

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Lincolnweld® 802®

Product Size: N/A

Other means of identification

SDS number: 200000000889

Recommended use and restriction on use

Recommended use: SAW (Submerged Arc Welding)

Restrictions on use: Not known. Read this SDS before using this product.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor Information

Manufacturer/Supplier:

The Lincoln Electric Company
22801 Saint Clair Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44117 USA
Phone: +1 (216) 481-8100

The Lincoln Electric Company of Canada LP
179 Wicksteed Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M4G 2B9 CANADA
Phone: +1 (416) 421-2600

Safety Data Sheet Questions: SDS@lincolnelectric.com

Arc Welding Safety Information: www.lincolnelectric.com/safety

24-Hour Emergency Response Telephone Numbers:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
USA/Canada/Mexico	+1 (888) 609-1762
Americas/Europe	+1 (216) 383-8962
Asia Pacific	+1 (216) 383-8966
Middle East/Africa	+1 (216) 383-8969

3E Company Access Code: 333988

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations.

Hazard Classification

Health Hazards

Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	Category 1

Label Elements

Hazard Symbol:**Signal Word:** Danger**Hazard Statement:** May cause cancer.
Causes damage to organs (Lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure.**Precautionary Statement****Prevention:** Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Do not breathe dust or mists. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.**Response:** If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.**Storage:** Store locked up.**Disposal:** Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.**Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:**

Electrical 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 work piece, use the following equipment: Semiautomatic DC Welder, DC Manual (Stick) Welder, or AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control.

Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable materials. Overexposure to welding fumes and gases can be hazardous. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using this product. Refer to Section 8.

Substance(s) formed under the conditions of use:

The welding fume produced from this welding electrode may contain the following constituent(s) and/or their complex metallic oxides as well as solid particles or other constituents from the consumables, base metal, or base metal coating not listed below:

Chemical Identity	CAS-No.
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0
Ozone	10028-15-6

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Reportable Hazardous Ingredients**

Chemical Identity	CAS number	Content in percent (%)*
Magnesium oxide	1309-48-4	30 - 60%
Aluminum oxide	1344-28-1	15 - 40%
Sodium silicate	1344-09-8	10 - 30%
Fluorides (as F)	16984-48-8	7 - 13%
Silica, Amorphous, Diatomaceous Earth	68855-54-9	5 - 10%
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	3 - 7%
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	7631-86-9	1 - 5%
Potassium silicate	1312-76-1	1 - 5%
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.5 - 1.5%
Silicon	7440-21-3	0.1 - 1%

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Composition Comments:

The term "Hazardous Ingredients" should be interpreted as a term defined in Hazard Communication standards and does not necessarily imply the existence of a welding hazard. The product may contain additional non-hazardous ingredients or may form additional compounds under the condition of use. Refer to Sections 2 and 8 for more information.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**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.

Inhalation:

Move to fresh air if breathing is difficult. 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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms: 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. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

Hazards: 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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

General Fire Hazards: 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.

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: As shipped, the product will not burn. In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing agent.

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

Special fire fighting procedures: Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Selection of respiratory protection for fire fighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures 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.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up 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.

Environmental Precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

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. Refer to Lincoln Safety Publications at www.lincolnelectric.com/safety. 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.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Store in closed original container in a dry place. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
Control Parameters
Occupational Exposure Limits: US

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Magnesium oxide - Inhalable fraction.	TWA	10 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
Magnesium oxide - Total particulate.	PEL	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Aluminum oxide - Respirable fraction.	TWA	1 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	PEL	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Aluminum oxide - Total dust.	PEL	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Fluorides (as F) - as F	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	PEL	2.5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Fluorides (as F) - Dust.	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Silica, Amorphous, Diatomaceous Earth	TWA	20 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
	TWA	0.8 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
	TWA	10 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Cristobalite - Respirable fraction.	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
Cristobalite - Respirable.	TWA	1.2 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
Cristobalite - Total dust.	TWA	0.15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
Cristobalite - Respirable.	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	TWA	20 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
	TWA	0.8 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
	REL	6 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Manganese - Fume. - as Mn	Ceiling	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	REL	1 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	STEL	3 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Manganese - Inhalable fraction. - as Mn	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
Manganese - Respirable fraction. - as Mn	TWA	0.02 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
Silicon - Total dust.	PEL	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Silicon - Respirable fraction.	PEL	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Silicon - Respirable.	REL	5 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Silicon - Total	REL	10 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)

