SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is for welding consumables and related products and may be used to comply with OSHA’s Hazard Communication standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 Public Law 99-499 and Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) per Health Canada administrative policy. The OSHA standard must be consulted for specific requirements. This Safety Data Sheet complies with ISO 11014-1 and ANSI Z400.1. 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

Manufacturer/Supplier
Name: HOBART BROTHERS LLC
Address: 101 TRADE SQUARE EAST, TROY, OH 45373
Telephone No: +1 (937) 332-4000
Emergency No: +1 (800) 424-9300

Canadian Address: 2570 NORTH TALBOTT ROAD, OLDCASTLE, ONTARIO, CANADA N0R1LO
Canada: +1 (519) 737-3053

Website: www.hobartbrothers.com

Product Type: HARDSURFACING FLUX CORED AND METAL CORED WELDING WIRES


AWS Specification: None

Recommended Use: HARDSURFACING FLUX CORED AND METAL CORED WELDING WIRES

Restrictions on Use: Use only as indicated for welding operations

SECTION 2 – IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION – The products described in Section 1 are not classified as hazardous according to applicable GHS hazard classification criteria as required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200).

LABEL ELEMENTS: Hazard Symbol – No symbol required
Signal Word – No signal word required
Hazard Statement – Not applicable
Precautionary Statement – Not Applicable

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

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.

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 electrodes used. Most fume ingredients are present as complex oxides and compounds and not as pure metals. 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, 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 this product 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. See ANSI/AWS F1.1 and F1.3, available from the “American Welding Society”, 8669 NW 36 Street, # 130, Miami, Florida 33166-6672, Phone: 800-443-9353 or 305-443-9353.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

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 Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) as required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200). The fumes and gases produced during welding with normal use of this product are addressed in Section 8.

<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>
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<tr>
<td>ALUMINUM</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
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### SAFETY DATA SHEET

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<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>CAS NO.</th>
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<td>COPPER</td>
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**F** – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substance Number  
(1) Pyrophoric solid (Cat. 1)  
(2) Substance or mixture which in contact with water emits flammable gases (Cat. 1, 2 and 3)  
(3) Flammable solid (Cat. 1 and 2)  
(4) Respiratory sensitization (Cat. 1, Sub-cat. 1A and 1B)  
(5) Skin sensitization (Cat. 1, Sub-cat. 1A and 1B)  
(6) Acute toxicity (Cat. 1, 2, 3 and 4)  
(7) Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure (Cat. 1 and 2)  
(8) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Cat. 1 and 2)  
(9) Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – single exposure [(Cat. 1, 2) and Cat. 3 for narcotic effects and respiratory tract irritation, only]  
(10) Carcinogenicity (Cat. 1A, 1B and 2)  
(11) Not present in product, may form during use  
(12) Oxidizing solid (Cat. 1, 2 and 3)  
(13) Germ cell mutagenicity (Cat. 1A, 1B and 2)  
(14) Reproductive toxicity (Cat. 1A, 1B and 2)  
(15) Skin corrosion/irritation (Cat. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and 2)
SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 4 – 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 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.

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

Fire Hazards: 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 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. See American National Standard Institute (ANSI) Z49.1 for further general safety information on the use and handling of welding consumables and associated procedures.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: This product is essentially nonflammable until welded; therefore, use a suitable extinguishing agent for a surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None known.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

In the case of a release of solid welding consumable products, solid objects can be picked up and placed into a disposal container. 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.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

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. Some individuals can develop an allergic reaction to certain materials. Retain all warning and product labels.

STORAGE: Keep separate from acids and strong bases to prevent possible chemical reactions.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Read and understand the instructions and the labels on the packaging. Welding fumes do not have a specific OSHA PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit) or ACGIH TLV (Threshold Limit Value). The OSHA PEL for Particulates – Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) is 5 mg/m³ – Respirable Fraction, 15 mg/m³ – Total Dust. The ACGIH TLV for Particles – Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) is 3 mg/m³ – Respirable Particles, 10 mg/m³ – Inhalable Particles. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have a lower OSHA PEL or ACGIH TLV than the OSHA PNOR and ACGIH PNOS. An Industrial Hygienist, the OSHA PELs for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000), and the ACGIH TLVs should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³).

