

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: *HARDHAT FLUX CORED MIG*
Product Code: 10029, 10129, 10130, 10229, 10230
Manufactured For: Freedom Alloys
Address: P.O. Box 1478
 Cypress, TX 77410-1478
Phone Number: (281) 807-0757
MSDS Date: March 1, 2000

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):

CHEM-TEL, INC. (800) 255-3924 24-Hour Emergency Response

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

INGREDIENT NAME:	CAS NUMBER:	AGCIH TLV mgm/m ³	OSHA PEL mgm/m ³	Other Ingredients and/or comments
Chromium*	7440-47-3	.5	1.0	
Iron	7439-96-5	N/A	N/A	Oxides and/or Fluorides of Aluminum, Barium, Calcium, Iron, Magnesium
Manganese*	7439-96-5	0.2 for fume	5.0 as ceiling (dust) 1.3 Stel (fume)	Potassium, Silicon, Titanium, Zirconium
Silicon (SiO ₂)	7440-21-3	3.0	5.0	
Carbon	7782-42-5	3.5	3.5	
Vanadium*	7440-62-2	0.5 as fume	.01 as fume	
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	10.0	15.0	
Nickel*	7440-02-0	1.0	1.0	

Chemicals listed in Section 313 of SARA Title III are identified with an asterisk (*)

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL DATA

These products as shipped are nonhazardous, nonflammable, nonexplosive and nonreactive.

SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Welding arc and sparks, and the use of oxy-fuel torches, can ignite combustibles and flammables. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 for fire prevention during the use of welding and allied procedures.

SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA – HAZARDOUS REACTION PRODUCTS

Fumes and gases from welding and high temperature cutting cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both depend on the metal being welded, the process, procedures, and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of the work areas, 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.)

Most fume ingredients are present in complex combinations, rather than as separate compounds. Excessive over exposure may produce the effects outlined in Section 6

SECTION 6: EXPOSURE LIMITS – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Use of this product in welding and brazing operations can result in exposure to airborne metal particulates and fumes. Section 2 lists specific hazardous ingredients and exposure limits. Section 6 lists exposure limits for hazardous reaction products that might be formed by welding and high temperature cutting.

IMPORTANT: Determine actual exposure by industrial monitoring.

Primary routes of exposure are inhalation of fumes, gases, or particulates. Absorption through the skin is unlikely.

Welding Fumes

The constituents of the fume are generally different from the ingredients listed in Section 2 and may include oxides of the metals, chromates, fluorides, and complex metallics. The gases may include carbon monoxide, ozone, and oxides of nitrogen. Chlorinated solvents may be decomposed by the arc into toxic gases such as phosgene. The chemicals listed in Table 6a has low PEL's/TLV's and represent potential health hazards. Postule Industries recommends monitoring of the chemicals.

Table 6a

Metal or Chemical	TLV mg/m ³	PEL mg/m ³	Metal of Chemical	TLV mg/m ³	Pel mg/m ³
Carbon Monoxide	50 ppm	50 ppm	Manganese flume (Mn)	1.0	5.0 as ceiling
Chromium (Chromates)	0.05	.05 as CrVI	Nickel & Ni Oxide	1.0	1.0
Chromium Oxides	0.5	0.5	Nitric Oxide	25 ppm	25 ppm
Cobalt & Co Oxide	0.05	.1	Nitrogen dioxides	3 ppm	5 ppm
Copper & Cu Oxide	0.2 for fume	0.1 for fume	Ozone	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm
Fluorides as fluorine	2.5	2.5	Phosgene	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm

For virtually all welding electrodes, the ACGIH Welding Fumes – Total Particulate TLV of 5 mg/m³ will be exceeded well before the PEL or TLV for any individual chemical in the fume is exceeded. The welding fume may contain many of the chemicals listed in Table 6b. They are not present in the pure form, but only as complex combinations with other ingredients and they will be below their individual PEL or TLV when total welding fume reaches 5 mg/m³.

