

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards. This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to these products.

WARNING: PRODUCT COMPONENTS PRESENT HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS. READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (M.S.D.S.). ALSO, FOLLOW YOUR EMPLOYER'S SAFETY PRACTICES. The information contained herein relates only to the specific product. If the product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. **BE SURE TO CONSULT THE LATEST VERSION OF THE MSDS. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE FROM AUFHAUSER CORPORATION.**

STATEMENT OF LIABILITY-DISCLAIMER

To the best of the Aufhauser Corporation's knowledge, the information and recommendations contained in this publication are reliable and accurate as of the date prepared. However, accuracy, suitability, or completeness are not guaranteed, and no warranty, guarantee, or representation, expressed or implied, is made by Aufhauser Corporation, Inc. as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any representation contained in this and other publications; Aufhauser Corporation, Inc. assumes no responsibility in connection therewith; nor can it be assumed that all acceptable safety measures are contained in this and other publications, or that other or additional measures may not be required under particular or exceptional conditions or circumstances. Data may be changed from time to time.

PART I What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): Aluminum Bronze Electrode
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Coated Copper Base Alloy
SYNONYMS: Aluminum Bronze Electrode
PRODUCT USE: Metal Welding
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Aufhauser Corporation
ADDRESS: 39 West Mall, Plainview, NY 11803
EMERGENCY PHONE: (516) 694-8696
BUSINESS PHONE: 1-800-645-9486
DATE OF PREPARATION: 7-17-2011

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR				
			ACGIH – TLV		OHSA – PEL		OTHER
			TWA MG/M ³	STEL MG/M ³	TWA MG/M ³	STEL MG/M ³	

COMPONENT 1: METAL ELECTRODES

COPPER (EXPOSURE LIMITS ARE FOR COPPER FUME, AS CU)	7440-50-8	50-100	0.2 (FUMES) 1 (DUSTS & MISTS)	NE	0.1 (FUME) 1 (DUSTS & MISTS)	NE	100	NIOSH REL: TWA = 0.1 DFG MAK: TWA = 0.1 (INHALABLE FRACTION) PEAK = 2•MAK 30 MIN., AVG VALUE CARCINOGEN: EPA-D
TIN (EXPOSURE LIMITS ARE FOR TIN, METAL)	7440-31-5	1	2	NE	2	NE	100	NIOSH REL: 2
ALUMINUM (EXPOSURE LIMITS ARE FOR "ALUMINUM, WELDING FUMES, AS AL)	7429-90-5	9	5	NE	5 (VACATED 1989 PELS)	NE	NE	NIOSH REL: TWA = 5

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): The ACGIH has an established exposure limit for Brazing Fumes, Not Otherwise Classified. The Threshold Limit Value is 5 mg/m³. NIOSH classifies brazing fumes as carcinogens. Single values shown are maximum, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE (2): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (continued)

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH – TLV		OSHA – PEL		IDLH MG/M ³	OTHER MG/M ³
			TWA MG/M ³	STEL MG/M ³	TWA MG/M ³	STEL MG/M ³		

COMPONENT 1 : METAL ELECTRODES (CONTINUED)

IRON OXIDE (EXPOSURE LIMITS ARE FOR IRON OXIDE DUST AND FUME [FE ₂ O ₃], AS FE)	1309-37-1	5	5, A4 (NOT CLASSIFIABLE AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN)	NE	10	NE	2500	NIOSH REL: TWA = 5 DFG MAK: TWA = 6 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION) CARCINOGEN: IARC-3, TLV-A4
SILICON	7440-21-3	1.5	10	NE	15 (TOTAL DUST) 5 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION) 10 (TOTAL DUST, VACATED 1989 PEL)	NE	NE	NIOSH REL: TWA = 10 (TOTAL DUST); 5 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION)

