association NFPA 51B, "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work" before using this product.</p> <p>This material has the potential to ignite if subjected to high enough temperatures or create an airborne dust combustion (deflagration) hazard if sufficient concentrations become airborne in an environment with high enough energy sources to cause ignition. For additional information refer to Section 16 of this M(SDS). Handle according to applicable company safety instructions and procedures.</p>

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Metallic dust or fumes may be produced during welding: Avoid inhalation of dust and fumes. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. If airborne dust and/or fume is present, use adequate engineering controls and, if needed, personal protection to prevent overexposure. Refer to recommendations in Section 8. Isolate the area and keep non-essential people away. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Allow the molten metallic material to solidify and cool before disposal. If molten metal spills out of the weldment, turn off the power.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the personal protective equipment in Section 8. Avoid generating dust. Prevent product from entering any drains, sewers or water sources. Refer to Section 13 for proper disposal. Recover and recycle, if practical.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

Read and understand the manufacturer's instruction and the precautionary label on the product. See American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" published by the American Welding Society, <http://pubs.aws.org> and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, www.gpo.gov.

Do not breathe fumes and dusts. If dust or fumes are generated during use, use local exhaust in combination with general ventilation as necessary to remove fumes/dust from the workers' breathing zone and to ensure exposures do not exceed applicable limits. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Keep the workplace clean. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Electric Shock can kill. If welding must be performed in damp locations or with wet clothing, on metal structures or when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling or lying, or if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with workpiece, use the following equipment: Semiautomatic DC Welder, DC Manual (Stick) Welder, or AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a dry place. Use care in handling/storage. Store in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation. Store away from incompatible materials.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)	PEL	5 mg/m3 15 mg/m3	Respirable fraction. Total dust.
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)	PEL	1 mg/m3	
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	PEL	0.1 mg/m3	Dust and fume.
Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4)	PEL	15 mg/m3	Total particulate.
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)	Ceiling	5 mg/m3	Fume.
Molybdenum (CAS 7439-98-7)	PEL	15 mg/m3	Total dust.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	PEL	1 mg/m3	
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	PEL	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)	PEL	2.5 mg/m3	
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)	PEL	15 mg/m3	Total dust.

US. OSHA Table Z-2 Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Barium Fluoride (CAS 7787-32-8)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Dust.
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Dust.

US. OSHA Table Z-3 Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) for Mineral Dusts (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4)	TWA	5 mg/m3 15 mg/m3 50 mppcf 15 mppcf	Respirable fraction. Total dust. Total dust. Respirable fraction.

US. OSHA Table Z-3 Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) for Mineral Dusts (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Molybdenum (CAS 7439-98-7)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.
		15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	Respirable.
		2.4 mppcf	Respirable.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)	TWA	0.5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.02 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
		0.02 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Molybdenum (CAS 7439-98-7)	TWA	3 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	1.5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Respirable finescale particles
		0.2 mg/m3	Respirable nanoscale particles

NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values, as amended

Components	Type	Value
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)	IDLH	250 mg/m3
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	IDLH	20 mg/m3
Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4)	IDLH	750 mg/m3
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)	IDLH	500 mg/m3
Molybdenum (CAS 7439-98-7)	IDLH	5000 mg/m3
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	IDLH	10 mg/m3
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	IDLH	50 mg/m3
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)	IDLH	5000 mg/m3

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable.
		5 mg/m3	Welding fume or pyrophoric powder.

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
		10 mg/m3	Total
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)	TWA	0.5 mg/m3	
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Dust and fume.
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)	STEL	3 mg/m3	Fume.
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Fume.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	TWA	0.015 mg/m3	
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Barium Fluoride (CAS 7787-32-8)	3 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine	*
	2 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine	*
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)	0.7 µg/l	Total chromium	Urine	*
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	15 µg/l	Cobalt	Urine	*
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	5 µg/l	Nickel	Urine	*
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)	3 mg/l	Fluoride		*
	2 mg/l	Fluoride		*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Exposure guidelines

Occupational exposure to nuisance dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

Appropriate engineering controls

Local ventilation should be provided. Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. If engineering measures are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of dust particulates below the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL), suitable respiratory protection must be worn. If material is ground, cut, or used in any operation which may generate dusts, use appropriate local exhaust ventilation to keep exposures below the recommended exposure limits.

