SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is for welding consumables and related products and may be used to comply with the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (known as REACH) and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (known as CLP), which adapted the REACH provisions regarding Safety Data Sheets to comply with the United Nations’ Globally Harmonised System (GHS, fifth version) for classifying and labelling chemical substances and mixtures. The REACH and CLP regulations must be consulted for specific requirements. This Safety Data Sheet complies with ISO 11014-1. This document is translated in several languages and is available on our website at www.hobartbrothers.com, from your sales representative or by calling customer service at 1 (937) 332-4000.

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product Type: HARDSURFACING FLUX CORED AND METAL CORED WELDING WIRES


1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Product Use: HARD SURFACING FLUX CORED AND METAL CORED WELDING WIRES

Uses Advised Against: Use only as indicated for welding operations.

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Name: HOBART BROTHERS LLC
Address: 101 TRADE SQUARE EAST, TROY, OH 45373
United States
Website: www.hobartbrothers.com
Competent Person Responsible for the SDS: [David.Castro@HobartBrothers.com]

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Telephone No: +1 (937) 332-4000 [8 am to 5 pm – Eastern US Time Zone]
Emergency No: +1 (800) 424-9300 [Chemetrec Day or Night, within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 CCN11662]
[Outside USA and Canada: +1-703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)]

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE – The products described in Section 1 are not classified as hazardous according to applicable GHS hazard classification criteria as required and defined in European Parliament and Council Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006 and (EC) No 1272/2008.

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard Pictogram – No symbol required
Signal Word – No signal word required
Hazard Statement – Not applicable
Precautionary Statement – Not Applicable

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS

WARNING! - Avoid breathing welding fumes and gases, they may be dangerous to your health. Always use adequate ventilation. Always use appropriate personal protective equipment.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Respiratory System, Eyes and/or Skin.

ARC RAYS: The welding arc can injure eyes and burn skin.

ELECTRIC SHOCK: Arc welding and associated processes can kill. See Section 8.

FUMES AND GASES: Can be dangerous to your health.

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedures and wires used. Most fume ingredients are present as complex oxides and compounds and not as pure metals. When the wire 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 Section 3 of this Safety Data Sheet. Monitor for the component materials identified in the list in Section 3.

Fumes from the use of these products may contain complex oxides or compounds of the following elements and molecules: amorphous silica fume, boron, calcium oxide, chromium, cobalt, copper, fluorospar or fluorides, manganese, nickel, silica, vanadium and zirconium. Other reasonably expected constituents of the fume would also include complex oxides of iron, titanium, silicon and molybdenum. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc. 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 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). 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.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 MIXTURES

