

**Safety
Data
Sheet**



1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

PRODUCT NAME: 1258, 1298

MANUFACTURER: Selectrode Industries, Inc.
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2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:

Emergency Overview: This product is normally not considered hazardous as shipped. Avoid eye contact or inhalation of dust from the product. When this product is used in a welding process, the most important hazards are welding fumes, heat, radiation and electric shock.

Classification of the Substance/Mixture

CLP/GHS Classification (1272/2008):

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment – Acute Hazard, Category 1

EU Classification (67/548/EEC):

This substance is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 67/548/EEC.

Hazardous Classification per 29CFR 1910.1200 (Rev. July 1, 2012):

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment – Acute Hazard, Category 1

Labelling:

Symbols:



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard-determining components of labelling: Chromium

Hazard Statements:

H400 – Very toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary Statements:

P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273 – Avoid release to the environment.

P280 – Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

P305+P351+P358 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P391 – Collect spillage.

P402 – Store in a dry place.

P501 – Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

Chemical Identity	CAS #	Range %	OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH-TLV (mg/m3)	Carcinogenicity	EU Classification (67/548/EEC)	CLP/GHS Classification (1272/2008)	Hazardous Classification per 29CFR 1910.1200 (Rev. July, 2012)
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	1-11	5 (as CaO)	10	No	Not Dangerous	Not Hazardous	Not Hazardous
#Chromium	7440-47-3	25-35	1.0 (Metal)	0.5 ((Metal)	Yes	Not Dangerous	(H400) Aquatic	(H400) Aquatic

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			.05 (Cr II & Cr III Compounds) 0.005(Cr VI Compounds) 0.01 (Cr VI Insoluble Compounds)	0.5 (Cr III Compounds) 0.05(Cr VI Soluble Compounds)			Acute 1	Acute 1
Calcium Fluoride	7789-75-5	1-5	2.5 (as F)	2.5 (as F)	No	Xi R36/37/38	(H315) Skin Irrit.. 2 (H319) Eye Irrit.. 2A (H335) STOT SE 3	(H315) Skin Irrit.. 2 (H319) Eye Irrit.. 2A (H335) STOT SE 3
Carbon	7440-44-0	1-5	15	10	No	Not Dangerous	Not Hazardous	Not Hazardous
Silica	14808-60-7	1-5	10	.025	Yes	Xn R48/20	(H373) STOT RE 2	(H373) STOT RE 2
Iron	7439-89-6	50-60	10 (as Fe2O3)	5 (as Fe2O3)	No	Not Dangerous	Not Hazardous	Not Hazardous

Important This section covers the materials of which the products manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during normal use of this product are covered in section 10. The term "Hazardous" in "Hazardous Material" should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910-1200 and it does not necessarily imply the existence of hazard. The chemicals or compounds reportable by Section 313 of SARA are marked by the symbol #.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES:

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air immediately or administer oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin: Flush skin with large amounts of water. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.

Eye: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Obtain medical attention immediately if ingested.

Electric Shock: Disconnect and turn off the power. Use a nonconductive material to pull victim away from contact with live parts or wires. Immediately contact a physician.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES:

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustible and flammable materials. Use the extinguishing media recommended for the burning material and fire situation.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Not applicable

Specific Hazards Arising From Chemical: Keep away from heat/spark/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking. Chromium oxides, Hydrogen fluoride, Calcium oxide, Carbon oxides, Iron oxides

Protective Equipment: Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Personal Precautions: Refer to section 8.

Environment Precautions: Refer to section 13.

Cleaning 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.

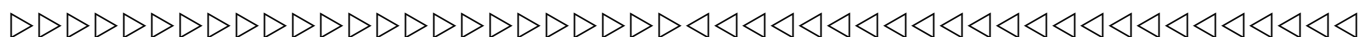
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Precautions for Safe Handling: Handle with care to avoid stings or 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 identity labels.

Conditions for Safe Storage: Store in dry place in closed packages. Keep separate from chemical substances like acids and strong bases, which could cause chemical reactions.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION:

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Engineering Controls: Avoid exposure to welding fumes, radiation, spatter, electric shock, heated materials and dust. Ensure sufficient ventilation, local exhaust, or both, to keep welding fumes and gases from breathing zone and general area. Keep work 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.

Exposure limits: Use industrial hygiene equipment to ensure that exposure does not exceed applicable national exposure limits. The limits defined under section 3 can be used as guidance. Unless noted, all values are for 8 hour time weighted average. For information about welding fume analysis refer to section 10.

Biological limits: No available data

Personal protection:

Respiratory protection: Use an air purifying dust respirator when welding or brazing in a confined space, or when local exhaust or ventilation is not sufficient to keep exposure values within safe limits.

Hands protection: Wear appropriate gloves to prevent skin contact.