INGREDIENT

ALUMINUM###
BORON
CALCIUM CARBONATE
CARBON (as C, total dust)
CHROMIUM#
COBALT
COLUMBIUM#
COPPER
FLUORSPAR
IRON
IRON OXIDE
MANGANESE#
MOLYBDENUM
NICKEL#
POTASSIUM SILICATE
SILICA#
SILICON
SODIUM SILICATE
TITANIUM
TITANIUM DIOXIDE
TUNGSTEN

CAS
7429-90-5
7440-42-8
1317-65-3
7440-44-0
7440-47-3
7440-48-4
7440-03-1
7440-50-8
7789-75-5
7439-89-6
1309-37-1
7439-96-5
7439-98-7
7440-02-0
1312-76-1
14808-60-7
7440-21-3
1344-09-8
7440-32-6
13463-67-7
7440-33-7

EINECS
231-072-3
231-151-2
215-279-6
231-153-3
231-157-5
231-158-0
231-133-5
231-159-6
232-188-7
231-096-4
215-168-2
231-105-1
231-107-2
231-111-4
215-199-1
238-878-4
231-130-8
215-687-4
231-142-3
236-675-5
231-143-9

OSHA PEL
5 R*, 15 (Dust)
15 TWA (as B$_2$O$_3$
10 TWA
3 R*, 3 (as BF$_3$
5 R*, 5 (as CaO)
15, 5 R*
1 Metal
0.5 (Metal)
0.005 (Cr VI Cpnds,
0.002 (Cr VI Sol Cpnds) (A1; Skin; DSEN; RSEN)
0.0005 (Cr VI Stel)
0.1 (Dust and Fume)
3 R*
0.1 (Fume), 1 (Dust)
2.5 (as $F$)
5 R* (Fe$_3$O$_4$) (A4)
10 (Oxide Fume)
5 CL**, 3*** (as BF$_3$
1, 3 STEL***
5 R*
3 R*; 10 I* (Ele and Insol)
5 R*(Fe$_3$O$_4$) (A4)
0.1 I* (A4)
0.02 R*
5 R*, 10 I* (Ele and Insol)
0.5 R* (Sol Cpnds) (A3)
1.5 I* (Ele) (A5)
0.1 I* (Sol Cpnds) (A4)
0.2 I* (Insol Cpnds) (A1)
5 R*, 10 I* (Ele and Insol)
0.05 R* (A2)
2 R*
3 R*
Not established
Not established
5 R*
10 (A4)
1, 3 STEL*** (Sol Cpnds)
5 (Insol Cpnds)
5, 10 STEL*** (Insol Cpnds)

ACGIH TLV
1 R* (A4)
5 (Welding fumes, as Al)
10 TWA
2.8 CL** (as BF$_3$
3 R*, 2 (as CaO)
3 R*, 10 I* (Insol Cpnds)
0.003 (Cr III Cpnds) (A4; DSEN; RSEN)
0.0002 (Cr VI Sol Cpnds) (A3; Skin; DSEN; RSEN)
0.02 (A3)
3 R*
0.2 (Fume), 1 (Dust)
2.5 (as $F$) (A4)
5 R* (Fe$_3$O$_4$) (A4)
5 R* (Fe$_3$O$_4$) (A4)
5 R* (Fe$_3$O$_4$) (A4)
1, 3 STEL***
3 R*; 10 I* (Ele and Insol)
0.5 R* (Sol Cpnds) (A3)
1.5 I* (Ele) (A5)
0.1 I* (Sol Cpnds) (A4)
0.2 I* (Insol Cpnds) (A1)
10 (A4)
1, 3 STEL*** (Sol Cpnds)
5 (Insol Cpnds)
5, 10 STEL*** (Insol Cpnds)

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 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.

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 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Welding consumables applicable to this sheet as shipped are nonreactive, nonflammable, non-explosive and essentially nonhazardous until welded.

PHYSICAL STATE: Solid
APPEARANCE: Cored/Round Wire
COLOR: Gray
ODOR: Not Applicable
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not Applicable
pH: Not Applicable
MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT: Not Available
INITIAL BOILING POINT AND BOILING RANGE: Not Available
FLASH POINT: Not Available
EVAPORATION RATE: Not Applicable
FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS): Not Available
UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS: Not Available
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Applicable
VAPOR DENSITY: Not Applicable
RELATIVE DENSITY: Not Available
SOLUBILITY(IES): Not Available
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER: Not Applicable
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Available
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not Available
VISCOSITY: Not Applicable

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

GENERAL: Welding consumables applicable to this sheet are solid and nonvolatile as shipped. This product is only intended for use per the welding parameters it was designed for. 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.

