

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):

Nickel Alloys Electrode

AWS:ERNi-1, ERNiCu-7, ERNiCr-3, ERNiCrFe-5, ERNiCrFe-6, ERNiCrFe-7, ERNiFeCr-1, ERNiMo-1, ERNiMo-2,ERNiMo-3, ERNiMo-7, ERNiCrMo-1, ERNiCrMo-2, ERNiCrMo-3, ERNiCrMo-4, ERNiCrMo-5, ERNiCrMo-7, ERNiCrMo-8, ERCuNi**, ERNiFeCr-2, ERNiCrMo-10, ERNiCrCoMo-1

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:

SYNONYMS:

Metal Welding Alloys

PRODUCT USE:

Metal Welding

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:

Aufhauser Corporation

ADDRESS:

39 West Mall, Plainview, NY 11803

EMERGENCY PHONE:

(516) 694-8696

BUSINESS PHONE:

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DATE OF PREPARATION:

03-17-2011

SECTION II

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/Identity Information

IMPORTANT: This Section covers materials from which this product is manufactured

Ingredients of The Product	CAS No.	Approx. % Percent	OSHA PEL Mg/M3	ACGIH TLV Mg/M3	Carcinogenicity
*Nickel	7440-02-0	35-99	1	1	Yes
Iron	7439-89-6	0-20	5	10 (as Fe ₂ O ₃)	No
*Chromium	7440-47-3	0-26	.05 (Chromium VI)	.05 (Chromium VI)	Yes
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0-30	15	10	No
*Manganese	7439-96-5	.1-4.0	5	1	No
Silicon	7440-21-3	.1-1.25	5 (as SiO ₂)	1	No
Columbium	7440-03-1	0-5	5	5	No
Copper	7440-50-8	0-30	.1	.2	No
*Aluminum	7429-90-5	0-2	5 (as AL ₂ O ₃)	10	No
Titanium	7440-32-6	0-3.5	15 (as TiO ₂)	10 (as TiO ₂)	No
*Vanadium	7440-62-2	0-.6	.1	.05 (as V ₂ O ₅)	No
Tungsten	7440-33-7	0-4.5	Not Registered	1	No

*The ingredients marked with an asterisk are covered under the reporting requirements of Section 313 of The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

** These products contain about 70% Copper and 30% Nickel.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW This product consists of coated rods, odorless electrodes. There are no immediate health hazards associated with this product. Inhalation or contact with dusts or fumes of nickel, a component of this product, and can cause sensitization. This product is not reactive. If involved in a fire, this product may generate irritating iron fumes, a variety of nickel, iron and silicon compounds, and metal oxides. Nickel, the main component of this product is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

HMS Classification

Health: 0 (Blue) Flammability: 0 (Red) Reactivity: 0 (Yellow) Protective Equipment: X (use respiratory apparatus and body protection see section 8)

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 the coated electrodes. Repeated overexposures, via inhalation, to the dusts or fumes generated by this product during welding operations may have adverse effects on the lungs with possible pulmonary edema and emphysema (lifethreatening lung injuries). Hypersensitivity to Nickel, the main component of this product, is common, and can cause pulmonary asthma and pneumonitis (an inflammatory disease of the lungs).

Refer to Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity) for information on the specific composition of welding fumes and gases.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact of this product with the skin is not anticipated to be irritating. Contact with this product can be physically damaging to the eye (i.e. foreign object). Fumes generated during welding operations can be irritating to the skin and eyes. Prolonged exposure of the eyes may result in sensitization resulting in conjunctivitis (inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes). Skin contact with dusts or fumes of this product can result in allergic contact dermatitis. Contact with the hot electrodeS will burn contaminated skin or eyes.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is not known to be 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 acute health hazard associated with this product would be the potential for irritation of contaminated skin and eyes when exposed to fumes during welding operations. Inhalation of large amounts of particulates generated by this product during metal processing operations can result in pneumoconiosis (a disease of the lungs). Contact with the hot electrode will burn contaminated skin or eyes.

CHRONIC: Chronic skin over-exposure to the fumes generated during welding operations may produce dermatitis (red, inflamed skin). 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. Nickel, a main component of these products, is potentially carcinogenic to humans. Hypersensitivity to Nickel is common and can cause allergic contact dermatitis, pulmonary asthma, conjunctivitis and inflammatory reactions. 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). Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for further information.

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: 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 and respiratory 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: These products are not flammable; use fire-extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding materials.

Water Spray: YES Carbon Dioxide: YES

Halon: YES Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES Other: Any "ABC" Class

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS When involved in a fire, these products may decompose and produce iron fumes, a variety of nickel, iron and a variety of metal compounds and metal oxides. The hot material can present a significant thermal hazard to firefighters.

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 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. Use in a well-ventilated location. Avoid breathing fumes of this product during welding operations. Open containers on a stable surface. Packages of this product must be properly labeled.

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). Store packages in a cool, dry location. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity).

