

Material Safety Data Sheet

acc. to ISO/DIS 11014

Printing date 11/20/2006

Reviewed on 11/17/2006

1 Identification of substance

- **Product details**
- **Trade name:** UTP 88 H
- **Application of the substance / the preparation** electrodes for welding
- **Manufacturer/Supplier:**
Boehler Thyssen Welding USA Inc.

- PO Box 721678
HOUSTON, Texas 77272-1678

- phone 281 499 1212
fax 281 261 7895
- **Information department:** QS department

2 Composition/Data on components

- **Chemical characterization**
- **Description:** Mixture of the substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

- **Dangerous components:**

7440-02-0	nickel	Xn, Xi; R 40-43	50-100%
513-77-9	barium carbonate	Xn; R 22	2.5-10%
7782-42-5	Graphite		2.5-10%
7789-75-5	calcium fluoride		2.5-10%
1344-09-8	Silicic acid, sodium salt	Xn, Xi; R 22-37/38-41	2.5-10%
471-34-1	calcium carbonate		2.5-10%

- **Additional information:**

Warning: This product contains or produces a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

3 Hazards identification

- **Hazard description:**

General: Different kinds of fume and dust occur during the welding and grinding process. Chromium-VI compounds and nickel oxides might occur, which are classified as carcinogenic. In addition irritant substances such as fluorides and manganese oxides as well as fine dusts (mostly iron oxides) occur. Health Hazards (acute and chronic) Welding electrodes and wires are non-hazardous solids at ambient temperature.

Actual exposure should be determined by monitoring the fume in the operator's breathing zone. Compounds of Chromium and Nickel in the fume should be considered possible carcinogens per OSHA29. CFR 1910. 1200. No clear association, however, has been established between Cr and Ni in welding fume and the development of cancer. Short term overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat or eyes and may aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Exposure to extremely high levels of fluorides can cause abdominal pain, diarrhea, muscular weakness, and convulsions. In extreme cases it can cause loss of consciousness and death.

Long term overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and may affect pulmonary function.

Manganese overexposure can affect the central nervous system, resulting in impaired speech and movement. The primary entry route for welding fumes and gases is by inhalation. Bronchitis and some

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lung fibrosis have been reported. Repeated exposure to fluorides may cause excessive calcification of the bone and calcification of ligaments of the ribs, pelvis and spinal column. May cause skin rash. Overexposure to hexavalent chromium and nickel present in welding fume can present the risk of lung cancer, asthma and damage to the nose and skin.

Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Electric shock can kill. Before use, read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, MSDS's and your employer's safety practices. Keep your head out of the fumes. Use enough ventilation, exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. Wear correct eye, ear and body protection. Do not touch live electrical parts. See American National Standard Z49.1, and OSHA Safety and Health Standards.

Carcinogenicity

Nickel: The International Agency for Research on Cancer indicates nickel refining and "certain nickel compounds" were cancer-causing, but could not state with certainty which forms of nickel may be carcinogenic. The National Toxicology Program lists nickel powder, nickel subsulfide, nickel oxide, nickel carbonate, nickel carbonyl and nickelocene as substances "that may reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens". Because of this, the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard requires that everyone who manufactures or imports these substances or mixtures or alloys containing these substances must warn of a cancer hazard on their MSDS's and labels. This warning is mandated by OSHA even though studies have not demonstrated cancer risks associated with the use of nickel. Intramuscular injection and implantation of nickel powder produced localized tumors in rats and mice. Inhalation studies using animals showed no evidence of carcinogenicity.

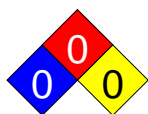
Crystalline silica: The National Toxicology Program indicates there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity or respirable crystalline silica in experimental animals. Increases in incidence of lung cancers have been found in inhalation studies in rats. An IARC working group reported there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in humans.

Other precautions: Electric shock from arc welding equipment can kill. When welding arc or torch flame may be a source of ignition of combustible.

· **Information pertaining to particular dangers for man and environment:** Not applicable.