STABILITY: This product is stable under normal conditions.
REACTIVITY: Contact with acids or strong bases may cause generation of gas.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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. Inhalation of carbon dust may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. 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, dermatitis, 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 48 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 Sulfate - 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 Sulfate - 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 oozing. Zinc - May cause irritation of the skin, nose and throat due to mechanical effects.

LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE EFFECTS: Welding Fumes - Excess levels may cause bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, pneumonia or s”idiosis.” 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.
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**Calcium Oxide** - Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis and pneumonia. **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 chromate 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 destruction and cirrhosis. High levels of copper may cause anemia and jaundice. High levels of copper may cause central nervous system damage characterized by nerve fiber separation and cerebral degeneration. **Fluorides** - Serious bone erosion (Osteoporosis) and mottling of teeth. **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 spasms 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, muscle coordination difficulties in breathing and anemia. **Nickel, Nickel Compounds** - Lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Studies of nickel refinery workers indicated a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers. **Niobium** - No adverse long term health effects have been reported in the literature. **Potassium Silicate** - No adverse long term health effects have been reported in the literature. **Silica (Amorphous)** - Research indicates that silica is present in welding fume in the amorphous form. Long term overexposure may cause pulmonary fibrosis. 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, dermatitis and pneumonia. **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 pneumoconiosis.

**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 American Red Cross. If irritation or flash burns develop after exposure, consult a physician. **CARCINOGENICITY:** Chromium VI compounds, nickel compounds, and silica (crystalline quartz) are classified as IARC Group 1 and NTP Group K carcinogens. Nickel (metal), titanium dioxide, vanadium (V2O5), and welding fumes are classified as IARC Group 2B carcinogens.

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:**

**WARNING:** These products can expose you to chemicals, including titanium dioxide and/or chromium and/or nickel, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and to carbon monoxide, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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E – 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) Ζ – US National Toxicology Program (K — Known Carcinogen, S — Suspected Carcinogen) H – OSHA Designated Carcinogen List Ω – California Proposition 65 (X – On Proposition 65 list) Σ – Chromium Metal and Chromium III Compounds ΣΣ – Chromium VI β – Nickel metal and alloys ββ – Nickel compounds Ψ – Silica Crystalline α-Quartz Ω – Vanadium pentoxide --- Dashes indicate the ingredient is not listed with the IARC, NTP, OSHA or Proposition 65.

**SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Welding processes can release fumes directly to the environment. Welding wire can degrade if left outside and unprotected. Residues from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in the soil and groundwater.

**SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Use recycling procedures if available. Discard any product, residue, packaging, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION
No international regulations or restrictions are applicable. No special precautions are necessary.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION
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 federal rules and regulations. Take all necessary precautions to protect yourself and others.

United States EPA Toxic Substance Control Act: All constituents of these products are on the TSCA inventory list or are excluded from listing.

CERCLA/SARA TITLE III: Reportable Quantities (RQs) and/or Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>RQ(lb)</th>
<th>TPQ (lb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Products on this SDS are a solid solution in the form of a solid article.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ require immediate notification to the National Response Center and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Section 311 Hazard Class
As shipped: Immediate
In use: Immediate delayed

EPCRA/SARA TITLE III 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS: The following metallic components are listed as SARA 313 “Toxic Chemicals” and potentially subject to annual SARA 312 reporting: Aluminum, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Manganese, Nickel and Vanadium. See Section 3 for weight percentage.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Class D; Division 2, Subdivision A

CANADIAN CONTROLLED PRODUCTS REGULATION: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA): All constituents of these products are on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION
The following Hazard Statements, provided in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200) 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
H320: Harmful if inhaled
H330: Fatal if inhaled
H331: Hazardous 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
H361f: 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:
Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 6500 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45211, USA.NFPA 51B “Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work” published by the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169.
Canada: CSA Standard CAN/CSA-W117.2-01 “Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes”.

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.