IMPORTANT - This section covers the hazardous materials from which this product is manufactured. This data has been classified according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) as required and defined in European Parliament and Council Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006 and (EC) No 1272/2008. The fumes and gases produced during welding with normal use of this product are addressed in Section 8.
## SAFETY DATA SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>CAS NO.</th>
<th>EINECS'</th>
<th>%WEIGHT</th>
<th>GHS Classification(s)</th>
<th>GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS (See Section 16 for Complete Phrases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALUMINUM</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>231-072-3</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>Powder (pyrophoric): - Pyr. Sol. 1(^{(1)}) - Water-react. 2(^{(2)})</td>
<td>H250 H261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Powder (Stabilized): - Flam. Sol. 1(^{(3)}) - Water-react. 2(^{(2)})</td>
<td>H228 H261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORON</td>
<td>7440-42-8</td>
<td>231-151-2</td>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCIUM CARBONATE</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>215-279-6</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARBON</td>
<td>7440-44-0</td>
<td>231-153-3</td>
<td>&lt;6</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHROMIUM (metal)</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>231-157-5</td>
<td>0-35</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COBALT</td>
<td>7440-48-4</td>
<td>231-158-0</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>- Resp. Sens. 1(^{(4)}) - Skin Sens. 1(^{(5)}) - Aquatic Chronic 4</td>
<td>H334 H317 H413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPPER</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>231-159-6</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUORSPAR</td>
<td>7789-75-5</td>
<td>232-188-7</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRON</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td>231-096-4</td>
<td>55-95</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANGANANESE</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>231-105-1</td>
<td>1-25</td>
<td>- Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)(^{(6)}) - Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)(^{(6)}) - STOT RE 1(^{(3)})</td>
<td>H332 H302 H372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLYBDENUM</td>
<td>7439-98-7</td>
<td>231-107-2</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>- STOT RE 2(^{(5)}) - Eye Irrit. 2(^{(8)}) - STOT SE 3(^{(9)})</td>
<td>H373 H319 H335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICKEL</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>231-111-4</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>Powder/Element: - Carc. 2(^{(10)}) - Skin Sens. 1(^{(5)}) - STOT RE 1(^{(7)}) - Aquatic Chronic 3</td>
<td>H351 H317 H372 H412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOBIUM</td>
<td>7440-03-1</td>
<td>231-113-5</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTASSIUM SILICATE</td>
<td>1312-76-1</td>
<td>215-199-1</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILICA</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>238-878-4</td>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>- STOT RE 2(^{(10)}) - Carc. 2(^{(10)}) - Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)(^{(6)})</td>
<td>H373 H351 H332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Amorphous Silica Fume)</td>
<td>69012-64-2</td>
<td>273-761-1</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILICON</td>
<td>7440-21-3</td>
<td>231-130-8</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM SILICATE</td>
<td>1344-09-8</td>
<td>215-687-4</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITANIUM</td>
<td>7440-32-6</td>
<td>231-142-3</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>236-675-5</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>- Carc. 2(^{(10)})</td>
<td>H351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUNGSTEN</td>
<td>7440-33-7</td>
<td>231-143-9</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VANADIUM</td>
<td>7440-62-2</td>
<td>231-171-1</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>- Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)(^{(6)}) - STOT RE 2(^{(7)}) - Eye Dam. 1(^{(8)}) - Aquatic Chronic 2</td>
<td>H332 H373 H318 H411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIRCONIUM</td>
<td>7440-67-7</td>
<td>231-176-9</td>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>- Pyr. Sol. 1(^{(4)}) - Water-react. 1(^{(12)})</td>
<td>H250 H260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>CAS NO.</th>
<th>EINECS'</th>
<th>%WEIGHT</th>
<th>GHS Classification(s)</th>
<th>GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS (See Section 16 for Complete Phrases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Fume constituent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Carc. 1A(9)</td>
<td>H350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Muta. 1B(10)</td>
<td>H340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Repr. Tox 2(11)</td>
<td>H361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation)(^8)</td>
<td>H330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Acute Tox. 3 (Skin &amp; Oral)(^4)</td>
<td>H331, H301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- STOT RE 1(9)</td>
<td>H372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Skin Corr. 2(16)</td>
<td>H334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Skin Sens. 2(16)</td>
<td>H317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Resp. Sens. 1(4)</td>
<td>H334, H317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Aquatic Acute 1</td>
<td>H400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Aquatic Chronic 1</td>
<td>H410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Greek Letter Notes:

- \( \gamma \) – Greek letter

G – Greek letter

\( \gamma \) – Greek letter

1 – Greek letter

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion: Not an expected route of exposure. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while welding; wash hands thoroughly before performing these activities. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention at once.

Inhalation during welding: If breathing is difficult, provide fresh air and contact physician. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance at once.

Skin Contact during welding: Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention at once.

Eye Contact during welding: Dust or fume from this product should be flushed from the eyes with copious amounts of clean, tepid water until victim is transported to an emergency medical facility. Do not allow victim to rub eyes or keep them 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.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

No adverse effects are expected from welding consumables (wire and rods) until they are welded. Inhalation of welding fumes may cause dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. Arc rays may injure eyes and burn skin. Hexavalent chromium compounds, nickel metal and compounds and respirable crystalline silica are listed as a human carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs. Prolonged or repeated exposure to welding fumes causes damage to respiratory system, teeth and bones. Prolonged or repeated exposure to welding fumes may cause siderosis (iron deposits in lungs), liver or kidney damage, skin and respiratory sensitization (allergic reaction) and affect pulmonary function.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Specific Treatment: If eye or skin burns occur, get immediate medical attention.

