

**Safety
Data
Sheet**



1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

PRODUCT NAME: 7251

MANUFACTURER: Selectrode Industries, Inc.
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 631-547-5470

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):

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

EU Classification (67/548/EEC):

Harmful (Xn), Carcinogen Category 3, R40

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

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

Labelling:

Symbols:



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

H351 – Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary Statements:

P201 – Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 – Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 – Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking.

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

P281 – Use personal protective equipment as required.

P308+P313 – IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P405 – Store locked up.

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

**Safety
Data
Sheet**



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)
#Chromium	7440-47-3	5-15	1.0 (Metal) .05 (Cr II & Cr III Compounds) 0.005(Cr VI Compounds) 0.01 (Cr VI Insoluble Compounds)	0.5 ((Metal) 0.5 (Cr III Compounds) 0.05(Cr VI Soluble Compounds)	Yes	Not Dangerous	(H400) Aquatic Acute 1	(H400) Aquatic Acute 1
Fluorides	7789-75-5	0-5	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
#Vanadium	7440-62-2	0-5	1	1	No	Not Dangerous	Not Hazardous	Not Hazardous
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	1-11	15	10	No	Carc. Cat. 3 Xn R40	(H351) Carc. 2	(H351) Carc. 2
Silicon	7440-21-3	0-5	5 (as SiO2)	3 (as SiO2)	No	(F) R11	(H228) Flam. Sol. 2	(H228) Flam. Sol. 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. Rinse mouth.
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.

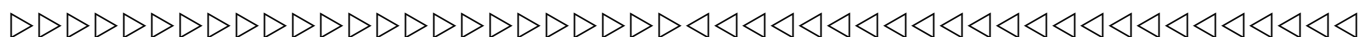
5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES:

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: Arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. Chromium oxides, Hydrogen fluoride, Calcium oxide, Carbon oxides, Vanadium/vanadium oxides, Silicon 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.

**Safety
Data
Sheet**



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. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

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:

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

**Safety
Data
Sheet**



Heat Transfer (radiation)	RHTI 24 ≥ 7 seconds
Process	Manual welding with light formation of spatter and drops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas Welding • TIG Welding • MIG Welding • Micro plasma welding • Brazing • Spot Welding • MMA Welding (with rutile-covered electrode)
Environmental Conditions	Operation of machines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxygen cutting machines • Plasma cutting machines • Resistance welding machines • Machines for thermal spraying • Bench welding

Class 2	
Impact of Spatter	25 Drops
Heat Transfer (radiation)	RHTI 24 ≥ 16 seconds
Process	Manual welding with heavy formation of spatter and drops <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	Operation of machines <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: None

Odour: Odourless

Odour Threshold: Not Available

pH Value: Not Available

Specific Gravity: Not Available

Melting Point/Melting Range: 1560 - 2000° F, 850 - 1100° C

Freezing Point: Not Available

Boiling Point/Boiling Range (° F @ 760 mmHg): N/A

Flash point: Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Self-in flammability: Not Available

Explosion limits: Not Available

Vapour pressure: (mm Hg): NA

Vapour density: (Air= 1): NA

Density at 20°C: Not Available

Percent volatile by volume: Not Available

**Safety
Data
Sheet**



Bulk Density: Not Available
Relative density: 6-9 g/cm³
Solubility: Soluble in water
Reactivity in Water: Not Available
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.
Conditions to Avoid: Not applicable.
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. May cause sensitisation by skin contact

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		
Vanadium 7440-62-2		
	LC50	.17 mg/l (96h) (fish)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification		
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**Safety
Data
Sheet**



Titanium Dioxide 13463-67-7		
Oral	LD50	>10000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	>10000 mg/kg (rabbit)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification		
Silicon 7440-21-3		
Oral	LD50	3160 mg/kg (rat)

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 titanium dioxide (Classified by 2B by IARC) above safe exposure limits can cause cancer. Prolonged inhalation of vanadium compounds may cause pneumonia and may affect the kidneys, respiratory system, skin and eyes (chronic symptoms of vanadium toxicity).

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.

Bio accumulative Potential: Welding rods contain heavy metals which bio accumulates in the food chain. The following figures are the bio concentration factor (BCF) for the substances on their own.

BCF:

Chromium, BCF: 200

Carbon, BCF: 0.14

Vanadium, BCF: 2

Iron, BCF: 140000

Mobility in Soil: Welding rods are not soluble in water or soil. Particles formed by working welding rods can be transported in the air.

Other Adverse Effects: In massive form, welding rods present no hazards to the aquatic environment.

Welding materials could degrade into components originating from the materials used in the welding process. Avoid exposure to conditions that could lead to accumulation in soils or groundwater. Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Product: For product elimination, consult recycling companies or appropriate local authority.

USA RCRA: This product is not considered hazardous waste if discarded. Residue from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in soils and groundwater. Welding slag from this product typically contains mainly the following components originating from the coating of the electrode.

Package: May be disposed in approved landfills provided local regulations are observed.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

UN-number: Welding rods are not classified as dangerous goods for transport and has no UN number.

UN proper shipping name: Welding rods are not classified as dangerous goods for transport and has no UN proper shipping name.

Transport hazard class: Welding rods are not classified as dangerous goods for transport.

Packing group: There are not any special precautions with which a user should or must comply or be aware of in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside premises.

