

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Revised: April 2017

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Vulcan 700-HF **Manufacturer:** Vulcan Systems, LLC
Emergency Telephone No: (989)739-8050 5740 F-41, Oscoda, MI 48750

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

Health, Skin corrosion/irritation, 1
 Health, Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure, 3
 Health, Carcinogenicity, 1
 Health, Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure, 2

GHS Hazard Statements:

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
 H350 - May cause cancer
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
 CGA-HG11 - SYMPTOMS MAY BE DELAYED.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS:

Route of Entry: Eyes; Skin
Target Organs: Throat; Nose, Respiratory system
Inhalation: Short term overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as: dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of the nose, throat, lungs, and/or eyes.
Acute Effects: Irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract.
Chronic Toxicity: Chronic overexposure to welding fumes can result in: Chronic respiratory problems, iron build-up in the lungs, bone erosion, reduced pulmonary functions and nervous disorders.
Eye Contact: Fumes may be moderately irritating to the eyes. The bright light produced by the arc can damage the eyes.

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements:

GHS Signal Word: **DANGER**

GHS Hazard Pictograms:



GHS Precautionary Statements:

P232 - Protect from moisture.
 P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 CGA-PG27 - Read and follow the Safety Data Sheet (SOS) before use.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This information is protected by Trade-Secret

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID PROCEDURES

If overcome by smoke or fumes, remove the victim to fresh air and call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques recommended by the Red Cross.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Non-flammable. Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustible and flammable products. Refer to the Canadian standard “Safety in Welding and Cutting and Allied Procedures” for fire prevention and protection information during the use of welding and allied procedure. **Extinguishing Media** – Co2 or Dry Chemical Extinguisher.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Not Applicable as product cannot leak or be spilled.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Read and understand manufacturer’s instructions and the precautionary label on the product. See American National Standard z249.1 “Safety in Welding and Cutting” published by the American Welding Society. Maintain all exposure below the limits in section 5. Monitor the air to ensure that the levels are below the above mentioned limits. See AWS f1.1 “Methods for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Procedures” and AWS f1.3 “Evaluating Constituents in the Welding Environment: A Sampling Strategy Guide.”

Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment, discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, and local regulations.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

This section covers the material from which this product is manufactured. The term “hazardous ingredients” should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA hazard communication standard. This product contains toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of title III of SARA and CFR part 372.

ingredients	CAS No.
Iron (limits as oxide fume) (Fe)	7439-89-6
Chromium (Cr) ^(C) ⁽¹⁾	7440-47-3
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7
Manganese (limits as fume) ⁽¹⁾ (Mn)	7439-96-5
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3
Tungsten (W)	7440-33-7

ingredients	Exposure Limit (mg/m3)	
	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Iron (limits as oxide fume) (Fe)	10, 5 (Resp)	5
Chromium (Cr) ^(C) ⁽¹⁾	1 (metal) 0.5 (Cr III) 0.005 (Cr VI)	0.5 (metal) 0.5 (Cr III) 0.05 (Cr VI)
Molybdenum (Mo)	15, 5 (Resp)	10, 20**, 0.5 ^(6C) (Resp)
Manganese (limits as fume) ⁽¹⁾ (Mn)	1, 5*, 3.0**	0.2
Silicon (Si)	15 (dust) 5 (Resp)	10, 20 **, 3(Resp)
Tungsten (W)	5.0, 10.0**	5.0, 10.0**

Welding fumes cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent on the metal being welded, the process, procedures, and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quality of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include coating on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders, the volume of the work area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, and presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (ie, chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning & degreasing activities). When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients in the electrode. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials in the electrode, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc.

The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has indicated that nickel and certain nickel compounds are probably carcinogenic for humans, but that the specified compounds which may be carcinogenic cannot be specified precisely. Chromium has also been listed by IARC because of "sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of chromium and certain chromium compounds." The studies forming the basis for the conclusion were from operations different from the production or welding of nickel and chromium alloys. Recent studies of workers melting and working alloys containing nickel/chromium have found increased risk of cancer.

Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases below TLVs (threshold limit values) in the workers' breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes. Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below the TLV.

Wear helmet or use a face shield with filter lens. Wear hand, head, and body protection, which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electrical shock. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and insulate himself from work and ground.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	N/A	Upper/lower flammability or exposure limits	N/A
Odor	N/A	Vapor Pressure	N/A
Odor threshold	N/A	Vapor density	N/A
pH	N/A	Relative Density	N/A
Melting point/freezing point	N/A	Solubility	N/A
Initial boiling point and boiling range	N/A	Flash point	N/A
Evaporation rate	N/A	Flammability	N/A
Partition coefficient	N/A	Auto-ignition temperature	N/A
Decomposition temperature	N/A	Viscosity	N/A

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Not Applicable

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not Applicable

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Not Applicable

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Threshold Limit Value: The ACGIH recommended general limit for welding fume NOC (Not otherwise classified) is 5 mg/m³. ACGIH-1985 preface states: "The TLC-TWA should be used as guides in the control of health hazards and should not be used as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations." See section V for specific fume constituents, which may modify this TLV.

Common Entry Is by Inhalation.

Effects of Overexposure: Inhalation of welding fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. Nickel oxides present in the fume may cause tightness around the chest, fever and allergic reactions in some people. Long-term (chronic) over-exposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and is believed to affect pulmonary function. Repetitive exposure to fluoride fumes and/or gases may cause excessive calcification of the bones and ligaments of the ribs, pelvis and spinal column. Repetitive overexposure to nickel oxides may lead to lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Workers exposed to nickel oxides have a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers. Chromium and nickel compounds are on the IARC (International Agency for Research of Cancer) list as posing a carcinogenic risk to humans.

Arc Rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Electric shock can kill. See Section VII

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Call for medical assistance. Use first aid procedures recommended by the American Red Cross. If breathing is difficult – give oxygen. If not breathing-use CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation). Consult a physician if irritation of the eyes and skin or flash burns develops after exposure.

Carcinogenicity

OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200) lists Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt as possible carcinogens.

California Proposition 65

These products contains or produces chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, and/or birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (Health and Safety Code section 25249.5 et seq.)

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Vulcan Systems, LLC, believes this data to be accurate, but no warranty, expressed or implied, is made.