EN 12477: Protection gloves for welders

Requirements (EN Levels)	Type A	Type B
Abrasion (Cycles)	2 (500)	1 (100)
Cut (Factor)	1 (1.2)	1 (1.2)
Tear (Newton)	2 (25)	1 (10)
Puncture (Newton)	2 (60)	1 (20)
Burning Behaviour	3	2
Contact Heat	1	1
Convective Heat	2	-
Small Splashes	3	2
Dexterity	1 (11)	4 (6.5)

Type B gloves are recommended when high dexterity is required as for TIG welding, while type A gloves are recommended for other welding processes. The contact temp (°C) is 100 and the threshold time (seconds) >15.

Eyes protection: Welder's helmet or face shield with colour absorbing lenses. Shield and filter to provide protection from harmful UV radiation, infra red and molten metal approved to standard EN379. Filter shade to be a minimum of shade 9.

Skin protection: Heat-resistant protective clothing. Wear safety boots, apron, arm and shoulder protection. Keep protective clothing clean and dry. Clothing should be selected to suit the level, duration and purpose of the welding activity.

Class 1	
Impact of Spatter	15 Drops
Heat Transfer (radiation)	RHTI 24 ≥ 7 seconds
Process	<p>Manual welding with light formation of spatter and drops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas Welding • TIG Welding • MIG Welding • Micro plasma welding • Brazing • Spot Welding • MMA Welding (with rutile-covered electrode)

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Environmental Conditions	<p style="text-align: center;">Operation of machines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxygen cutting machines • Plasma cutting machines • Resistance welding machines • Machines for thermal spraying • Bench welding
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Class 2	
Impact of Spatter	25 Drops
Heat Transfer (radiation)	RHTI 24 ≥ 16 seconds
Process	<p style="text-align: center;">Manual welding with heavy formation of spatter and drops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMA welding (with basic or cellulose-covered electrodes) • MAG welding (with CO2 or mixed gases) • MIG Welding (with high current) • Self shielded flux core arc welding • Plasma cutting • Gouging • Oxygen cutting • Thermal spraying
Environmental Conditions	<p style="text-align: center;">Operation of machines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In confined spaces • At overhead welding/cutting or in comparable constrained positions

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

- Appearance:** Solid.
- Color:** Dark Brown 1298/ None
- Odour:** Odourless
- Odour Threshold:** Not Available
- pH Value:** Not Available
- Melting Point/Melting Range:** 1560 - 2000° F, 850 - 1100° C
- Freezing Point:** Not Available
- Boiling Point/Boiling Range:** Not Available
- Flash point:** Not Available
- Evaporation Rate:** Not Available
- Self-in flammability:** Not Available
- Explosion limits:** Not Available
- Vapour pressure:** Not Available
- Vapour density:** Not Available
- Density at 20°C:** Not Available
- Relative density:** 6-9 g/cm³
- Solubility:** Insoluble in water.
- Partition coefficient:** Not Available
- Auto-ignition temperature:** Not Available
- Decomposition temperature:** Not Available
- Other Information:** No available data.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

- Chemical Stability:** This product is stable under normal conditions.
- Hazardous Reactions:** Contact with chemical substances like acids or strong bases cause generation of gas.

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Conditions to Avoid: This product is stable under normal conditions.

Incompatible Materials: Reacts with acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: When this product is used in a welding process, hazardous decomposition product would include those from volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the material listed in section 3 and those from the base metal and coating. The amount of fumes generated from this product varies with welding parameters and dimensions.

Refer to applicable national exposure limits for fume compounds, including those exposure limits for fume compounds found in section 3. 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 quality of fumes and gases produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure: 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 contaminants and processes. The Internal Agency for Research on Cancer has classified welding fumes as possible carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Acute Effects: Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Prolonged inhalation of crystalline silica may result in silicosis, a disabling pulmonary fibrosis characterized by fibrotic changes and military nodules in the lungs, a dry cough, shortness of breath, emphysema, decreased chest expansion and increased susceptibility to tuberculosis. May cause sensitisation by skin contact

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification		
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3		
Oral	LD50	>2000 mg/kg (rat)
Inhalation	LC50	>3 mg/L/4hr. (rat)
Dermal	LD50	>2000 mg/kg (rat)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification		
Chromium 7440-47-3		
Oral	LD50	19.8 mg/kg (rat) (Highly Toxic)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification		
Calcium Fluoride 7789-75-5		
Oral	LD50	>2000 mg/kg (rat)
Inhalation	LC50	>5070 mg/m ³ /4 hr. (rat)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification		
Carbon 7440-44-0		
Intravenous	LD50	440 mg/kg (mouse)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification		
Iron 7439-89-6		
Oral	LD50	30000 mg/kg (rat)

Chronic Effects: Overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function and eyes. Prolonged inhalation of crystalline silica (Classified 1 by IARC and K by NTP) above safe exposure limits can cause cancer.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Toxicity: Welding rods contain metals which are considered to be very toxic towards aquatic organisms. Finely divided welding rods are therefore considered harmful to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and Degradability: The welding rods consist of elements that can not degrade any further in the environment.

