

APPROXIMATE COMPOSITION (Wt. %)

Carbon (C)	<1%	Nickel (Ni)	2.5%
Manganese (Mn)	1%	Boron (B)	4%
Silicon (Si)	<1%	Iron (Fe)	Balance
Niobium (Nb)	5.5%		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURE

- Inhalation: If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance immediately. If breathing is difficult, provide fresh air and call physician
- Eye contact: For radiation burns due to arc flash, see physician, To remove dust or fumes flush with water for at least fifteen minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical assistance
- Skin contact: For skin burns from arc radiation, promptly flush with cold water. Get medical attention for burns or irritations that persist. To remove dust or particles wash with mild soap and water.
- Electric shock: Disconnect and turn off the power. Use a nonconductive material to pull victim away from contact with live parts or wires. If not breathing, begin artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. If no detectable pulse, begin Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Immediately call a physician.
- General practice: Move to fresh air and call for medical assistance.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

No specific recommendations for welding consumables. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustible and flammable materials. Use the extinguishing media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation. Wear self contained breathing apparatus as fumes or vapors may be harmful.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Solid objects may be picked up and placed into a container. Liquids or pastes should be scooped up and placed into a container. Wear proper protective equipment while handling these materials. Do not discard as refuse

- Personal precautions refer section 8
 Environmental precautions refer section 13

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling:**

Handle with care to avoid abrasions and cuts. Wear gloves when handling welding consumables. Avoid exposure to dust. Do not ingest dust. Individuals can develop an allergic reaction to certain materials. Retain all warning and identity signs and labels.

Storage:

Keep separate from chemical substances like acids and strong base products which could cause chemical reactions.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Avoid exposure to welding fumes, radiation, spatter, electric shock, heated materials and dust.

Engineering measures:

Ensure sufficient ventilation, local exhaust, or both, to keep welding fumes and gases from breathing zone and general area. Keep working place and protective clothing clean and dry. Train welders to avoid contact with live electrical parts and insulate conductive parts. Check condition of protective clothing and equipment on a regular basis.

Personal protective equipment:

Use respirator or air supplied respirator when welding or brazing in a confined space, or where local exhaust or ventilation is not sufficient to keep exposure values within safe limits. Use special care when welding painted or coated steels since hazardous substances from the coating may be emitted. Wear hand, head, eyes, ear and body protection like welders gloves, helmet or face shield with filter lens, safety boots, apron, arm and shoulder protection. Keep protective clothing clean and dry.

ARNCO 300XT WELDING WIRE**DATE REVISED: JULY 26,2011**

Use industrial hygiene monitoring equipment to ensure that exposure does not exceed applicable national exposure limits. The following limits can be used as guidance. For information about welding fume analysis refer to Section 10.

Substance	CAS#	ACGIH TLV (1) mg/m3	OSHA PEL (2) mg/m3
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	5**	10 fume)
Carbon (C)	7440-44-0	None	None
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	Withdrawn	15* , 5**
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	0.2	5 Ceiling
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	15***	1
Boron (B)	7440-42-8	10	15
Niobium (Nb)	7440-03-1	None	None

(1) Threshold Limit Values according to American Conference of Governmental Hygienist, 2010

(2) Permissible Exposure Limits according to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (USA)

Unless noted, all values are for 8 hour time weighted averages (TWA).

* Total dust, ** Respirable fraction, *** Inhalable fraction.

NOTE: Some of these products may not contain all of the materials listed. For details of composition, refer to the COMPOSITION TABLE in Section 3.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Solid non-volatile with varying color
 Melting Point: >1000 degree C. / >1800 degree F.

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General: These products are only intended for normal welding purposes.

Stability: These products are stable under normal conditions.

Reactivity: Contact with chemical substances like acids or strong bases could cause generation of gas.

When these products are used in a welding process, hazardous decomposition products would include those from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials listed in Section 3 and those from the base metal and coating.

The amount of fumes generated from these products varies with welding parameters and dimensions but is generally no

more than 5 to 15 g/kg consumable. Fumes from these products may contain compounds of the following chemical elements: Fe, O, Mn, Zr, Ni, F, Na, Si, K, Al, Li, Mg and Ti. The rest is not analyzed, according to available standards.

