SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

For Welding Consumables and Related Products
Standard Must Be Consulted for Specific Requirements

SECTION I – IDENTIFICATION of Product and Company

Manufacturer/Supplier: Washington Alloy Company
Address: 7010-G Reames Rd , Charlotte, NC 28216
Recommended use: Hard Face Flux Cored Arc Welding
Restriction on use: Not Known
Trade Name: 250HT, 300HT, 350HT, 450HT, 600HT, 700HT, 800HT-O, 900HT, Ni-Mang 14-O, 55-G
Specification Internal
Classification N/A
Telephone No: 704-598-1325
Emergency No: 704-598-1325

SECTION II – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

GHS Hazard Classification: Not Classified / Label Elements - Hazard symbol and Signal word = No symbol or signal word
Hazard statement and Precautionary statement = Not applicable
Other Hazards which do not result in GHS classification and Overview: Electric shock can kill. Wear approved head, hand and body protection, which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles or flammable materials. See ANSI Z-49.1. This would include wearing welder’s gloves and a protective face shield and may include arm protectors, apron, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Welders should be trained not to allow electrically live parts to contract the skin or wet clothing and gloves. The welders should insulate themselves from the work and ground. Arc Rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Read and understand the manufacturer’s instructions and precautionary label on this product and your employer’s safety practices. See Section XIII.
As shipped these are odorless, flux cored wires that are nonflammable, non-explosive, non-reactive and non–hazardous and may be copper coated.

Substance: Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of these fumes and gases are dependent upon the metal being welded, the procedures followed and the electrodes used. Fumes may affect eyes, skin, respiratory system as well as pancreas and liver.
Workers should be aware that the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which they may be exposed, are influenced by: coatings which may be present on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders in operation and 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, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing procedure). When the filler is consumed, the fumes and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section III. The composition of these fumes and gases are the concerning matter and not the composition of the electrode itself. Decomposition products include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the ingredients shown in Section III, plus those from the base metal, coating and the other factors noted above.
Reasonable expected fume constituents of this product may include: Complex oxides or compounds of iron, manganese, silicon, copper, aluminum, titanium. (Other complex oxides may be present when using fluxes).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Identity</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>EINECS#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>124-38-9</td>
<td>204-696-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Fluoride</td>
<td>7789-75-5</td>
<td>232-188-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>630-8-0</td>
<td>211-128-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide</td>
<td>10102-44-0</td>
<td>233-272-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>10028-15-6</td>
<td>233-069-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (Mn)</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>231-105-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (Ni)</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>231-111-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium oxide</td>
<td>1308-38-9</td>
<td>215-160-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION III – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The term “HAZARDOUS MATERIALS” should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD 29 CFR 1910.1200 however the use of this term does not necessarily imply the existence of any hazard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Identity Ingredients</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>EINECS#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron (Fe) (limits as oxide fume)</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td>231-096-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum (Mo)</td>
<td>7439-98-7</td>
<td>231-107-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (Mn) (limits as fume)</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>231-105-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (Ni)</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>231-111-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon (Si)</td>
<td>7440-21-3</td>
<td>231-130-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu)</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>231-159-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon (C)</td>
<td>7440-44-0</td>
<td>231-153-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (Cr)</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>231-157-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum (Al)</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>231-072-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium (V) Respirable dust</td>
<td>7440-62-2</td>
<td>231-171-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungsten (W)</td>
<td>7440-33-7</td>
<td>231-143-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niobium (Nb or Cb)</td>
<td>7440-03-1</td>
<td>231-113-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tantalum (Ta)</td>
<td>7440-25-7</td>
<td>231-125-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium (Ti)</td>
<td>7440-32-6</td>
<td>231-142-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

REVISIONS

REVISED 5-2018
SDS Number : 019- HF FC

SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES

Other elements or ingredients may be present but in quantities much less than 1%. Subject to reporting requirements of Section 302, 304, 311, 312 and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and 40CFR 370 and 372. (Resp) = Respiratory/ Respiration: Welding and cutting of products that contain Chromium may produce hexavalent chromium and YOU should read and follow OSHA’s final rules Fed Register n.71:10899-10835 dated 02-28-2006. Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 CFR 1910.1000 Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV[R]). *Ceiling Limit **Short Term Exposure Limit

Contact with skin, eyes, ingestion or injection should not be a source for exposure with proper protection.

Ingestion: Avoid contact with metal fume or powders which may lead to ingestion

Inhalation: If breathing has stop or difficult move to fresh air and as needed perform artificial respiration. Call medical assistance or physician.