Notes for the doctor: Treat symptomatically.

Section 11 of this SDS covers the acute effects of overexposure to the various ingredients within the welding consumable. Section 8 of this SDS lists the exposure limits and covers methods for protecting yourself and your co-workers.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use a suitable extinguishing agent for a surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None known.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Welding consumables applicable to this sheet as shipped are nonreactive, nonflammable, non-explosive and essentially nonhazardous until welded. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. If there are flammable materials, including fuel or hydraulic lines, in the work area and the worker cannot move the work or the flammable material, a fire-resistant shield such as a piece of sheet metal or fire resistant blanket should be placed over the flammable material. If welding work is conducted within 10 meters (~35 feet) or so of flammable materials, station a responsible person in the work zone to act as fire watcher to observe where sparks are flying and to grab an extinguisher or sound the alarm if needed. Unused welding consumables may remain hot for a period of time after completion of a welding process.

5.3 ADVICE FOR FIGHT-FIERS

Self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing should be worn in fighting fires involving chemicals. Determine the need to evacuate or isolate the area according to your local emergency plan.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Not applicable to solid metal/welding wires in massive form. During use of product in a welding process, wear personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Avoid contact with the skin. Do not inhale dust, fumes or gases that arise from the welding process.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Collect powder from welding operations using a vacuum cleaner or by gentle sweeping to keep dust away from drains, surface and ground water. Prevent particulates from entering watercourses or drains. Avoid formation of dust clouds.

6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

In the case of a release of solid welding consumable products, solid objects can be picked up and placed into a disposal container. Collect powder from welding operations using a vacuum cleaner or by gentle sweeping. 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. Wear proper personal protective equipment while handling. Do not discard as general trash.

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

Refer to Section 8.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

No specific requirements in the form supplied. Handle with care to avoid cuts. Wear gloves when handling welding consumables. Avoid exposure to dust. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing welding fumes. Keep your head out of the fumes. Use with enough ventilation or exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep fumes and gases below the occupational exposure limits in your breathing zone and the general area. Use air sampling to determine the need for corrective action. (Refer to Section 10 for additional information). Some individuals can develop an allergic reaction to certain materials. Retain all warning and product labels.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Store in a dry area to protect product quality. Keep separate from acids and strong bases to prevent possible chemical reactions.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USE(S)

Industrial uses: Solid welding wire
Professional uses: Solid welding wire

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

Read and understand the instructions and the labels on the packaging. Welding fumes are a varying mixture of airborne gases and fine particles which, if inhaled or swallowed, constitute a health hazard. The degree of risk will depend on the composition of the fume, concentration of the fume and duration of exposure. The fume composition is dependent upon the material being worked, the process and consumables being used, coatings on the work such as paint, galvanizing or plating, oil or contaminants from cleaning and degreasing activities. A systematic approach to the assessment of exposure is necessary, taking into account the particular circumstances for the operator or nearby coworkers who could be exposed. 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.

Welding fumes do not have a specific European Union (EU) Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL). The most stringent available EU member nation 8-hour Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for Particulates-Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) is provided by Belgium at 10 mg/m$^3$ and at 3 mg/m$^3$ for PNOR as a respirable fraction. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have a lower OEL than the Belgium PNOR limit value. An Industrial Hygienist and/or the EU member nation should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. The GESTIS International Limit Value database at the website http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/WebForm_gw2.aspx may be accessed for international OELs for chemical agents. European Union OELs are listed below for EU countries to which Hobart Brothers distributes product. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m$^3$).

8.2 PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Welding fumes are a varying mixture of airborne gases and fine particles which, if inhaled or swallowed, constitute a health hazard. The degree of risk will depend on the composition of the fume, concentration of the fume and duration of exposure. The fume composition is dependent upon the material being worked, the process and consumables being used, coatings on the work such as paint, galvanizing or plating, oil or contaminants from cleaning and degreasing activities. A systematic approach to the assessment of exposure is necessary, taking into account the particular circumstances for the operator or nearby coworkers who could be exposed. 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.