· **Classification system:**

· **NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)**



Health = 0

Fire = 0

Reactivity = 0

· **HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)**



Health = *0

Fire = 0

Reactivity = 0

4 First aid measures

- **General information:** No special measures required.
- **After inhalation:** Supply fresh air; consult doctor in case of complaints.
- **After skin contact:** If skin irritation continues, consult a doctor.
- **After eye contact:** Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water.

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- **After swallowing:** If symptoms persist consult doctor.

5 Fire fighting measures

- **Suitable extinguishing agents:** Use fire fighting measures that suit the environment.
- **Protective equipment:** No special measures required.

6 Accidental release measures

- **Person-related safety precautions:** Not required.
- **Measures for environmental protection:** Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.
- **Measures for cleaning/collecting:** Pick up mechanically.
- **Additional information:** No dangerous substances are released.

7 Handling and storage

- **Handling:**
- **Information for safe handling:** Prevent formation of dust.
- **Information about protection against explosions and fires:** No special measures required.
- **Storage:**
- **Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:** No special requirements.
- **Information about storage in one common storage facility:** Not required.
- **Further information about storage conditions:** None.

8 Exposure controls and personal protection

- **Additional information about design of technical systems:**
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 exposures as low as possible
Respiratory Protection: Use respirable fumes respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below the recommended exposure limit.

- **Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:**

7440-02-0 nickel

PEL	1 mg/m ³
REL	0.015 mg/m ³
TLV	1.5 l mg/m ³

513-77-9 barium carbonate

PEL	0.5 mg/m ³ as Ba
REL	0.5 mg/m ³ as Ba
TLV	0.5 mg/m ³ as Ba

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7782-42-5 Graphite

PEL 15 mppcf mg/m³
 REL 2.5* mg/m³
 *Respirable dust
 TLV 2 R mg/m³
 All forms except graphite fibers

7789-75-5 calcium fluoride

PEL 2.5 mg/m³
 as F
 REL 2.5 mg/m³
 as F
 TLV 2.5,A4 mg/m³
 as F; (q)

471-34-1 calcium carbonate

PEL 15*, 5** mg/m³
 *Total dust **Respirable fraction
 REL 10*, 5** mg/m³
 *Total dust **Respirable fraction
 TLV 10 mg/m³
 (e)

- **Additional information:** The lists that were valid during the creation were used as basis.
- **Personal protective equipment:**
- **General protective and hygienic measures:** Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
- **Breathing equipment:** Use suitable respiratory protective device in case of insufficient ventilation.
- **Protection of hands:** Heat protection gloves
- **Material of gloves:** Leather gloves
- **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 the next lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone.
- **Body protection:** Protective work clothing

9 Physical and chemical properties

· **General Information**

Form: Solid
Color: Black
Odor: Odorless

· **Change in condition**

Melting point/Melting range: Undetermined.
Boiling point/Boiling range: Undetermined.

· **Flash point:** Not applicable.

· **Auto igniting:** Product is not selfigniting.

· **Danger of explosion:** Product does not present an explosion hazard.

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· **Density:** Not determined.

· **Solubility in / Miscibility with Water:** Insoluble.

10 Stability and reactivity

· **Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:**

No decomposition if used according to specifications.

· **Dangerous reactions** No dangerous reactions known.

· **Dangerous products of decomposition:**

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, and 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, galvanising, or phosphate coatings on steels which would produce phosphine gas), the number of welders and the volume of the work 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 vapours from cleaning and degreasing activities which may be decomposed by the arc into toxic gases such as phosgene).

When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in SECTION II. Fume 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 II, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc..., as noted above. Reasonably expected fume constituents of this product would include: Example for Carbon dioxide shielded flux-cored electrode (AWS 5.20 E70-T-1): Reasonably expected fume constituents of this product would include: primarily oxides of Iron; secondarily complex oxides of Manganese, Silicon, Titanium and Sodium. The present ACGIH TLV for Manganese, 0.2 mg/m³ will result in a significant reduction from the 5 mg/m³ general welding fume (NOC) level. Example for Stainless Steel covered electrodes (AWS 5.4): Reasonably expected fume constituents of this product would include: primarily fluorides and complex oxides of Iron and Silicon, secondarily complex oxides of Manganese, titanium, chromium, nickel, sodium and potassium.