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). For additional information, the NIOSH recommended protection guidelines for Nickel are provided as follows:

CONCENTRATION RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

At Concentrations Above the NIOSH REL, or Where There is no REL at any Detectable Concentration: Positive pressure, full-facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure, full-facepiece Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA. Escape: Full face piece respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter or escape type SCBA.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. When these products are 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 these products are 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: Use body protection appropriate for task.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for nickel:

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

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): N/A

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 20°C (water = 1): 4-6 g/cc

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: 1412°C (2600°F)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble

pH: Not Applicable

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 1810°C: 1

BOILING POINT @ 24 MM HG: 2900 °C (5252 °F)

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not Applicable

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

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: These products consist of coated electrodes, which are odorless.

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

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Products of thermal decomposition can include iron, nickel and a variety of metal compounds and 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 electrodes 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 electrode 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 electrode, 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: Strong acids, strong oxidizers, halogens, phosphorous.

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.

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

COPPER:
TDL_o (Oral-Human) = 120 mg/kg;
Gastrointestinal tract effects

MANGANESE: TDL_o (inhalation-man) 2.3
mg/m³ Brain and Central Nervous System
effects

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of these products are listed as follows:

BARIUM FLUORIDE (as a Barium Compound): EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity); EPA-NL (Not Likely to be Carcinogenic in Humans); ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)

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

IRON (as Iron Oxide): IARC-3 Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans); ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)

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

NICKEL, ELEMENTAL, METAL: IARC-2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans), MAK-1 (Substances which Cause Cancer in Man), NIOSH-X,
(Carcinogen Defined with no Further Categorization); NTP-R (Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen), ACGIH TLV-A5 (Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen)

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

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Dusts or fumes of these products may be irritating to contaminated skin and eyes. Fumes may be irritating to the respiratory system.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported in people working with copper dust. Nickel has been reported to cause sensitization effects in sensitive individuals.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of these products and their constituents on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: These components are not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans. Animal mutation data are reported for Nickel (components of these products).

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

Teratogenicity: These components are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Animal teratogenic data are available for Copper, Barium Fluoride and Nickel (components of these products); these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of these compounds.

Reproductive Toxicity: These components are not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. Animal reproductive data are available for Copper and Carbon(components of these products); these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of these compounds.

*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 BEIs are applicable to Fluorides; Barium Fluoride (a component of these products).

CHEMICAL DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
•Fluorides in Urine	• Prior to Shift • End of Shift	•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 these products are expected to persist in the environment for an extended period of time. The following environmental data are available for 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).

NICKEL: Water solubility: Insoluble. Nickel is stable in air at ordinary temperature and is not affected by water. No data were found to suggest that nickel is involved in any biological transformation in the aquatic environment.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: These products are not expected to cause adverse effects on plant or animal life. Animal studies on copper, manganese and nickel indicate various health effects after ingestion and exposures. Additionally, Nickel is extremely toxic to citrus plants. Specific data on test animals are available, but are not presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: These products 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, it may be concentrated to toxic levels in food chain. Nickel is toxic to aquatic life. Exposure of 0.095 ppm of Nickel for 3 weeks to Daphnid and Fathead minnows affected reproduction in these fish. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for the components:

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

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: Wastes of this product should be tested per the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedures requirements of RCRA to determine if such wastes meet the following characteristics: D005 (Barium) 100 mg/L (Regulated Level).

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: No component of this product is designated as a marine pollutant by the Department of Transportation (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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)
Manganese	No	No	Yes
Copper	No	Yes	Yes
Barium Fluoride, as Barium Compounds	No	Yes	Yes (category code N040)
Nickel	No	Yes	Yes

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for any component of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

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.; Nickel = 100 lbs. (applicable to particles in which the diameter is 100 micrometers or less)

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

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: Calcium Carbonate, Manganese, and Copper.

California-Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Calcium Carbonate, Manganese, and Copper.

Florida-Substance List: Manganese, Copper.

Illinois-Toxic Substance List: Manganese, Copper.

Kansas-Section 302/313 List: Manganese, Copper.

Massachusetts-Substance List: Manganese.

Michigan - Critical Materials Register: Copper, Nickel.

Minnesota-List of Hazardous Substances: Calcium Carbonate, Manganese, and Copper.

Missouri-Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Calcium Carbonate, Manganese, and Copper.

New Jersey-Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Manganese, Copper.

North Dakota-List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.

Pennsylvania-Hazardous Substance List: Calcium Carbonate, Manganese, and Copper.

Rhode Island-Hazardous Substance List: Calcium Carbonate, Manganese, and Copper.

Texas-Hazardous Substance List: Manganese, Copper.

West Virginia-Hazardous Substance List: Manganese, Copper.

Wisconsin-Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Manganese, Copper.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Nickel is on the California Proposition 65 List. **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.)**

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.

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL 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: The Nickel component of these products is on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS D2A and D2B: Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects Poisonous and infectious material. Materials causing other toxic effects.



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

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March 17, 2009

DATE OF PRINTING:

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. The information contained herein relates only to the specific product. If the product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. 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 of issue. However, accuracy, suitability, or completeness are not guaranteed, and no warranty, guarantee, or representation, expressed or implied, is made by Aufhauser Corporation as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any representation contained in this and other publications; Aufhauser Corporation assumes no responsibility in connection therewith; nor can it be assumed that all acceptable safety measures may not be required under particular or exceptional conditions or circumstances. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

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 **TDL_o**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCL_o** 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 lifeforms 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.