Table 6b

Metal or Chemical	CAS No.	Metal or Chemical	CAS No.	Metal or Chemical	CAS No.
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Magnesium	7439-95-4	Strontium oxide	1314-11-0
Aluminum oxide	1344-28-1	Magnesium oxide	1309-48-4	Titanium	7440-32-6
Boron	7440-42-8	Molybdenum	7439-98-7	Titanium oxide	13463-67-7
Boron oxide	1303-86-2	Molybdenum oxide	18868-43-4	Tungsten	7440-33-7
Columbium (Niobium)	7440-03-1	Potassium	7440-09-7	Tungsten oxide	39318-18-8
Cb or NB oxide	1313-96-8	Potassium oxide	12135-47-7	Vanadium	7440-62-2
Calcium	7440-70-2	Silicon	7440-21-3	Vanadium oxide	1314-62-1
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	Silicon oxide (amorphous)	7631-86-9	Welding fumes	Not specified
Calcium fluoride	7789-75-5	Sodium	7440-23-5	Zirconium	7440-67-7
Lithium	7439-92-2	Sodium oxide	1313-59-3	Zirconium oxide	1314-23-4
Lithium oxide	12057-24-8	Strontium	7440-24-6		

POSSIBLE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE TO DUST, WELDING GUME AND GASES:

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE:

Metallic taste; nausea; vomiting, fatigue/drowsiness, dizziness, weakness, headache, tightness of chest; metal fume fever; coughing, irritation of eyes, irritation to mucous membranes, throat and skin; loss of consciousness or death due to welding gases and lack of oxygen. Welding fumes can also be a respiratory and pulmonary irritant.

LONG TERM EXPOSURE:

Adverse effects may result from long time exposure to welding fumes, gases, or dusts. These effects may include skin sensitization, neurological damage, and respiratory disease such as bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Chronic exposure to copper, zinc and manganese man cause metal fume fever. Symptoms of metal fume fever include fever, fatigue, dryness of throat, head and body ache, chills. Chronic exposures may affect the central nervous system leading to emotional disturbances, gait and balance difficulties and paralysis. Overexposure to copper may result in skin and hair discoloration.

Nickel and chromium when present in welding electrodes are of special interest. The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) deems them to be human carcinogens. They are on the IARC and NTP lists of suspect or proven carcinogens. Also OSHA regards some Chromium VI compounds as carcinogenic. Certain chromium and nickel compounds have been clearly shown to be animal and human carcinogens however these compounds have not been found in the welding fumes. Nevertheless, the welding fume should be monitored for chromium and nickel and exposures must be maintained below the levels specified in Sections 2 and 6.

Aggravation of pre-existing respiratory or allergic conditions may occur in some workers.

FIRST AID

Ingestion: Ingestion is unlikely. Seek medical help if large quantities of product are ingested.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure and obtain medical attention. If victim is unconscious, administer oxygen. If not breathing, resuscitate immediately.

Skin Contact: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If rash develops, call a physician.

Eye Contact: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical help if required.

SECTION 7: SPILL PROCEDURES

Product is a non-hazardous solid. No special precautions are required for spills of bulk material. Scrap metal can be reclaimed for reuse. Follow Federal, State and Local regulations regarding disposal.

SECTION 8: SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

READ AND UNDERSTAND THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND THE PRECAUTIONARY LABEL ON THE PRODUCT

Eye Protection: Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others. As a rule of thumb, start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to the next lighter shade with gives sufficient view of the weld zone.

Ventilation: Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases from the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes.

Respiratory Protection: Use respirable fume respiratory or air supplied respirator when welding in a confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below the recommended exposure limit.

Protective Clothing: Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electrical shock. See ANSI A49.1. At a minimum this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

SECTION 9: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND INFORMATION

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES - Products neither contain nor are manufactured with an ozone depleting substance subject to the labeling requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and 40 CFR Part 82.

IMPORTANT - Maintain exposures below the TLV. Use industrial hygiene air monitoring to ensure that your use of this material does not create exposures which exceed TLV. Always use exhaust ventilation. See American National Standard A49.1, Safety in Welding and Cutting published by the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami FL 33135 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910) US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20210

Wash hands thoroughly after use, especially before eating, drinking or smoking.

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