Refer to applicable national exposure limits for fume compounds, including those exposure limits for fume compounds found in Section 8. Manganese and nickel have low exposure limits, in some countries, that may be easily exceeded.

Reasonably expected gaseous products would include carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and ozone. Air contaminants around the welding area can be affected by the welding process and influence the composition and quantity of fumes and gases produced.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation of welding fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Classification of welding fumes is difficult because of varying base materials, coatings, air contamination and processes. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified welding fumes as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Acute toxicity: Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness

or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes.

Chronic toxicity: Overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function. Prolonged inhalation of nickel compounds above safe exposure limits can cause cancer. 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. Inhalable quartz is a respiratory carcinogen; however, the process of welding converts crystalline quartz to the amorphous form which is not considered to be a carcinogen.

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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Welding consumables and materials could degrade/weather into components originating from the consumables or from the materials used in the welding process. Avoid exposure to conditions that could lead to accumulation in soils or groundwater.

Some of these products contain cryolite, which is classified by European Council Directive 67/548/EEC, as toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

USA RCRA: These products are not considered hazardous waste if discarded.

Residues from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in soils and groundwater. Welding slag from these products typically contain mainly the following components originating from the powder filling of the these products typically contain mainly the following components originating from the powder filling of the flux-cored wire: Fe, O, Mn, Zr, Ni, F, Na, Si, K, Al, Li, Mg and Ti.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

No international relations or restrictions are applicable

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. Observe any federal and local regulations. Take precautions when welding and protect yourself and others.

WARNING: Welding fumes and gases are hazardous to your health and may damage lungs and other organs. Use adequate ventilation.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

ARC RAYS and SPARKS can injure eyes and burn skin.

Wear correct hand, head, eye and body protection.

Canada: WHMIS classification: Class D; Division 2, Subdivision A

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): All constituents of these products are on the Domestic Substance List (DSL)

USA: Under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, these products are considered hazardous. These products contain or produce a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq.)

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):

Ingredient name	RQ (lb)	TPQ (lb)
Product is a solid solution in the form of a solid article.	--	--
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 potential subject to annual SARA 313 reporting. See Section 3 for weight percent.		
Ingredient name	Disclosure threshold	
Manganese (Mn)	1.0% de minimis concentration	
Nickel (Ni)	0.1% de minimis concentration	

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

This Safety Data Sheet has been revised due to modifications to several paragraphs and/or new format. This MSDS supersedes any previous MSDS.

Each ARNCO customer is to insure employees are aware and follow their internal Safe Practices for Electric Welding and Cutting”

USA: Contact ARNCO at www.ARNCOtech.com or 832-214-5200 if you have questions about this MSDS. American National Standard Z49.1 “Safety in Welding and Cutting”, ANSI/AWS F1.5 “Methods for Sampling and Analyzing Gases from Welding and Allied Processes”, ANSI/AWS F1.1 “Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes” AWSF3.2M/F3.2 “Ventilation Guide for Weld Fume”, American Welding Society, 550 North Le Jeune Road, Miami, Florida, 33135. Safety and Health Fact Sheets available from AWS at www.aws.org. OSHA Publication 2206 (29 C.F.R. 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. American Conference of Governmental Hygienist (ACGIH), Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, 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.

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

Germany: Unfallverhütungsvorschrift BGV D1, “Schweißen, Schneiden und verwandte Verfahren”.

Canada: CSA Standard CAN/CSA-W117.2-01 “Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes”. These products have been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

R-phrases:

R10 – Flammable.

R15 – Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases.

R17 – Spontaneously flammable in air.

R25 – Toxic if swallowed.

R32 – Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

R40 – Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R43 – May cause sensitization by skin contact.

R45 – May cause cancer.

R51 – Toxic to aquatic organisms.

R53 – May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R20/22 – Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

R23/24/25 – Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R36/38 – Irritating to eyes and skin.

R48/23/25 – Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.

ARNCO requests the users of these products to study this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of these products a user should:

- notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this MSDS and any product hazards/safety information.
- furnish this same information to each of its customers for these products.
- request such customers to notify employees and customers for the same product hazards and safety information.

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Contact ARNCO for additional information.