

**SECTION 1 - MANUFACTURER INFORMATION**

MANUF/DIST : CHEM-POWER MFG DIV/ FOSTER AND COMPANY, INC.  
 15 Wing Drive EMERGENCY PHONE.....: 973-267-4100  
 Cedar Knolls PREPARATION/REVISION DATE: 02/14/02  
 NJ 07927  
 PREPARER/CONTACT: Gary Adams, Chemist  
 LOCATION : Whs 1

TRADE NAME/SYNONYMS...: WELDING ELECTRODES (Cast Iron)  
 CHEMICAL NAME/SYNONYMS: 3/32,1/8,5/32" (#1150)  
 CHEMICAL FAMILY.....: NOT APPLICABLE  
 FORMULA.....: NOT APPLICABLE  
 PRODUCT CODE.....: NOT APPLICABLE

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS)**

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*                                     *
*   HEALTH..... 1                   *
*   FLAMMABILITY.. 0                 *
*   REACTIVITY.... 0                 *
*   PROTECTION.... X                 *
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**SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS : YES

CHEMICAL/COMMON NAME	CAS-NUMBER	%	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
Potassium Silicate	1312-76-1	N/I	N/I	.3mg/m3
*Aluminum	7429-90-5	N/I	N/I	10mg/m3
Barium Fluoride	7787-32-8	N/I	N/1	.5mg/m3
Calcium Fluoride	1317-65-3	N/I	N/I	N/A
Carbon	7440-44-0	N/I	N/I	none
*Copper (TLV as fume)	7440-50-8	N/I	N/I	.2mg/m3
Iron	7439-89-6	N/I	N/I	5mg/m3
*Nickel	7440-02-0	N/I	N/I	1mg/m3
Silicon Dioxide	60676-86-0	N/I	N/I	3mg/m3
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	N/I	N/I	10mg/m3
Strontium Carbonate	1633-05-2	N/I	N/I	5mg/m3
*Manganese (TLV as fume)	7439-96-5	N/I	N/I	1mg/m3
Graphite	7782-42-5	N/I	N/I	5mg/m3
Dolomite	16389-88-1	N/I	N/I	10mg/m3
Barium Carbonate	513-77-9	N/I	N/I	.5mg/m3

BALANCE OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS CONT'D SECTION #3

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS CARCINOGENS (NTP, IARC, or OSHA):NO

CHEMICAL/COMMON NAME	CAS-NUMBER	%	NTP	IARC	OSHA
Nickel (possible human carcinogen)	7440-02-0	N/A	N/A	x	N/A

See Section 111

**SECTION 3 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA**  
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HEALTH EFFECTS (Acute And Chronic)-

CHEMICAL/COMMON NAME	CAS-NUMBER	%	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH(CONT'D SECTION 2)
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	N/I	N/I	10mg/m3
Cellulose	9004-34-6	N/I	N/I	10mg/m3
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	N/I	N/I	.3mg/m3

POSSIBLE SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE TO DUST, WELDING FUME AND GASES:

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE: Metallic taste;nausea; tightness of chest; fever; irritation of eyes, nose, throat and skin; loss of consciousness/death due to welding gases or lack of oxygen. LONG TERM EXPOSURE: Adverse effects may result including skin sensitization, neurological damage, and respiratory disease such as bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Chronic exposure to copper, zinc & manganese may cause metal fume fever; symptoms include fever fatigue, dryness of throat, head and body ache, and chill.Chronic exposure may affect the central nervous system leading to emotional disturbances, gait and balance difficulties and paralysis. Overexposure to copper may result in skin and hair discoloration.\*USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN WELDING AND BRAZING OPERATIONS CAN RESULT IN EXPOSURE TO AIRBORN METAL PARTICULATES AND FUMES.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY-

Primary routes of exposure are inhalation of fumes, gases, or particulates. Absorption through the skin is unlikely.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE-

None known.

\*(See Hazardous Ingredients)this ingredient is reportable under EPA SARA Title 111-please check applicable states for additional regulations.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES-

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical help if required.

INGESTION: Unlikely. Seek medical help if large quantities are ingested.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If rash develops, call a physician.

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes, call physician.