Welding fumes do not have a specific European Union (EU) Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL). The most stringent available EU member nation 8-hour Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for Particulates-Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) is provided by Belgium at 10 mg/m$^3$ and at 3 mg/m$^3$ for PNOR as a respirable fraction. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have a lower OEL than the Belgium PNOR limit value. An Industrial Hygienist and/or the EU member nation should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. The GESTIS International Limit Value database at the website http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/WebForm_gw2.aspx may be accessed for international OELs for chemical agents. European Union OELs are listed below for EU countries to which Hobart Brothers distributes product. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m$^3$).

8.3 EXPOSURE MONITORING

Welding fumes do not have a specific European Union (EU) Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL). The most stringent available EU member nation 8-hour Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for Particulates-Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) is provided by Belgium at 10 mg/m$^3$ and at 3 mg/m$^3$ for PNOR as a respirable fraction. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have a lower OEL than the Belgium PNOR limit value. An Industrial Hygienist and/or the EU member nation should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. The GESTIS International Limit Value database at the website http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/WebForm_gw2.aspx may be accessed for international OELs for chemical agents. European Union OELs are listed below for EU countries to which Hobart Brothers distributes product. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m$^3$).

8.4 HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Welding fumes do not have a specific European Union (EU) Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL). The most stringent available EU member nation 8-hour Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for Particulates-Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) is provided by Belgium at 10 mg/m$^3$ and at 3 mg/m$^3$ for PNOR as a respirable fraction. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have a lower OEL than the Belgium PNOR limit value. An Industrial Hygienist and/or the EU member nation should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. The GESTIS International Limit Value database at the website http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/WebForm_gw2.aspx may be accessed for international OELs for chemical agents. European Union OELs are listed below for EU countries to which Hobart Brothers distributes product. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m$^3$).

8.5 FIRST AID MEASURES

Welding fumes do not have a specific European Union (EU) Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL). The most stringent available EU member nation 8-hour Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for Particulates-Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) is provided by Belgium at 10 mg/m$^3$ and at 3 mg/m$^3$ for PNOR as a respirable fraction. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have a lower OEL than the Belgium PNOR limit value. An Industrial Hygienist and/or the EU member nation should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. The GESTIS International Limit Value database at the website http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/WebForm_gw2.aspx may be accessed for international OELs for chemical agents. European Union OELs are listed below for EU countries to which Hobart Brothers distributes product. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m$^3$).

8.6 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Welding fumes do not have a specific European Union (EU) Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL). The most stringent available EU member nation 8-hour Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for Particulates-Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) is provided by Belgium at 10 mg/m$^3$ and at 3 mg/m$^3$ for PNOR as a respirable fraction. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have a lower OEL than the Belgium PNOR limit value. An Industrial Hygienist and/or the EU member nation should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. The GESTIS International Limit Value database at the website http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/WebForm_gw2.aspx may be accessed for international OELs for chemical agents. European Union OELs are listed below for EU countries to which Hobart Brothers distributes product. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m$^3$).

8.7 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Welding fumes do not have a specific European Union (EU) Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL). The most stringent available EU member nation 8-hour Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for Particulates-Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) is provided by Belgium at 10 mg/m$^3$ and at 3 mg/m$^3$ for PNOR as a respirable fraction. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have a lower OEL than the Belgium PNOR limit value. An Industrial Hygienist and/or the EU member nation should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. The GESTIS International Limit Value database at the website http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/WebForm_gw2.aspx may be accessed for international OELs for chemical agents. European Union OELs are listed below for EU countries to which Hobart Brothers distributes product. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m$^3$).
SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION: Hobart 45701 (7010-A)

COMPONENTS: See Table 1 for a list of components.

Hazard Statement (Explosive): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Reactive): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Toxic): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Corrosive): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Irritant): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Sensitizing): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Mutagenic): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Carcinogenic): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Genotoxic): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Prosogenic): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Other Health Hazards): Not applicable

Hazard Statement (Environmental): Not applicable

PPE: Not applicable

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Substances: See Table 2 for a list of hazardous substances.