Provide adequate ventilation and/or local exhaust at the weld station to keep fumes and gases away from the welder. Train welders and welding operators to keep their head out of the fumes. See ANSI Z49.1 "Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes" for recommendations of safe work practices.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). Wear a helmet or face shield with an appropriate filter lens. Use protective screens to shield others in the work area.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear hand protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. At a minimum this includes welder's gloves and may include arm protectors. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of a welding apron is recommended.

Respiratory protection

Use NIOSH approved fume respirator or air supplied respirator when where ventilation is inadequate, welding in confined spaces or where required to by OSHA regulations. Fume sampling per AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particulates Generated by Welding and Allied Processes" may be required. Other appropriate standards that may be considered include, but are not limited to, AWS F1.2 "Laboratory Method for Measuring Fume Generation Rate and Total Fume Emission of Welding and Allied Processes" and AWS F3.2 "Ventilation Guide for Weld Fume". For actual weld fume and particulate analysis, refer to the appropriate analytical methods recommended by NIOSH or OSHA, and consult an industrial hygiene professional.

Thermal hazards

Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations

Observe any medical surveillance requirements. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

9. Physical and chemical properties**Appearance**

Physical state Solid.

Form Cored Wire.

Color Grey / Silver.

Odor Odorless.

Odor threshold Not applicable.

pH Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point > 2000 °F (> 1093.33 °C)

Initial boiling point and boiling range > 2000 °F (> 1093.33 °C)

Flash point Not available.

Evaporation rate Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas) Not flammable.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Explosive limit - lower (%) Not available.

Explosive limit - upper (%) Not available.

Vapor pressure Not applicable.

Vapor density Not applicable.

Relative density Not available.

Solubility(ies)

Solubility (water) Insoluble in water.

Solubility (solvents) Insoluble.

Solubility (other) Insoluble.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature Not available.

Decomposition temperature > 2000 °F (> 1093.3 °C)

Viscosity Not applicable.

Other information

Explosive properties Not explosive.

Oxidizing properties Not oxidizing.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

Chemical stability Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions None expected under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat. Contamination. Moisture.

Incompatible materials Strong acids. Strong oxidizing substances. Strong bases.

Hazardous decomposition products

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedure and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of the worker area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities).

When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above. Reasonably expected fume constituents produced during arc welding include the oxides of iron, manganese and other metals present in the welding consumable or base metal. Hexavalent chromium compounds may be in the welding fume of consumables or base metals which contain chromium. Gaseous and particulate fluoride may be in the welding fume of consumables which contain fluoride.

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects.
Skin contact	Arc rays can burn skin. Skin cancer has been reported.
Eye contact	Arc rays can injure eyes.
Ingestion	Health injuries are not known or expected under normal use.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects. Chronic overexposure to nickel fumes and hexavalent chromium can cause cancer. Some of the products contain silica quartz. Silica quartz is a listed carcinogen. Workers allergic to nickel may develop eczema or rashes. Prolonged exposure to welding fume may cause lung damage and various types of cancer, including lung, larynx and urinary tract.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health.
	Organic polymers may be used in the manufacture of various welding consumables. Overexposure to their decomposition byproducts may result in a condition known as polymer fume fever. Polymer fume fever usually occurs within 4 to 8 hours of exposure with the presentation of flu like symptoms, including mild pulmonary irritation with or without an increase in body temperature. Signs of exposure can include an increase in white blood cell count. Resolution of symptoms typically occurs quickly, usually not lasting longer than 48 hours.
	Overexposure to manganese fumes may affect the brain and central nervous system, resulting in poor coordination, difficulty speaking, and arm or leg tremor. This condition can be irreversible.
	Chromates may cause ulceration, perforation of the nasal septum, and severe irritation of the bronchial tubes and lungs. Liver damage and allergic reactions, including skin rash, have been reported. Asthma has been reported in some sensitized individuals. Skin contact may result in irritation, ulceration, sensitization, and contact dermatitis. Chromates contain the hexavalent form of chromium. Hexavalent chromium and its compounds are on the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) and NTP (National Toxicology Program) lists as posing a cancer risk to humans.