The present 1995 OSHA PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit) for hexavalent Chromium (Cr +6) is 0.05 mg/m³ which will result in a significant reduction from the 5 mg/m³ general welding fume (NOC) level. The limit of 0.05 mg/m³ for hexavalent chromium from the decomposition products in these electrodes comes from the limit shown at the bottom of OSHA Table Z-2, which is for 0.1 mg of CrO₃- which calculates to 0.05 mg of Cr+6/m³. It applies to soluble chromates of the types found in covered stainless electrode fumes. Reasonably expected gaseous constituents would include Carbon monoxide and Carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc. One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1 and ANSI/AWS F1.2-1992

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11 Toxicological information

· **Acute toxicity:**

· **LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:**

7440-02-0 nickel

Intraperitoneal LD50	250 mg/kg (rat)
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· **Primary irritant effect:**

· **on the skin:** No irritant effect.

· **on the eye:** No irritating effect.

· **Sensitization:** Sensitization possible through skin contact.

· **Additional toxicological information:**

When used and handled according to specifications, the product does not have any harmful effects according to our experience and the information provided to us.

12 Ecological information

· **General notes:**

Water hazard class 1 (Self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water

Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

13 Disposal considerations

· **Product:**

· **Recommendation:** Must be specially treated adhering to official regulations.

· **Uncleaned packagings:**

· **Recommendation:** Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14 Transport information

· **DOT regulations:**

· **Hazard class:** -

· **Land transport ADR/RID (cross-border):**

· **ADR/RID class:** -

· **Maritime transport IMDG:**

· **IMDG Class:** -

· **Marine pollutant:** No

· **Air transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR:**

· **ICAO/IATA Class:** -

· **Transport/Additional information:** Not dangerous according to the above specifications.

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15 Regulations

· **Sara**

· **Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances):**

None of the ingredient is listed.

· **Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):**

7440-02-0 nickel

7439-96-5 manganese

· **TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):**

7440-02-0 nickel

513-77-9 barium carbonate

7782-42-5 Graphite

1633-05-2 strontium carbonate

7789-75-5 calcium fluoride

1344-09-8 Silicic acid, sodium salt

471-34-1 calcium carbonate

1302-78-9 Bentonit

7631-86-9 silicon dioxide, chemically prepared

9005-35-0 Alginic acid

14807-96-6 Talc (Mg₃H₂(SiO₃)₄)

12136-45-7 dipotassium oxide

7439-96-5 manganese

· **Proposition 65**

· **Chemicals known to cause cancer:**

7440-02-0 nickel

· **Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females:**

None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males:**

None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity:**

None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Cancerogenity categories**

· **EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)**

513-77-9 barium carbonate

D; NL

7439-96-5 manganese

D

7440-50-8 copper

D

· **IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)**

7440-02-0 nickel

2B

7631-86-9 silicon dioxide, chemically prepared

3

14807-96-6 Talc (Mg₃H₂(SiO₃)₄)

3

7440-48-4 cobalt

2B

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· **NTP (National Toxicology Program)**

7440-02-0	nickel	R
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· **TLV (Threshold Limit Value established by ACGIH)**

7440-02-0	nickel	A5
513-77-9	barium carbonate	A4
14807-96-6	Talc (Mg ₃ H ₂ (SiO ₃) ₄)	A4
7440-48-4	cobalt	A3

· **MAK (German Maximum Workplace Concentration)**

7440-02-0	nickel	1
7440-48-4	cobalt	2

· **NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)**

7440-02-0	nickel	
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· **OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)**

None of the ingredients is listed.

· **Product related hazard informations:**

The product is not subject to identification regulations according to directives on hazardous materials.

· **Hazard-determining components of labelling:**

nickel

· **National regulations:**

· **Water hazard class:** Water hazard class 1 (Self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water.

16 Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

· **Department issuing MSDS:** QS department

· **Contact:**

Ms. Monica Isenhardt
phone +1-281-499 1212

· *** Data compared to the previous version altered.**