GHS Classification: Not applicable

Hazardous Component: See Table 3 for a list of hazardous components.

ORM: Not applicable

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mass Percent: Not applicable

Molecular Weight: Not available

Molar Mass: Not available

Specific Heat: Not available

Heat of Combustion: Not available

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Not applicable

Skin Contact: Not applicable

Eye Contact: Not applicable

Ingestion: Not applicable

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Not applicable

Special Firefighting Procedures: Not applicable

Special Hazards of the Firefighter: Not applicable

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Control: Not applicable

Personal Protection: Not applicable

Environmental Protection: Not applicable

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Not applicable

Storage: Not applicable

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Protective Equipment: Not applicable

Ventilation: Not applicable

Respiratory Protection: Not applicable

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Solid

Appearance: Cored/Round Wire

Color: Gray or copper-colored (shiny metallic)

Odor: Not applicable

Odor Threshold: Not applicable

Melting Point: Not available

Freezing Point: Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flammable (Solid, Gas): Not available

Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: Not available

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable

Vapor Density: Not applicable

Relative Density: Not applicable

Solubility: Not applicable

Partition Coefficient: Not applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not applicable

Decomposition Temperature: Not applicable

Viscosity: Not applicable

Explosive Properties: Not available

Oxidizing Properties: Not available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Not applicable

10.2 Chemical Stability: This product is stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Contact with acids or strong bases may cause generation of gas. See also Section 8.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid: This product is only intended for use per the welding parameters it was designed for.
10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS
Contact with acids or strong bases may cause generation of explosive gases (e.g., hydrogen).

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
When this product is used for welding, hazardous fumes may be created. Other factors to consider include the base metal, base metal preparation and base metal coatings. All of these factors can contribute to the fume and gases generated during welding. The amount of fume varies with the welding parameters. When the wire is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form than ingredients in the manufactured product. 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.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS
Potential Health Effects: Welding consumables are not hazardous until welded.

Electric arc welding may create one or more of the following health hazards:

Short-Term (Acute) Overexposure Effects: Welding Fumes - May result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea or dryness or irritation of nose, throat or eyes. Aluminum Oxide - Irritation of the respiratory system. Boron Oxide - Irritation of the nose, throat, eyes and skin. Calcium Oxide - Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. Carbon - dermal exposure to unrefined single-wall carbon nanotubes may lead to dermal toxicity due to accelerated oxidative stress in the skin of exposed workers. Chromium - Inhalation of fume with chromium (VI) compounds can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, lung damage and asthma-like symptoms. Swallowing chromium (VI) salts can cause severe injury or death. Dust on skin can form ulcers. Eyes may be burned by chromium (VI) compounds. Allergic reactions may occur in some people. Cobalt - Pulmonary irritation, cough, dermatisis, weight loss. Copper - Metal fume fever characterized by metallic taste, tightness of chest and fever. Symptoms may last 24 to 48 hours following overexposure. Fluorides - Fluoride compounds evolved may cause skin and eye burns, pulmonary edema and bronchitis. Iron, Iron Oxide - None are known. Treat as nuisance dust or fume. Manganese - Metal fume fever characterized by chills, fever, upset stomach, vomiting, irritation of the throat and aching of body. Recovery is generally complete within 24 hours of the overexposure. Molybdenum - Irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. Nickel, Nickel Compounds - Metallic taste, nausea, tightness in chest, metal fume fever, allergic reaction. Niobium - Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. Potassium Silicate - Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. Silica (Amorphous) - Dust and fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. Sodium Silicate - Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. Sodium Silicate - Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. Titanium Dioxide - Irritation of respiratory system. Tungsten - Dust may cause irritation of the skin and eyes. Inhalation of dust may cause acute airways obstructive asthma which is reversible following overexposure. Symptoms are tightening chest and productive cough. Vanadium - Overexposure to the oxide causes green tongue, cough, metallic taste, throat irritation and eczema. Zirconium - May cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat due to mechanical effects.