Components	Species	Test Results
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)		
Acute		
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	5410 mg/m³, 4 hours

Respiratory sensitization	Not classified.
Skin sensitization	Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified.
Carcinogenicity	Arc rays: Skin cancer has been reported. Prolonged exposure to welding fume may cause lung damage and various types of cancer, including lung, larynx and urinary tract.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Barium Fluoride (CAS 7787-32-8)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	2A Probably carcinogenic to humans.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	Cancer
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Reproductive toxicity	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Not classified.
Aspiration hazard	Due to the physical form of the product it is not an aspiration hazard.
Chronic effects	Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects. Chromates may cause ulceration, perforation of the nasal septum, and severe irritation of the bronchial tubes and lungs. Liver damage and allergic reactions, including skin rash, have been reported. Asthma has been reported in some sensitized individuals. Skin contact may result in irritation, ulceration, sensitization, and contact dermatitis. Chromates contain the hexavalent form of chromium. Hexavalent chromium and its compounds are on the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) and NTP (National Toxicology Program) lists as posing a cancer risk to humans. Crystalline silica has been classified by IARC, NTP and ACGIH as a known human carcinogen and suspected human carcinogen respectively. Workers allergic to nickel may develop eczema or rashes.
Further information	Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects. Chromates may cause ulceration, perforation of the nasal septum, and severe irritation of the bronchial tubes and lungs. Liver damage and allergic reactions, including skin rash, have been reported. Asthma has been reported in some sensitized individuals. Skin contact may result in irritation, ulceration, sensitization, and contact dermatitis. Chromates contain the hexavalent form of chromium. Hexavalent chromium and its compounds are on the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) and NTP (National Toxicology Program) lists as posing a cancer risk to humans. Workers allergic to nickel may develop eczema or rashes.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
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Components	Species		Test Results
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)			
Aquatic			
Algae	EC50	Algae	71.314 mg/l, 96 hours
			> 0.0288 - < 0.4857 mg/l, 72 hours
			0.0241 mg/l, 7 days
			> 0.02 - < 0.27 mg/l, 70 hours
	NOEC	Algae	1.8 µg/l, 7 days
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Aquatic Invertebrates	2.827 mg/l, 96 hours

Components		Species	Test Results
			2.321 mg/l, 72 hours
			> 0.89 - < 100 mg/l, 48 hours
	LC50	Aquatic Invertebrates	> 3.29 - < 429 mg/l, 96 hours
			> 2.24 - < 11.7 mg/l, 7 days
Fish	LC50	Fish	> 1.512 - < 83.5 mg/l, 96 hours
	LOEC	Fish	> 1.43 - < 88.7 mg/l, 96 hours
	NOEC	Fish	> 0.6568 - < 100 mg/l, 96 hours
<i>Chronic</i>			
Crustacea	NOEC	Aquatic Invertebrates	> 0.0608 - < 0.0933 mg/l, 21 days
Fish	NOEC	Fish	> 0.769 - < 3.5696 mg/l, 7 days
Lithium carbonate (CAS 554-13-2)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Fish	LC50	Mummichog (Fundulus heteroclitus)	8.1 mg/l, 96 hours
Molybdenum (CAS 7439-98-7)			
Aquatic			
Algae	EC50	Algae	> 218 - < 2453.6 mg/l, 72 hours
	LOEC	Algae	> 310 - < 938 mg/l, 72 hours
	NOEC	Algae	> 27 - < 938 mg/l, 72 hours
<i>Acute</i>			
Crustacea	EC50	Aquatic Invertebrates	> 130.9 - < 2847.5 mg/l, 48 hours
	LC50	Aquatic Invertebrates	> 1006 - < 2729 mg/l, 48 hours
	NOEC	Aquatic Invertebrates	1653 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Fish	> 609.1 - < 681.4 mg/l, 96 hours
<i>Chronic</i>			
Crustacea	NOEC	Aquatic Invertebrates	> 393 - < 1564 mg/l, 14 days
			> 49.9 - < 377 mg/l, 21 days
			26 mg/l, 20 days
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)			
Aquatic			
<i>Chronic</i>			
Crustacea	NOEC	Ceriodaphnia dubia	2.8 µg/l
Fish	NOEC	Zebra danio (Danio rerio)	40 µg/l
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna	> 100 mg/l, 48 Hours
Fish	LL50	Oryzias latipes	> 100 mg/l, 96 Hours
Persistence and degradability	The product contains inorganic compounds which are not biodegradable.		
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.		
Mobility in soil	Due to form of product, mobility in soil is not expected.		
Mobility in general	Not considered mobile.		
Other adverse effects	This product contains one or more substances identified as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) per the US Federal Clean Air Act (see section 15).		
13. Disposal considerations			
Disposal instructions	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. When practical, recycle in an environmentally acceptable, regulatory compliant manner. Dispose of non-recyclable products in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, Provincial, and Local requirements.		
Local disposal regulations	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.		