COMPONENT 2 : COATING MATERIAL

CRYOLITE (EXPOSURE LIMITS ARE FOR INORGANIC, SOLID FLUORIDE COMPOUNDS, AS F)	15096-52-3	51	2.5, A4 (NOT CLASSIFIABLE AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN)	NE	2.5	NE	250	NIOSH REL: TWA = 2.5 DFG MAKs: TWA = 2.5 (INHALABLE FRACTION) PEAK = 5•MAK 30 MIN., AVG VALUE CARCINOGEN: IARC-3, TLV-A4
FELDSPAR	68476-25-5	2.7	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
MAGNESITE	546-93-0	5.1	10	NE	15 (TOTAL DUST) 5 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION)	NE	NE	NIOSH REL: TWA = 10 (TOTAL DUST); 5 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION)
SODIUM SILICATE	1344-09-8	26.9	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
SILICA SAND (FOR SILICA-AMORPHOUS DIATOMACEOUS EARTH CAS# 61790-53-2)	7631-86-9	3.2	10 (INHALABLE PARTICULATE) 3 (RESPIRABLE PARTICULATE)	NE	20 MPPCF OR 80 MG/M³ % SiO ₂ 6 (VACATED 1989 PEL)		3000	NIOSH REL: TWA = 6 DFG MAK: TWA = 4 (INHALABLE FRACTION) DFG MAK PREGNANCY RISK CLASSIFICATION: C CARCINOGEN: IARC-3,
PETROLEUM COKE	64743-05-1	1.8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): The ACGIH has an established exposure limit for Brazing Fumes, Not Otherwise Classified. The Threshold Limit Value is 5 mg/m³. NIOSH classifies brazing fumes as carcinogens. Single values shown are maximum, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE (2): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product consists of flux-coated, odorless electrode rods. There is no immediate health hazard associated with this product. This product is not reactive. Though the product is not flammable, when exposed to extremely high temperatures it will produce fumes containing a variety of copper, and aluminum compounds. Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: During welding operations, the most significant route of overexposure is via inhalation of fumes.

INHALATION: Inhalation is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to this product. During welding operations, exposure to fumes of these products will cause irritation of the nose, throat and other tissues of the respiratory system. Over-exposure to Copper fumes may produce metal fume fever. Symptoms of metal fume fever resemble the flu and include sweating, fever, headache, chills, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, and tiredness.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact of this product with the eyes is not anticipated to be irritating. Eye contact with this product can be physically damaging to the eye. Fumes generated during welding operations can be irritating to the skin and eyes. Symptoms of skin over-exposure may include irritation and redness; prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may lead to dermatitis. Contact with hot electrodes can burn skin or eyes

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is not a significant route of over-exposure for any component of this product.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a route of occupational exposure for this product.

INJECTION: Though not a likely route of occupational exposure for this product, injection (via punctures or lacerations in the skin) may cause local reddening, tissue swelling, and discomfort.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Symptoms associated with overexposure to this product, and the fumes generated during welding operations, are as follows: **ACUTE:** The chief health hazard associated with this product would be the potential for irritation of contaminated skin and eyes when exposed to fumes during welding operations. Over-exposure to Copper fumes may produce metal fume fever. Contact with the hot electrodes can burn contaminated skin or eyes.

CHRONIC: Chronic skin over-exposure to the fumes of this product during welding operations may produce dermatitis (red, inflamed skin). Both Copper have been reported to cause sensitization effects. Repeated over-exposures to the fumes generated by this product via inhalation can have adverse effects on the lungs (e.g., pulmonary edema and emphysema). Repeated or prolonged ingestion exposures to > 50–100 mg of Iron per day can result in deposition of iron in the body tissues, which can cause disease.

TARGET ORGANS: For fumes: **ACUTE:** Skin, eyes, respiratory system. **CHRONIC:** Skin, respiratory system.

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take a copy of label and MSDS to health professional with victim.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If fumes generated by welding operations involving this product contaminate the skin, begin decontamination with running water. If molten material contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with cold, running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention if any adverse reaction occurs.

EYE EXPOSURE: If fumes generated by welding operations involving this product enter the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If fumes generated by welding operations involving this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not a likely route of exposure for this product. If swallowed call physician immediately! Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Rinse mouth with water if person is conscious. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if person is unconscious, having convulsions, or not breathing.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin, respiratory, pancreas, and liver disorders may be aggravated by prolonged over-exposures to the dusts or fumes generated by this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not flammable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not flammable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES Carbon Dioxide: YES

Halon: YES Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES Other: Any "ABC" Class

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: In the heat of a fire, the product may produce fumes containing copper, aluminum, iron, and other metal oxides.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Not applicable.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Not Applicable.

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure to this product.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this product should be trained to handle it safely. Avoid breathing fumes of this product during welding operations. Packages of this product must be properly labeled. Store packages in a cool, dry location. Storage in an atmosphere that is wet, moist, or highly humid may lead to corrosion of this product. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). When this product is used during welding operations, follow the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Welding and Cutting Standard (29 CFR 1910 Subpart Q) and the safety standards of the American National Standards Institute for welding and cutting (ANSI Z49.1).