Long-Term (Chronic) Overexposure Effects: Welding Fumes - Excess levels may cause bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, pneumocooniosis or “siderosis.” Studies have concluded that there is sufficient evidence for ocular melanoma in welders. Aluminum Oxide - Pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema. Boron Oxide - No chronic effects are known. Calcium Oxide - Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatisis and pneumoia. Carbon - No adverse long term health effects of pure carbon in a non-fibrous form have been reported in the literature. Chromium - Ulceration and perforation of nasal septum. Respiratory irritation may occur with symptoms resembling asthma. Studies have shown that chronic production workers exposed to hexavalent chromium compounds have an excess of lung cancers. Chromium (VI) compounds are more readily absorbed through the skin than chromium (III) compounds. Good practice requires the reduction of employee exposure to chromium (III) and (VI) compounds. Cobalt -Repeated overexposure to cobalt compounds can produce reduced pulmonary function, diffuse nodular fibrosis of lungs and respiratory hypersensitivity. Copper - Copper poisoning has been reported in the literature from exposure to high levels of copper. Liver damage can occur due to copper accumulating in the liver characterized by cell death and cirrhosis. High levels of copper may cause central nervous system damage characterized by nerve fiber separation and cerebral degeneration. Fluorides - Serious bone erosion (Osteoporosis) and tooth decay. Iron, Iron Oxide Fumes - Can cause siderosis (deposits of iron in lungs) which some researchers believe may affect pulmonary function. Lungs will clear in time when exposure to iron and its compounds ceases. Iron and magnetite (Fe3O4) are not regarded as fibrogenic materials. Manganese - Long-term overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system. Symptoms may be similar to Parkinson's disease and can include slowness, changes in handwriting, gait impairment, muscle spams and cramps and less commonly, tremor and behavioral changes. Employees who are overexposed to manganese compounds should be seen by a physician for early detection of neurologic problems. Overexposure to manganese and manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain, symptoms of which may include slurred speech, lethargy, tremor, muscular weakness, psychological disturbances and spastic gait. Molybdenum - Prolonged overexposure may result in loss of appetite, weight loss, loss of muscle coordination, difficulty in breathing and anemia. Nickel, Nickel Compounds - Lung fibrosis or pneumocooniosis. Studies of nickel refinery workers indicated a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers. Niobium - No adverse longterm health effects have been reported in the literature. Potassium Silicate - Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatisis and pneumoia. Silica (Amorphous) - Research indicates that silica is present in welding fume in the amorphous form. Long term overexposure may cause pneumoconiosis. Noncrystalline forms of silica (amorphous silica) are considered to have little fibrotic potential. Sodium Silicate - Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatisis and pneumoia. Titanium Dioxide - Pulmonary irritation and slight fibrosis. Tungsten - Long term overexposure may cause pulmonary fibrosis characterized by a rapid onset of cough, sputum and dyspnea on exertion. Vanadium - Prolonged overexposure to vanadium pentoxide can cause nasal catarrh or nose bleeds and chronic respiratory problems. Zirconium - May cause pulmonary fibrosis and pneumoconioses.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Persons with pre-existing impaired lung functions (asthma-like conditions). Persons with a pacemaker should not go near welding and cutting operations until they have consulted their doctor and obtained information from the manufacturer of the device. Respirators are to be worn only after being medically cleared by your company-designated physician.

Emergency And First Aid Procedures: Call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques recommended by the International Red Cross. If irritation or flash burns develop after exposure, consult a physician.