Skin Contact: Remove any contaminated clothing, gloves or other personnel equipment and promptly wash/flush with mild soap and water. For reddish or blistered skin from thermal/arc radiation promptly wash/flush with water. Get medical assistance or physician help as needed.

Eye Contact: Arc radiation can injure eyes and also cause an arc flash – if this occurs, move to dark room removing lenses as required and get rest and cover eyes with non-stick dressings (padded dressing) Removal of dust and fumes requires flushing with abundant amounts of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance or physician help as needed or if issues persist.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Symptoms: Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. Pre-existing respiratory issues may be aggravated. Long-term (chronic) over-exposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and is believed to affect pulmonary function. Manganese and Manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can affect or cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain: symptoms may result in impaired speech and movement, lack of energy, stiffness in legs, feet, toes, muscular weakness as well as psychological disturbances. Reports of bronchitis and lung fibrosis have also been noted.

Hazards: Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. Refer to Section II under Substance

SECTION V – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

As shipped these are odorless, wire with a flux core that are nonflammable, non-explosive, non-reactive and non–hazardous. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles or flammable materials Read and understand the manufacturer’s instructions and precautionary label on this product and your employer’s safety practices. Read and understand: American National Standard ANSI 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 are published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401. Also National Fire Protection Association NFPA 51B, Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and other Hot Work

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media: As shipped these items will not burn however in the event use media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation and surroundings. No unsuitable media known at this time. Water Jet extinguisher may fires and should be avoided. Specific hazards arising from the chemicals: Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles or flammable materials. Specific protective equipment and precautions for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing in case of fire or when fumes and vapors are present. Follow general fire-fighting precautions as in the workplace.

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SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: With airborne dust and fumes be sure to use adequate engineering ventilation controls and personal protection to prevent overexposure limits recommendations found in Section VIII.

Environment precautions: Control work practices to eliminate environmental release. These products are metal cord wire, with no spill or leak hazards as shipped. If product becomes molten dam up with sand type media until it cools back to a solid and reuse/recycle as scrap.

Methods and Materials for containment and cleaning up: Cored wire can be picked up and placed back in/on the original container. Clean up immediately while following all safety guidelines as well as using all personal protection safety listed in section VIII. Avoid generating dust and prevent materials from entering and sewers, waters or water sources. Disposal considerations found in Section XIII.

When fumes and vapors are present. Follow general fire-fighting precautions as in the workplace.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Handle with care wearing gloves and keep formation of airborne dust and fumes to a minimum. If needed use adequate engineering ventilation controls and personal protection to prevent overexposure limits recommendations found in Section VIII. Also read American National Standard ANSI 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 are published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401. Do not eat or drink while using these products and ensure proper ventilation is used. Wash hands after use.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: All employees who handle these products should be trained to handle it safely. Open packages of these products/containers on a safe stable surface and must be properly labeled at all times. Store products in original closed packages, cool dry place, while avoiding extreme temperatures or incompatible items such as acids, oxidizers and halogens. Always follow all regulations in accordance with local/regional/state/national guidelines.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flux or other ingredients</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>EINECS#</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Exposure Limit (mg/m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron (Fe) (limits as oxide fume)</td>
<td>7439-89-6</td>
<td>231-096-4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon (C)</td>
<td>7440-20-4</td>
<td>231-153-3</td>
<td>10 (TOTAL)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (Mn) (limits as fume)</td>
<td>7439-95-6</td>
<td>231-105-1</td>
<td>1, 30* , 5*</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon (Si)</td>
<td>7440-23-1</td>
<td>231-130-8</td>
<td>15 (dust)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu)</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>231-159-6</td>
<td>1 (dust)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (Cr)</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>231-157-5</td>
<td>1 (metal)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (Ni)</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>231-111-4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tantalum</td>
<td>7440-25-7</td>
<td>231-125-5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium (Ti) Oxide dust (1) (2)</td>
<td>7440-32-6</td>
<td>231-142-3</td>
<td>15 (total particulate)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum (Al)</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>231-072-3</td>
<td>15 (dust)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium (V) Respirable dust</td>
<td>7440-62-2</td>
<td>231-171-1</td>
<td>0.05 as V₂O₅</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum (Mo)</td>
<td>7439-98-7</td>
<td>231-107-2</td>
<td>15 (dust) 5**</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungsten (W)</td>
<td>7440-33-7</td>
<td>231-143-9</td>
<td>5 Insoluble 10**</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Silicate</td>
<td>1312-76-1</td>
<td>215-199-1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Silicate</td>
<td>1344-09-8</td>
<td>239-981-7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>215-108-5</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>215-279-6</td>
<td>15 (total dust)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Fluoride</td>
<td>7789-75-5</td>
<td>232-188-7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium</td>
<td>7440-67-7</td>
<td>231-176-9</td>
<td>5 (as Zr) 10**</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mica</td>
<td>12001-26-2</td>
<td>215-479-3</td>
<td>2.3 (Resp) (dust)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>236-675-5</td>
<td>15 (total dust)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Oxide</td>
<td>12136-45-7</td>
<td>235-227-6</td>
<td>10 (total particulate)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldspar</td>
<td>68476-25-5</td>
<td>270-666-7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide (ppm values)</td>
<td>124-38-9</td>
<td>204-696-9</td>
<td>5.000</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide (ppm values)</td>
<td>630-8-0</td>
<td>211-128-3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide (ppm values)</td>
<td>10102-44-0</td>
<td>233-272-6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (ppm values)</td>
<td>10028-15-6</td>
<td>233-069-2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz (Amorphous Silica Fume)</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>69912-64-2</td>
<td>0.1 (Resp), 0.3 (total dust)</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACGIH BEL BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: FLUORIDES in urine (creatinine) Prior to shift 3 mg/g & End of shift 10 mg/g