Occupational Exposure Limits: CANADA

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Magnesium oxide - Fume.	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
Magnesium oxide - Respirable dust and/or fume. - as Mg	STEL	10 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
Magnesium oxide - Inhalable fume.	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
Magnesium oxide - Respirable dust and/or fume. - as Mg	TWA	3 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
Magnesium oxide - Inhalable fraction.	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011)
	TWAEV	10 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010)
	8 HR ACL	10 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	15 MIN ACL	20 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
Magnesium oxide - Fume. - as Mg	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
Aluminum oxide	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
Aluminum oxide - Respirable.	TWA	1 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
Aluminum oxide - Respirable fraction.	TWA	1 mg/m3	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011)
	TWAEV	1 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010)
Aluminum oxide	8 HR ACL	10 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	15 MIN ACL	20 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
Aluminum oxide - Total dust. - as Al	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
Fluorides (as F) - as F	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011)
	TWAEV	2.5 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of

			Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010)
	8 HR ACL	2.5 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	15 MIN ACL	5 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
Cristobalite - Respirable.	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
Cristobalite - Respirable particles.	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
Cristobalite - Respirable fraction.	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011)
Cristobalite - Respirable.	TWAEV	0.05 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010)
Cristobalite - Respirable fraction.	8 HR ACL	0.05 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
Cristobalite - Total dust.	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Total	TWA	4 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Respirable.	TWA	1.5 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	TWAEV	10 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (07 2010)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Respirable dust.	TWA	6 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)

Occupational Exposure Limits: MEXICO

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Magnesium oxide - Fume. - as Mg	CPT	10 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Aluminum oxide	CPT	10 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Fluorides (as F) - as F	CPT	2.5 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Silica, Amorphous, Diatomaceous Earth - Respirable dust.	CPT	3 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Silica, Amorphous, Diatomaceous Earth - Inhalable particulate.	CPT	10 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Cristobalite	CPT	0.05 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	CPT	10 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Respirable dust.	CPT	3 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)

Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Inhalable particulate.	CPT	10 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Manganese - as Mn	CPT	0.2 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Manganese - Fume. - as Mn	CPT	1 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
	CTT	3 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Silicon	CPT	10 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
	CTT	20 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)

Biological Limit Values: US

Chemical Identity	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Fluorides (as F) (Fluoride: Sampling time: Prior to shift.)	2 mg/l (Urine)	ACGIH BEL (03 2013)
Fluorides (as F) (Fluoride: Sampling time: End of shift.)	3 mg/l (Urine)	ACGIH BEL (03 2013)

Biological Limit Values: MEXICO

Chemical Identity	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Fluorides (as F) (fluorides: Sampling time: Prior to shift.)	3 mg/g (Creatinine in urine)	MX IBE (06 2012)
Fluorides (as F) (fluorides: Sampling time: End of shift.)	10 mg/g (Creatinine in urine)	MX IBE (06 2012)

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: US

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Carbon dioxide	TWA	5,000 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	STEL	30,000 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	PEL	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	STEL	30,000 ppm 54,000 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	REL	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Carbon monoxide	TWA	25 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	PEL	50 ppm 55 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	REL	35 ppm 40 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	Ceil_Time	200 ppm 229 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Nitrogen dioxide	TWA	0.2 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)
	Ceiling	5 ppm 9 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	STEL	1 ppm 1.8 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Ozone	PEL	0.1 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	Ceil_Time	0.1 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	TWA	0.05 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
	TWA	0.20 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)

	TWA	0.10 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
	TWA	0.08 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: CANADA

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values		Source
Carbon dioxide	STEL	30,000 ppm	54,000 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
	TWA	5,000 ppm	9,000 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
	TWA	5,000 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	STEL	15,000 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	TWA	5,000 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011)
	STEL	30,000 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011)
	STEV	30,000 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010)
	TWAEV	5,000 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010)
	8 HR ACL	5,000 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	15 MIN ACL	30,000 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	TWA	5,000 ppm	9,000 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
	STEL	30,000 ppm	54,000 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
Carbon monoxide	TWA	25 ppm	29 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
	TWA	25 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	STEL	100 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	TWA	25 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011)
	STEV	100 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (07 2010)
	TWAEV	25 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (07 2010)