Carcinogenicity: Chromium VI compounds, nickel compounds, silica (crystalline quartz), ultraviolet radiation and welding fumes are classified as IARC Group 1 carcinogens. Titanium dioxide, nickel metal/alkalis and vanadium pentoxide are classified as IARC Group 2B carcinogens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>IARC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALUMINUM</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORON</td>
<td>7440-33-7</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCIUM CARBONATE</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARBON</td>
<td>7440-44-0</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHROMIUM</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>3, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMBIUM</td>
<td>7440-03-1</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPPER</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUORSPAR</td>
<td>7789-75-5</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRON OXIDE</td>
<td>1309-37-1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANGANESE</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLYBDENUM</td>
<td>7439-98-7</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICKEL</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>2B, 1B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIOBIUM</th>
<th>7440-03-1</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POTASSIUM SILICATE</td>
<td>1312-76-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILICA</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>1n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Amorphous Silica)</td>
<td>7631-86-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILICON</td>
<td>7440-21-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM SILICATE</td>
<td>1344-09-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITANIUM</td>
<td>7440-32-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUNGSTEN</td>
<td>7440-33-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VANADIUM PENTOXIDE</td>
<td>1314-62-1</td>
<td>2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELDING FUMES</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIRCONIUM</td>
<td>7440-67-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ε – International Agency for Research on Cancer (1 – Carcinogenic to Humans, 2A – Probably Carcinogenic to Humans, 2B – Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans, 3 – Not Classifiable as to its Carcinogenicity to Humans, 4 --- Probably Not Carcinogenic to Humans) Σ – Chromium Metal and Chromium III Compounds ΣΣ – Chromium VI β – Nickel metal and alloys ββ – Nickel compounds Ψ – Silica Crystalline α-Quartz --- Dashes indicate the ingredient is not listed with the IARC

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 TOXICITY
No environmental toxicity data is available for the solid product. Welding processes can release fumes directly to the environment.

12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY
Welding wire can degrade if left outside and unprotected.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL
Residues from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in the soil and groundwater.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL
Welding wires are not soluble in water or soil. Particles formed by working welding wires can be transported in air or water.

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB ASSESSMENT
No REACH Chemical Safety Report is required for welding wires; however, neither the welding wire itself nor the substances of which it consists meets the criteria for PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) in accordance with REACH, Annex XIII.

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS
In solid form, welding wires present no hazards to the environment. Particles and ions can, nevertheless, enter the environment by means of dust or smoke from welding operations, or by chemical liberation due to erosion thereby introducing iron or heavy metals into the ground or water.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS
Non-contaminated waste from production and welding wires is recyclable. Use recycling procedures if available. The unused product is not classified as hazardous waste. Any residues of finely-divided product (particles, dust and fumes) may be regarded as Hazardous Waste, depending on local regulations. Discard any product, residue, packaging, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with regional, national, and European regulations. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN NUMBER
Welding wires are not classified as dangerous goods for transport and have no UN number. No international regulations or restrictions are applicable. No special precautions are necessary.

14.2 UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME
Not regulated.

14.3 TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(S)
Not regulated.

14.4 PACKING GROUP
Not regulated.

14.5 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Not regulated.

14.6 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER
None.

14.7 TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL 73/78 AND THE IBC CODE
Not applicable – product is transported only in packaged form.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE
Read and understand the manufacturer’s instructions, your employer’s safety practices and the health and safety instructions on the label and the safety data sheet. Observe all local and national rules and regulations. Take all necessary precautions to protect yourself and others. This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006 and No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and Council. All the components in this product are listed on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) for the European Union or are exempt.

15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT
No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

The following Hazard Statements, provided in Annex I of (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) correspond to the columns labeled ‘GHS Hazard Statements’ within Section 3 of this safety data sheet. Take appropriate precautions and protective measures to eliminate or limit the associated hazard:

- H228: Flammable solid
- H250: Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air
- H260: In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously
- H261: In contact with water releases flammable gases
- H271: May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer
- H301: Toxic if swallowed
- H302: Harmful if swallowed
- H311: Toxic in contact with skin
- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H318: Causes serious eye damage
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H330: Fatal if inhaled
- H332: Harmful if inhaled
- H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H340: May cause genetic defects
- H350: May cause cancer
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer
- H351f: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
- H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H413: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

For additional information please refer to the following sources:

- UK: WMA Publication 236 and 237, “Hazards from Welding Fume”, “The arc welder at work, some general aspects of health and safety”.

Hobart Brothers LLC strongly recommends the users of this product study this SDS, the product label information and become aware of all hazards associated with welding. Hobart Brothers LLC believes this data to be accurate and to reflect qualified expert opinion regarding current research. However, Hobart Brothers LLC cannot make any expressed or implied warranty as to this information.