Other elements or ingredients may be present but in quantities much less than 1%. Subject to reporting requirements of Section 302, 304, 311, 312, and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and 40CFR 370 and 372; (Resp) = Respiratory/Respiration; (C) TLV & PEL for water soluble Cr. III and

~ 3 OF 5 ~
SILICATE

Silicate


- **Appearance**: White and flakey or powder form.
- **Odor**: Usually odorless.
- **Flammability**: Non-flammable.
- **Solubility**: Soluble in water.
- **Stability**: Stable at room temperature.
- **Specific Gravity**: 2.5 - 3.0

**Health Effects**

- **Inhalation**: May cause respiratory irritation.
- **Skin Contact**: May cause skin irritation or sensitization.
- **Eye Contact**: May cause irritation or conjunctivitis.

**Preventive Measures**

- **Respiratory Protection**: Use a respirator with P100 filter.
- **Skin Protection**: Use gloves and a protective apron.
- **Eye Protection**: Wear safety goggles.

**Storage and Disposal**

- Store in a cool, dry place away from incompatible materials.
- Disposal should be in accordance with local regulations.

**Other Information**

- **Carcinogenicity**: Potentially carcinogenic.
- **Toxicity**: Low toxicity.

**References**

- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

**Additional Notes**

- Always follow the guidelines provided by regulatory bodies for safe handling and disposal.

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**SECTION IX – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

- **Physical State**: Solid.
- **Odor**: Odorless.
- **Flammability**: Non-flammable.
- **Solubility**: Soluble in water.

**Chemical Stability**

- Stable under normal conditions.

**Compatibility**

- Compatible with most inorganic materials.
- Incompatible with strong acids and strong oxidizers.

**Decomposition Temperature**

- Decomposition temperature is not applicable for Silicate.

**Environmental Impact**

- No significant environmental impact.

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**SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

- **Stability**: Stable.
- **Reactivity**: Non-reactive.

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**SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

- **Inhalation**: May cause respiratory irritation.
- **Skin Contact**: May cause skin irritation.
- **Eye Contact**: May cause irritation.

**Toxicity**

- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Slight irritation.

**Exposure Limits**

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 5 mg/m³.
- ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 5 mg/m³.

**Carcinogenicity**

- Not classified as carcinogenic.

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**Additional Information**

- Always consult the latest product safety data sheet (SDS) for the most accurate and up-to-date information.

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**Disclaimer**

- The information provided is a summary and may not cover all aspects or be applicable in all situations.
- Always refer to the full SDS for comprehensive information.

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**References**

- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

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**Note**

- Always prioritize safety and consult with professionals when handling Silicate or any other chemicals.