	8 HR ACL	25 ppm	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	15 MIN ACL	190 ppm	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	TWA	35 ppm 40 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
	STEL	200 ppm 230 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
Nitrogen dioxide	STEL	5 ppm 9.4 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
	TWA	3 ppm 5.6 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
	CEILING	1 ppm	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	TWA	0.2 ppm	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2012)
	STEV	5 ppm	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010)
	TWAEV	3 ppm	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010)
	8 HR ACL	3 ppm	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	15 MIN ACL	5 ppm	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	TWA	3 ppm 5.6 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
Ozone	STEL	0.3 ppm 0.6 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
	TWA	0.1 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009)
	TWA	0.05 ppm	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	TWA	0.1 ppm	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	TWA	0.08 ppm	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	TWA	0.2 ppm	Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007)
	TWAEV	0.1 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (07 2010)
	STEV	0.3 ppm 0.6 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (07 2010)

	15 MIN ACL	0.15 ppm	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	8 HR ACL	0.05 ppm	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009)
	CEILING	0.1 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008)
	TWA	0.20 ppm	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2014)
	TWA	0.05 ppm	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2014)
	TWA	0.08 ppm	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2014)
	TWA	0.10 ppm	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2014)

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: MEXICO

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Carbon dioxide	CPT	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
	CTT	15,000 ppm 27,000 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Carbon monoxide	CTT	400 ppm 400 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
	CPT	50 ppm 55 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Nitrogen dioxide	CTT	5 ppm 10 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
	CPT	3 ppm 6 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)
Ozone	P	0.1 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000)

**Appropriate Engineering
Controls**

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. **Keep exposure as low as possible.**

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**General information:**

Exposure Guidelines: Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are values published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). ACGIH Statement of Positions Regarding the TLVs® and BEIs® states that the TLV-TWA should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and should not be used to indicate a fine line between safe and dangerous exposures. See Section 10 for information on potential fume constituents of health interest. Threshold Limit Values are figures published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists.

Maximum Fume Exposure Guideline™ (MFEG)™ for this product (based on total respirable particulate) is 5.0 mg/m³. This exposure guideline is calculated using the most conservative value of the ACGIH TLV or OSHA PEL for the stated substance.

Maximum Dust Exposure Guideline™ (MDEG)™ for this product (based on content of Cristobalite) is 0.7 mg/m³. This exposure guideline is calculated using the most conservative value of the ACGIH TLV or OSHA PEL for the stated substance. Handle to minimize generation of airborne dust. Use adequate ventilation and dust collection. Use respiratory protection, if required, to keep exposure below limits.

Eye/face protection:

Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens shade number 12 or darker for open arc processes. No specific lens shade recommendation for submerged arc processes. Shield others by providing screens and flash goggles.

Skin Protection**Hand Protection:**

Wear protective gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other:

Protective Clothing: Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See Z49.1. 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. Wear dry gloves free of holes or split seams. Train the welder not to permit electrically live parts or electrodes to contact skin . . . or clothing or gloves if they are wet. Insulate yourself from the work piece and ground using dry plywood, rubber mats or other dry insulation.

Respiratory Protection:

Keep your head out of fumes. Use enough ventilation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. An approved respirator should be used unless exposure assessments are below applicable exposure limits.

Hygiene measures:

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. 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.

Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits. See ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.2, F1.3 and F1.5, available from the American Welding Society, www.aws.org.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Granular welding flux
Physical state:	Solid
Form:	Granular
Color:	No data available.
Odor:	No data available.
Odor threshold:	No data available.
pH:	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point:	No data available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	No data available.
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available.
Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - upper (%):	No data available.
Flammability limit - lower (%):	No data available.
Explosive limit - upper (%):	No data available.
Explosive limit - lower (%):	No data available.
Vapor pressure:	Not applicable
Vapor density:	Not applicable
Relative density:	No data available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility in water:	No data available.
Solubility (other):	No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available.
Decomposition temperature:	No data available.
Viscosity:	Not applicable

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:	No data available.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid heat or contamination.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidizing substances. Strong acids. 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**

- Ingestion:** Health injuries from ingestion are not known or expected under normal use.
- Inhalation:** Potential chronic health hazards related to the use of welding consumables are most applicable to the inhalation route of exposure. Refer to Inhalation statements in Section 11.
- Skin Contact:** Arc rays can burn skin. Skin cancer has been reported.
- Eye contact:** Arc rays can injure eyes.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- 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. Overexposure to crystalline silica present in dust from this product can cause severe lung damage (silicosis). Respiratory overexposure to airborne crystalline silica is known to cause silicosis, a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death. Crystalline silica is on the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) and NTP (National Toxicology Program) lists as posing a cancer risk to humans.