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Not applicable.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Prudent practice is to ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below guidelines listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed (i.e., a Weld Fume Respirator, or Air-Line Respirator for welding in confined spaces), use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134 or applicable State regulations. Respiratory Protection is recommended to be worn during welding operations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. When this product is used in conjunction with welding, wear safety glasses, goggles, or face-shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, "Safety in Welding and Cutting").

HAND PROTECTION: Wear gloves for routine industrial use. When this product is used in conjunction with welding, wear gloves that protect from sparks and flame (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, "Safety in Welding and Cutting").

BODY PROTECTION: Wear body protection appropriate for task.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Copper, the main component of this product:

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): N/A

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): N/A

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 20°C (water = 1): 8.94

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: 1083°C (1981°F)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble

pH: Not Applicable

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: N/A

BOILING POINT @ 24 mm Hg: 2595 °C (4703°F)

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not Applicable

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not Applicable

The following information is for the product:

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product consists of flux coated rods, odorless electrodes.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance is a distinctive characteristic of this product

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: At elevated temperatures may produce fumes containing copper, iron, and other metal oxides.

NOTE: The composition and quality of welding fumes and gases are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, the procedure, and the wires or rods used. Other conditions that could also influence the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include the following: any coatings on metal being welded (e.g., paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of the work area, the quality of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, and the presence of other contaminants in the atmosphere. When the wire or rod is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Fume and gas decomposition products, and not the ingredients in the wire or rod, are important.

Concentration of the given fume or gas component may decrease or increase by many times the original concentration. New compounds in the electrode may form. Decomposition products of normal operations include not only those originating from volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the product's components but also those from base metals and any coating (as noted previously). The best method to determine the actual composition of generated fumes and gases is to take an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in breathing zone. For additional information, refer to the American Welding Society Publication, "Fumes and Gases in the Welding Environment".

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is not compatible with strong acids, oxidizers, halogens and acid chlorides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid uncontrolled exposure to extreme temperatures and incompatible materials.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: Presented below are human toxicological data available for the components of these products present in concentration greater than 1%. Other data for animals are available for the components of these products, but are not presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet.

COPPER:

TDLo (oral, human) = 120 μ g/kg;
gastrointestinal tract effects

IRON:

TDLo (oral, child) = 77 mg/kg; BAH,
gastrointestinal tract, blood effects

SODIUM SILICATE:

Skin irritancy (human) 250 mg/24 hours; severe

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this product are listed as follows:

COPPER: EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity)

CRYOLITE (as a Fluoride Compound): ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); IARC-3 Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans)

IRON OXIDE: IARC Group 3 (Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity to Humans), ACGIH-TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)

SILICA SAND: IARC Group 3 (Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity to Humans),

The remaining components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL, OSHA Z LIST, NTP, and CAL/OSHA and therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Fumes generated by this product during welding may be irritating to contaminated skin, eyes and respiratory system.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported in people working with copper dust.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: These components are not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans. Animal mutation data are available for

the Cryolite component of this product; these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of this compound.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

Embryotoxicity: These components are not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: These components are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Clinical studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of the Copper component of this product indicate teratogenic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: These components are not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. Studies on test animals exposed to the Copper and Sodium Silicate component of this product indicate reproductive effects.

A *mutagen* is a chemical, which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An *embryotoxin* is a chemical, which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *teratogen* is a chemical, which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *reproductive toxin* is any substance, which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: The following Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have been determined for components of this product are as follows:

CHEMICAL DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
•Fluorides in Urine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to Shift • End of Shift 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •3 mg/g creatinine • 10 mg/g creatinine

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this product are expected to persist in the environment for an extended period of time. The components of this product will react with water and air to form a variety of metal oxide compounds. The following environmental data are available for the components of this product.

COPPER: Solubility: Insoluble. There is no evidence of any biotransformation for copper compounds. Copper is accumulated by all plants and animals. BCF Algae = 12; plants = 1,000; invertebrate = 1,000, fish = 667 and fish = 200 (Soluble copper salts).

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: Animal studies on copper, and silicon, indicate various health effects after ingestion and exposures. Specific data on test animals are available, but are not presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet .

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product may cause adverse effects on aquatic life, especially if large quantities are released into bodies of water. Low chronic aquatic limits indicate a high chronic hazard for the metals of this product, that may be concentrated to toxic levels in food chain. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for the components:

COPPER:

LC₅₀ (fathead minnows) = 0.14 ppm in hard water

LC₅₀ (bluegill) = 0.02 ppm in soft water

LC₅₀ (brook trout) = 0.09 ppm in soft water

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS NOT HAZARDOUS (Per 49 CFR 172.101) BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not Applicable

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not Applicable

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not Applicable

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not Applicable

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 2000: Not Applicable

MARINE POLLUTANT: The Department of Transportation (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B), lists Copper, metal powder as a Marine Pollutant. This component is not present in the specific form listed and therefore, this product does not meet the marking requirement of 49 CFR 172.322.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This material is not considered as dangerous goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of these products are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Copper	No	Yes	Yes
Aluminum (fume or dust)	No	No	Yes

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Copper = 5000 lbs (2270 kg)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: : If these products are used during welding operations, follow the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Welding and Cutting Standard (29 CFR 1910 Subpart Q).

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this product are covered under specific State regulations as denoted below:

Alaska-Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Copper, fume, dust and mist, fume, Tin, Aluminum, metal and welding fumes.

California-Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Copper, Silicon, Tin, Aluminum, Iron Oxide.

Florida-Substance List: Copper fume, dust and mist, Silicon, Tin, Iron Oxide, Silica.

Illinois-Toxic Substance List: Copper, Aluminum, Iron Oxide, Silica.

Kansas-Section 302/313 List: Copper and compounds, Aluminum.

Massachusetts-Substance List: Tin, Aluminum, Iron Oxide, Magnesite, and Silica.

Michigan - Critical Materials Register: Copper.

Minnesota-List of Hazardous Substances: Copper, fume, Silicon, Tin, Aluminum welding fumes metal fume and dust, Iron Oxide, Magnesite, Silica.

Missouri-Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Copper; Silicon, Tin, Aluminum, Iron Oxide, Cryolite (Sodium Aluminum Fluoride) , and Silica.

New Jersey-Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Copper, Tin, Calcium Fluoride, Aluminum, Iron Oxide, Cryolite (Sodium Aluminum Fluoride), Silica.

North Dakota-List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: Copper.

Pennsylvania-Hazardous Substance List: Copper, Silicon, Tin, Aluminum, Silica.

Rhode Island-Hazardous Substance List: Copper, fume, dust, mist; inorganic dust and fumes, Silicon, Tin,, Aluminum, Iron Oxide, Magnesite.

Texas-Hazardous Substance List: Copper, fume, Tin metal fume and dust, Iron Oxide.

West Virginia-Hazardous Substance List: Copper, fume, Tin, metal fume and dust, Iron Oxide.

Wisconsin-Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Copper, fume, Tin, Iron Oxide.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is listed on the California Proposition 65 Lists. **WARNING: This product may contain chemicals, and when used for welding may produce fumes or gases containing chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, and/or birth defects (or other reproductive harm.)**

LABELING (Precautionary Statements):

WARNING: PROTECT yourself and others. Read and understand this information.

FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous to your health.

ARC RAYS can injure your eyes and burn skin.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Before Use, read and understand the manufacturer's instructions. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs), and your employer's safety policies.
- Keep your head out of the fumes.
- Use enough ventilation, exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area.
- Wear correct eye, ear, and body protection.
- See American National Standard Z49.1 *Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, published by the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126. OSHA Safety and Health Standards, available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

DO NOT REMOVE THIS INFORMATION.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of these products are on the DSL Inventory.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: Cryolite (as an Inorganic Fluoride) is classified as Toxic on the CEPA First Priorities Substance Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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August 25, 2006

DATE OF PRINTING:

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number which uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (**TWA**), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (**C**). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order. **IDLH** - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30- minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. **The DFG - MAK** is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (**RELs**). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM:

Health Hazard: **0** (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); **1** (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); **2** (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); **3** (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); **4** (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal). **Flammability Hazard:** **0** (minimal hazard); **1** (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); **2** (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); **3** (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); **4** (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). **Reactivity Hazard:** **0** (normally stable); **1** (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); **2** (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); **3** (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); **4** (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: **0** (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure causes death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (**NFPA**). Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL** - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. **UEL** - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. **Ecological Information:** **EC** is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **U.S.:** **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **DOT** is the U.S. Department of Transportation. **SARA** is the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. **TSCA** is the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. **CERCLA (or Superfund)** refers to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Labeling is per the American National Standards Institute (**ANSI Z129.1**).

CANADA:

CEPA is the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **TC** is Transport Canada. **DSL/NDL** are the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances Lists. **The CPR is the Canadian Product Regulations.** This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings, which appear on the materials package label.

