

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MAY BE USED TO COMPLY WITH OSHA'S HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, 29 CFR 1910. 1200 AND SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986 PUBLIC LAW 99-499. STANDARD SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

SECTION I – IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: AMERICAN WELDING SYSTEMS INC. ADDRESS: 13 EXECUTIVE DRIVE, SUITE 19 FAIRVIEW HEIGHTS, IL 62208 IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: 1(800) 272-7633 PRODUCT NAME: Quadcarb Tic Ex-O PRODCUT CLASSIFICATION: Composite Wires for Open Arc, Gas Metal Arc, and Submerged Arc Welding

SECTION II : HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

		EXPOSURE LIMIT (mg/m ³)		
INGREDIENTS	CAS NO.	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
С	7784-42-5	5resp 15 dust mppcf	2 resp	2.5 resp
Mn	7439-96-5	(C) 5 fume	0.2	1 dust ST 3 IDLH 5000
Si	7440-21-3	5 resp 15 dust	10	10 dust 5 resp
Cr	7440-47-3	0.5 µg/m3 (Cr VI)	0.01 (Cr VI) 0.5 (metal)	0.5 (dust) IDLH 250
Мо	7439-98-7	5 (soluble) 15 (dust)	0.5 (soluble/resp) 3 (insoluble/resp)	IDLH 1000
V	1314-62-1	(C) 0.1 (V2O5 fume) (C) 0.5 (resp)	0.05 (V2O5 fume	(C) 0.05 (fume & dust) (15 mins.) IDLH 35
Ti	7440-32-6	5 (resp) 15 (nuisance dust)	10 (dust)	
Fe	1309-37-1	10 (oxide fume)	5 (oxide fume)	5 (dust) IDLH 2500
Flourides	7789-75-5	2.5	2.5	2.5 (dust) IDLH 25

C = Ceiling

ST = Short Term Exposure Limit

IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

Mppcf = mppcf X 35.3 = million particles per cubic meter = particles per cc

Resp = Respirable

SECTION III – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

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: coating on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of work area, the quality and the 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).



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When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Fumes and gas decomposition products, 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 in the electrode. Also, new compounds not in the electrodes may form.

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 coatings, etc. as noted above.

Reasonably expected decomposition products from normal use of these products include a complex of oxides of the materials listed in Section 3, as well as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone and nitrogen oxides. The fume limit for chromium, nickel, manganese, cobalt, and hexavalent chrome may be reached before the general limit for welding fumes (5 mg/m3) is reached.

One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample inside the welder's helmet (if worn) or in the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes" and "Characterization of ArcWelding Fume" available from the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126.

Fume generation analysis – Fume generation and fume analysis data, including hexavalent chrome content is available for a range of products and may be obtained by contacting American Welding Systems at (800)272-7633

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

(Nonflammable) Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammables. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 and 20 CFR 1910.252 for fire prevention during the use of the welding and allied procedures.

SECTION V – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

Waste Disposal Methods - Dispose of as per the guidelines of RCRA - 40CFR 261.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

1. Acute – Irritation to respiratory system; Bronchitis, asthma; nosebleeds. Eye irritation, conjunctivitis; skin ulcer, irritant and allergic dermatitis (potential occupational carcinogen).

2. Chronic – Nasal septum ulceration and perforation; liver, kidney damage; leulocytosis (increased white blood cells), leukopenia (reduced white blood cells), eosinophilia; lung cancer.

Overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in the lung) and affect pulmonary function.

Long term overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system. Symptoms include muscular weakness and tremors similar to Parkinson's disease. Behavioral changes and changes in handwriting may also appear.

Chromium VI compounds are required by OSHA to be considered carcinogenic. Long term exposure to Chromium and Chromium III Oxide dust can cause scaling, redness, itchiness, and a burning sensation on the skin.

Nickel compounds can cause a metallic taste, nausea, tightness in the chest, fever, and allergic reactions. Long term overexposure to nickel compounds may cause lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Soreness and itchiness of the nose and change in skin color and/or appearance may also result. "Nickel and it's compounds are considered to be carcinogenic by OSHA."

Manganese fume may cause flu like symptoms (Metal Fume Fever).

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Lung disorders such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, etc.

Chemicals Listed as Carcinogens - Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, and their Compounds.



National Toxicology	Yes	Х
I.A.R.C. Monographs	Yes	Х
OSHA	Yes	Х

Warning: 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 Section 25249.5 et seq.).

Emergency and First Aid Procedures - Call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques recommended by the American Red Cross.

Target/Affected Organs: Blood, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, eyes, skinRoutes of Entry:1. InhalationX3. SkinX2. EyesX4. IngestionX

SECTION VII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION/CONTROL MEASURES

Electric Arc welding or oxy fuel welding may create various safety hazards – Please refer to warning label on product. See American National Standard Z49.1, Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, published by the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for more details on the following:

Respiratory Protection - Refer to 20 CFR 1910.134

Ventilation Local 100 fpm Capture Velocity

Exhaust 20 CFR 1910.252

Protective Gloves - Hand shields made of material which is an insulator for heat and electricity.

Eye Protection – See OSHA Guide for the selection of proper shade of lens (1910.33(a)(5) and 1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(H).

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment - Use insulated clothing for heat and electricity i.e. sleeves, helmet, jacket, boots, etc.

Radiation – The effects of radiation depend on the wavelength, intensity, and length of time one is exposed to the radiant energy. Although a variety of effects is possible, the following two injuries are most common: Skin burns and eye damage.

SECTION VIII - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

EPA: Evaluate applicability of the reporting requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 – Title V Evaluate applicability of the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know-Act of 1986 (SARA) and 40 CFR Part 372.

SECTION IX- DEFINITIONS

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Acute Signs & Symptoms of exposure that occur on an essentially immediate basis. C Ceiling Limit – exposure limit that cannot be exceeded. Chronic Signs & Symptoms of exposure that occur as a result of long term exposure. CAS No. Chemical Abstracts Service Number EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Live & Health NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health NTP National Toxicology Program OSHA U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration PEL Permissible Exposure Level (1983)



REL National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health Recommended Exposure Limit RCRA Resource Conservation Recovery Act – Law authorizing the production of hazardous waste (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, and/or toxic materials). ST Short Term Exposure Limit – limit of exposure for 15 minutes x 4 in an 8 hour shift with at least a 2 hour interval in between each exposure SARA Superfund Emergency Reauthorization Act TLV Threshold Limit Value – exposure Limits by the ACGIH organization. TWA Time Weighted Average –average exposure during an eight hour period.

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For further information contact: American Welding Systems 13 Executive Drive Suite 19 Fairview Heights IL 62208 (800)272-7633