Information on toxicological effects**Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure)**

- Oral**
- Product:** ATEmix: 43,912.67 mg/kg

Specified substance(s):

Sodium silicate LD 50 (Rat): 1.1 g/kg
Fluorides (as F) LD 50 (Rat): 4,250 mg/kg

Dermal

Product: Not classified

Inhalation

Product: Not classified

Specified substance(s):

Aluminum oxide LC 50 (Rat, 1 h): 7.6 mg/l

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Product: Not classified

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

Product: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Product: Not classified

Carcinogenicity

Product: May cause cancer.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

Cristobalite Overall evaluation: 1. Carcinogenic to humans.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:

Cristobalite Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):

No carcinogenic components identified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity**In vitro**

Product: Not classified

In vivo

Product: Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity

Product: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Product: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Product: Causes damage to organs (Lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

Product: Not classified

Other Effects:

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.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics under the condition of use

Additional toxicological Information under the conditions of use:**Acute toxicity****Inhalation****Specified substance(s):**

Carbon dioxide	LC Lo (Human, 5 min): 90000 ppm
Carbon monoxide	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 1,300 mg/l
Nitrogen dioxide	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 88 ppm
Ozone	LC Lo (Human, 30 min): 50 ppm

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General information: Not Applicable

Ecotoxicity**Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:****Fish**

Product:	Not classified
Specified substance(s):	
Sodium silicate	LC 50 (Western mosquitofish (<i>Gambusia affinis</i>), 96 h): 1,800 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates

Product:	Not classified
Specified substance(s):	
Sodium silicate	EC50 (Water flea (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>), 48 h): 22.94 - 49.01 mg/l
Manganese	EC50 (Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>), 48 h): 40 mg/l

Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:**Fish**

Product:	Not classified
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Aquatic Invertebrates

Product:	Not classified
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Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

Product:	Not classified
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Persistence and Degradability**Biodegradation**

Product:	No data available.
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Bioaccumulative Potential**Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)**

Product:	No data available.
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Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**General information:**

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.

Minerals such as Florida Zircon Sand are used as one of the components in the manufacturing of welding fluxes contain trace levels of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM). Based on the radiological status of these materials, the scrap flux and waste slag generated in welding processes should be acceptable for disposal in RCRA Title D landfills. Flux materials containing sufficiently low concentrations of NORM are not subject to federal radiation control regulations. The regulation for classifying the flux material (zircon sand) is Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 40 Section 40.13 (10CFR40.13). **Materials which contain less than 0.05% (0,05%) by weight of uranium and/or thorium, are exempt from regulation.** The concentrations in the flux and slag are considerably lower than 0.05% (0,05%). Note: Many states are developing regulations pertaining to Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) above background levels. Consult with the applicable regulations and the authority with jurisdiction.

Disposal Instructions:

Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to national, state, or local laws.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT**

UN Number:	
UN Proper Shipping Name:	NOT DG REGULATED
Transport Hazard Class(es)	
Class:	NR
Label(s):	—
Packing Group:	—
Marine Pollutant:	Not regulated.
Special precautions for user:	—

IMDG

UN Number:	
UN Proper Shipping Name:	NOT DG REGULATED
Transport Hazard Class(es)	
Class:	NR
Label(s):	—
EmS No.:	
Packing Group:	—
Marine Pollutant:	Not regulated.
Special precautions for user:	—

IATA

UN Number:	
Proper Shipping Name:	NOT DG REGULATED
Transport Hazard Class(es):	
Class:	NR
Label(s):	—
Packing Group:	—
Environmental Hazards	Not regulated.

Special precautions for user:	—
Other information	
Passenger and cargo aircraft:	Allowed.
Cargo aircraft only:	Allowed.