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**Contact Information**

- For more detailed information, contact the manufacturer or a regulatory body in your region.
SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Ecotoxicity / Persistence and Degradability / Bioaccumulative Potential / Mobility in Soil: Acute: Fish (Aquatic Invertebrates Aquatic Environment = Iron: LC50 Channel catfish (lethality punctata) > 500 mg/L 96 hours; Nickel LC50 Fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas) 2.916 mg/L 96 hours; EC50 Water flea (Daphnia obulta) 1 mg/L 48 hours; Copper LC50 Fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas) 1.6 mg/L 96 hours, EC50 Water flea (Daphnia obulta) 0.102 mg/L 48 hours; Sodium silicate LC50 50 (Western mosquitofish (Gambusia affinis), 96 h): 1.800 mg/L, EC50 (Water flea (Ceriodaphnia dubia), 48 h): 22.94 - 49.01 mg/L; Molybdenum LC50 Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 800 mg/L 96 hours, Manganese = EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h: 40 mg/L; Potassium Silicate = EC50 Daphnia magna (Daphnia) > 146 mg/L, 48-hr; Sodium Silicate = EC50 Daphnia magna (Daphnia) = 216 mg/L 96-hr; Bentonite LC 50 (Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 h: 19.000 mg/L, 48-hr EC50 > 146 mg/L, Environment-Toxicity to Aquatic Plants LC50 green algae (scenedesmus dimorphus) 5 days) 0.062 mg/L, Persistence and Degradability / Mobility in Soil: No data Bioaccumulative Potential Accumulation/The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances, Bioaccumulative Potential Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): Product: No data available, Specified substance(s): Nickel Zebra mussel (Dresssana polymorpha), Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 5,000 – 10,000 (lotic) Bioconcentration factor calculated using dry weight tissue concentration: Copper and/or copper alloys and compounds (as Cu) Blue-green algae (Anacystis nidulans), Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 36.01 (Static); compounds (as Co) Brown shrimp (Penaeus aztecus), Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) >2.250 -2.500 (Static)

Other Adverse Effects: Possibly harmful to aquatic life. Do not allow material to be released to the environment without proper governmental permits. No further relevant information available.

SECTION III- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods: Avoid or minimize generating waste. When possible collect scrap and by-products with proper id for recycling. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, National, Provincial, State, and local regulations. These products, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

SECTION XIV- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number / UN Proper shipping name / Transport Hazard class (es)/ Packing group / Marine pollutant / Special Precautions: Not Regulated as Dangerous Good or Not Regulated, No international regulations

SECTION XV- REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States: TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of these products are listed on the TSCA Inventory CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Copper = 5000 lbs. (for particulates less than 100 micrometers in size). Nickel = 100 lbs. Chromium and Chromium compounds or alloys 5000 lbs. Manganese & = Reportable quantity: Included in the regulation but with no data values. See regulation (40 CFR 302.4).

EPCRA/SARA Title III 313 Toxic Chemicals The following metallic components are listed as SARA 313 “Toxic Chemicals” and potential subject to annual SARA 313 reporting. See Section 3 for weight ingredient. Concentration & Disclosure threshold: Copper 1.0% de minimis concentration; Manganese 1.0% de minimis concentration; Chromium 1.0% de minimis concentration; Nickel 0.1% de minimis concentration
Section 311 Hazard Class: As shipped: Immediate (Acute) In use: Immediate & delayed (Acute)

California Proposition 65:

WARNING: This product may expose you to chemicals including [Cobalt (II) Oxide, Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbounding particles of respirable size), Chromium (hexavalent compounds), Nickel, Lead and Lead Compounds, Carbon Black, Cadmium, Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds] which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and [Chromium (hexavalent compounds), Nickel, Lead and Lead Compounds, Cadmium] which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects and/or other reproductive harm. For more information go to https://www.p65warnings.ca.gov/


Florida-Substance List: Manganese Illinois-Toxic Substance List: Carbon Black, Copper, Manganese and Silicon.

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

Massachusetts-Substance List: Carbon Black, Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Silicon


Missouri-Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Carbon Black, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon, Nickel, Titanium Dioxide, Fluoride (as F), Limestone

New Jersey-Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Carbon Black, Chromium, Hexavalent chromium compounds, Copper, Iron, Iron oxide, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Titanium Dioxide, Fluoride (as F), Limestone

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

Pennsylvania-Hazardous Substance List: Carbon Black, Copper, Hexavalent chromium compounds, Chromium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Silicon, Titanium Dioxide, Fluoride (as F), Limestone


Texas-Hazardous Substance List: Carbon Black, Manganese West Virginia-Hazardous Substance List: Carbon Black, Manganese.

Wisconsin-Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Carbon Black, Manganese.

SECTION XVI- OTHER INFORMATION

Approval Date: 6-29-2018 NEW SDS Number: 019-Hardfacing FC

NFPA CODES: FIRE: 0 HEALTH: 2 REACTIVITY: 0

U.S. DOT = Material is not hazardous and is not considered as a dangerous item. Washington Alloy Co. Believes that the information contained in this (SDS) Safety Data Sheet is accurate. However, Washington Alloy Co. does not express or implies any warranty with respect to this information.

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