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose in accordance with all local, provincial, state and federal regulations.

Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Barium Fluoride (CAS 7787-32-8)	Listed
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)	Listed
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)	Listed
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	Listed
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)	Listed

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	Cancer lung effects immune system effects kidney effects
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Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) All components of the mixture on the TSCA 8(b) inventory are designated "active".

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

Classified hazard categories Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC)

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.01-3.75%
Barium Fluoride	7787-32-8	0-3.25%
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.01-22.5%
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0-0.1%
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.25-4.75%
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.01-12.25%

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)
Lithium carbonate (CAS 554-13-2)
Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4)
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)
Molybdenum (CAS 7439-98-7)
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)
Barium Fluoride (CAS 7787-32-8)
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)
Lithium carbonate (CAS 554-13-2)
Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4)
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)
Molybdenum (CAS 7439-98-7)
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)
Barium Fluoride (CAS 7787-32-8)
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)
Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4)
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)
Molybdenum (CAS 7439-98-7)
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Aluminum (CAS 7429-90-5)
Chromium (CAS 7440-47-3)
Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)
Magnesium Oxide (CAS 1309-48-4)
Manganese (CAS 7439-96-5)
Molybdenum (CAS 7439-98-7)
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)
Sodium fluoride (CAS 7681-49-4)
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Nickel, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Lithium carbonate, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Cobalt (CAS 7440-48-4)	Listed: July 1, 1992
Nickel (CAS 7440-02-0)	Listed: October 1, 1989
Silica, crystalline (CAS 14808-60-7)	Listed: October 1, 1988
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)	Listed: September 2, 2011

California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Developmental toxin

Lithium carbonate (CAS 554-13-2)	Listed: January 1, 1991
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International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AICIS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	Yes
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
Taiwan	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 16-October-2024

Revision date 05-June-2025

Version # 02

Further information

The Maximum Fume Exposure Guideline™ (MFEG)™ is provided to assist with the management of workplace exposures where granular solid welding products or other materials are being utilized. The MFEG™ is an estimate of the level of total welding fume exposure for a given product above which the exposure limit for one of the fume constituents may be exceeded. The exposure limits referenced are the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV®) and the U.S. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) whichever limit is lower. The MFEG™ never exceeds 5.0 mg/m³ which is the maximum recommended exposure limit for total welding fume. The MFEG™ is intended to serve as a general guideline to assist in the management of workplace exposure to welding fume and does not replace the regular measurement and analysis of worker exposure to individual welding fume constituents.

The Maximum Dust Exposure Guideline™ (MDEG)™ is provided to assist with the management of workplace exposures where granular solid welding products or other materials are being utilized. It is derived from relevant compositional data and estimates the lowest level of total airborne dust exposure, for a given product, at which some specific constituent might potentially exceed its individual exposure limit. The specific exposure limits referenced are the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV®) and the U. S. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), which ever value is the lowest. The MDEG™ is never greater than 10.0 mg/m³ as this is the airborne exposure guideline for total particulate (total dust). MDEG™ is intended to serve as a general guideline to assist in the management of workplace exposure and does not replace the regular measurement and analysis of worker exposure to individual airborne dust constituents.

HMIS® ratings

Health: 0
Flammability: 0
Physical hazard: 0
Personal protection: B

List of abbreviations

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service.
DOT: Department of Transportation.
EC50: Effective Concentration, 50%.
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
IBC Code: International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous To Life or Health.
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
LC50: Lethal Concentration, 50%.
LD50: Lethal Dose, 50%.
LL50: Lethal level, 50%.
LOEC: Lowest observable effect concentration.
MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.
NOEC: No observed effect concentration.
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit.
STEL: Short term exposure limit.
TWA: Time Weighted Average.

References

ACGIH Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices (2011)

Disclaimer

Select-Arc, Inc. cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.