TDG

UN Number:	
UN Proper Shipping Name:	NOT DG REGULATED
Transport Hazard Class(es)	
Class:	NR
Label(s):	—
Packing Group:	—
Marine Pollutant:	Not regulated.
Special precautions for user:	—

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Controlled Products Regulations: This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations, Section 33, and the MSDS contains all required information.

US Federal Regulations**TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)**

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):**Chemical Identity**

Manganese

Reportable quantity

Included in the regulation but with no data values. See regulation for further details.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**Hazard categories**

Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

SARA 304 Emergency Release Notification**Chemical Identity**

Manganese

Reportable quantity

Included in the regulation but with no data values. See regulation for further details.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Chemical

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Threshold Planning Quantity</u>
Magnesium oxide	10000 lbs
Aluminum oxide	10000 lbs
Fluorides (as F)	10000 lbs
Silica, Amorphous, Diatomaceous Earth	10000 lbs
Cristobalite	10000 lbs
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	10000 lbs
Manganese	10000 lbs
Silicon	10000 lbs

SARA 313 (TRI Reporting)

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reporting threshold for other users</u>	<u>Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing</u>
Aluminum oxide	10000 lbs	25000 lbs.

Clean Water Act Section 311 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 117.3)

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

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

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

US State Regulations**US. California Proposition 65**

This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Cristobalite	Carcinogenic.
Quartz	Carcinogenic.

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.)

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

<u>Chemical Identity</u>
Magnesium oxide
Aluminum oxide
Fluorides (as F)
Cristobalite
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

<u>Chemical Identity</u>
Magnesium oxide
Aluminum oxide
Silica, Amorphous, Diatomaceous Earth
Cristobalite
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)
Quartz

US. Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances

<u>Chemical Identity</u>
Magnesium oxide
Aluminum oxide
Fluorides (as F)
Silica, Amorphous, Diatomaceous Earth
Cristobalite
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Chemical Identity

Aluminum oxide

Inventory Status:

Australia AICS:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada DSL Inventory List:	On or in compliance with the inventory
EINECS, ELINCS or NLP:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Japan (ENCS) List:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
China Inv. Existing Chemical Substances:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Korea Existing Chemicals Inv. (KECI):	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada NDSL Inventory:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Philippines PICCS:	On or in compliance with the inventory
US TSCA Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Japan ISHL Listing:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Japan Pharmacopoeia Listing:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Definitions:

The Maximum Fume Exposure Guideline™ (MFEG)™ is a guideline limit for total welding fume exposure for a specific consumable product which may be used by employers to manage worker exposure to welding fume where that product is used. 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 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 mg/m³ as this is the airborne exposure guideline for total particulate (total dust). **The 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.**

Combustible Dust Hazard Rating:

This material will not burn and has the Lincoln Electric Combustible Dust Hazard Rating: 0-CS. For additional information contact the Lincoln Electric EHS Department (216) 383-2669.

**Combustible Dust Hazard
Rating Information:****Lincoln Electric's Combustible Dust Rating System is as follows:**

- 3: Fine solid powders or dusts which can ignite with contact with air, or have a Kst value ≥ 300 , and/or would have an ignition flame front faster than the speed of sound.
- 2: Fine solid powders or dusts which can ignite with contact with air, have an MIE < 3 mJ, or have a Kst value > 200 & ≤ 299 , and/or would have an ignition flame front faster than the speed of sound.
- 1.3: Fine solid powders or dusts which have an MIE > 3 mJ < 500 mJ, and a Kst $\geq 25 < 200$ mJ.
- 1.2: Fine solid powders or dusts which have an MIE > 3 mJ < 500 mJ, and a Kst < 25 , or MIE > 500 mJ and Kst ≥ 25 but < 200 mJ.
- 1.1: Fine solid powders or dusts which have an MIE > 10 J and a positive Kst value < 25 .
- 0-CS: Materials that will not burn.

Revision Date:

05/01/2015

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in the left-hand margin throughout this document.

Further Information:

Additional information is available by request.

Disclaimer:

The Lincoln Electric Company urges each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. See also www.lincolnelectric.com/safety. 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 given. Because the conditions or methods of use are beyond Lincoln Electric'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.

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