\*Nickel & chromium must be considered possible carcinogens under OSHA(29CFR19 10.1200). The IARC has indicated that nickel & certain nickel compounds are probably carcinogenic for humans, but that the specific compounds can't be specified precisely. This conclusion was based on experience in certain nickel refining operations. Chromium has also been listed by IARC because of "sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of chromium & certain chromium compounds". The studies forming the basis for the conclusion were from operations different from the production or welding of nickel & chromium alloys. Recent epidemiological studies of workers melting & working alloys containing nickel/chromium have found no increased risk of cancer. Nevertheless, exposures MUST be maintained below the levels specified.

**SECTION 4 - CHEMICAL DATA**  
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BOILING POINT (F).....	N/I	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1).....	>1
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):	0	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%):	0
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):	N/I	EVAPORATION RATE (N/I	=1): N/I

SOLUBILITY IN WATER-  
Insoluble

APPEARANCE AND ODOR INFORMATION-  
Welding rods, flux coated, brown tip

**SECTION 5 - PHYSICAL HAZARD DATA**  
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FLASH POINT (Method Used): Nonflammabl      FLAMMABLE LIMITS : Lel=N/I      UEL=N/I

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA-  
N/I

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES-  
N/I

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS-  
Welding arc and sparks, and the use of oxy-fuel torches, can ignite combust-  
ibles and flammables.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials To Avoid)-  
None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS-  
Chlorinated solvents may be decomposed by the arc into toxic gases such as  
phosgene.

WILL HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION OCCUR-  
N/I

CONDITIONS TO AVOID FOR POLYMERIZATION-  
N/I

IS THE PRODUCT STABLE-  
N/I

CONDITIONS TO AVOID FOR STABILITY-  
N/I

**SECTION 6 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**  
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STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED-  
Product is a non-hazardous solid. No special precautions are required  
for spills of bulk material.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS-  
Follow Federal, State and Local regulations regarding disposal. Scrap metal  
can be reclaimed for reuse.

**SECTION 7 - EXPOSURE CONTROL INFORMATION**  
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VENTILATION-

LOCAL EXHAUST: at arc, or both  
SPECIAL.....: N/I

MECHANICAL (General): Train welder to keep  
OTHER.....: head out of fumes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION-

Use respirable fume respiratory or air supplied respirator when welding in a confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below the recommended exposure limit.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES-

Welder's gloves.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT-

Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens. Provide protective screens & flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others.

OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS-

As a rule of thumb start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to the next lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone.

WORK PRACTICES-

Wear hand, head and body protection which help to prevent injury from sparks, radiation, & electrical shock. At minimum this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Train welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

\*IMPORTANT: Determine actual exposure by industrial monitoring.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES-

Wash hands thoroughly after use, especially before eating, drinking or smoking.

**SECTION 8 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**  
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PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE-

Fumes & gases from welding & high temperature cutting cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both depend on the metal being welded, the process, procedures, & electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition & quantity of the fumes & gases workers may be exposed: coatings on the metal being welded (paint, plating or galvanizing), the number of welders & the volume of the work area, the quality & amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning & degreasing activities).

MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS-

N/I

OTHER PRECAUTIONS-

The constituents of the fumes are generally different from the ingredients listed in Section 2 and may include oxides of the metals, chromates, fluorides and complex metallics. The gases may include carbon monoxide, ozone & oxides of nitrogen. **IMPORTANT:** Maintain exposures below the TLV. Use industrial hygiene air monitoring to ensure that your use of this material doesn't create exposures which exceed TLV. Always use exhaust ventilation. Refer to the following sources for important additional information:

ANSI 249.1 The American Welding Society	OSHA (29FR1910)
PO Box 351040	US Department of Labor
Miami, FL 33135	Washington, DC 20210

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS-

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!

These products as shipped are nonhazardous, nonflammable, nonexplosive and nonreactive. The following exposure limits apply to fumes that may be found in the welding or cutting environment: Units not mentioned are mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Aluminum fume ... 5.0	Iron oxide fume .. 5.0	Phosgene(COCl <sub>2</sub> ) 0.1 ppm
Carbon monoxide ...50 ppm	Manganese fume ... 1.0	
Chromium/Chromates 0.05	Molybdenum (soluble) <b>5.0</b>	
Cobalt fume ... 0.05	Nickel 0.1	
Copper fume .... <b>0.2</b>	Nitrogen dioxides 3 PPM	
Fluorides <b>2.5</b>	Ozone 0.1 ppm	