Safety Data Sheet
Low Alloy Flux-Cored Wire

SDS Revision Date: **09/11/2015**

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product Identity Low Alloy Flux-Cored Wire

Alternate Names MASTERCOR E81T1-B2, E81T1-B2L, E81T1-Ni1, E81T1-Ni1 SR, E81T1-Ni2, E91T1-B3, E91T1-B3L, E81T1-B6, E81T1-B8, E91T1-B9, E101T1-K3, E101T1-G

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use See Technical Data Sheet.

Application Method See Technical Data Sheet.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name

Midalloy
630 Axminister Drive
St. Louis, MO 63026

Emergency

24 hour Emergency Telephone No. (636) 349-6000

Customer Service: Midalloy (800) 776-3300

2. Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin Sens. 1;H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Resp. Sens. 1;H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms of breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Carc. 2;H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
STOT RE 1;H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Specific Target Organs: (lungs)

2.2. Label elements

Using the Toxicity Data listed in section 11 and 12 the product is labeled as follows.

Danger

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334 May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

[Prevention]:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

[Response]:

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+341 IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P308+313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

P314 Get Medical advice / attention if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see information on this label).

P333+313 If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

P342+311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

[Storage]:

P405 Store locked up.

[Disposal]:

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

3. Composition/information on ingredients

This product contains the following substances that present a hazard within the meaning of the relevant State and Federal Hazardous Substances regulations.

Ingredient/Chemical Designations	Weight %	GHS Classification	Notes
Iron **CAS Number: 0007439-89-6**	**75 - 100**	**Not Classified**	**[1]**
Titanium dioxide **CAS Number: 0013463-67-7**	**5 - 10**	**Not Classified**	**[1][2]**
Chromium compounds (as Cr (III)) **CAS Number: 0007440-47-3**	**5 - 10**	**Skin Sens. 1;H317** **Resp. Sens. 1;H334** **Eye Irrit. 2;H319** **Aquatic Chronic 4;H413**	**[1][2]**
Manganese compounds (as Mn) **CAS Number: 0007439-96-5**	**1 - 5**	**Not Classified**	**[1][2]**
Nickel **CAS Number: 0007440-02-0**	**1 - 5**	**Carc. 2;H351** **STOT RE 1;H372** **Skin Sens. 1;H317** **Aquatic Chronic 3;H412**	**[1][2]**
Silicon **CAS Number: 0007440-21-3**	**1 - 5**	**Not Classified**	**[1][2]**
Molybdenum	**1 - 5**	**Not Classified**	**[1][2]**

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CAS Number: 0007439-98-7			
Calcium fluoride (CaF_2) **CAS Number: 0007789-75-5**	**1 - 5**	**Not Classified**	**[1]**

In accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.
[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard.
[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit.
[3] PBT-substance or vPvB-substance.
*The full texts of the phrases are shown in Section 16.

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, give artificial respiration. If unconscious place in the recovery position and obtain immediate medical attention. Give nothing by mouth.

Eyes Immediately flush the eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, alternately lifting the upper and lower eyelids. After 5 minutes, if appropriate, remove contact lenses and continue flushing the eyes for an additional 15 minutes. Call a physician at once.

Skin If irritation or flash burns develop after exposure, consult a physician.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Overview

Effects of Overexposure

Electric arc welding may create one or more of the following health hazards:
ARC RAYS can injure eyes and burn skin.
ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill. See Section 8.
FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous to your health.
PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY are the respiratory system, eyes and/or skin.

Short-Term (Acute) Overexposure Effects

Welding Fumes - May result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea or dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes.
Iron, Iron Oxide - None or known. Treat as a nuisance dust or fume.
Manganese - Metal fume fever characterized by chills, fever, upset stomach, vomiting, irritation of throat and aching of body.
Fluorides - Fluoride compounds evolved may cause skin and eye burns, pulmonary edema and bronchitis.
Nickel, Nickel Compounds - Metallic taste, nausea, tightness in chest, fever, allergic reactions.
Chromium - Inhalation of fume with chromium VI compounds can cause irritation of the respiratory system, lung damage and asthma-like symptoms. Swallowing chromium VI salts can cause severe injury or death. Dust on the skin can form ulcers. Eyes may be burned by chromium VI compounds. Allergic reactions are likely in some people from chromium compounds.
Copper - Metal fume fever can be caused by fresh copper oxide.
Barium - Aching eyes, rhinitis, frontal headache, wheezing, laryngeal spasms, salivation or anorexia.
Silica - None are known.

Molybdenum - None are known. Treat as a nuisance dust or fume.
Titanium Dioxide - None are known. Treat as a nuisance dust or fume.
Aluminum, Aluminum Oxide - None are known. Treat as a nuisance dust or fume.
Magnesium, Magnesium Oxide - None are known. Treat as a nuisance dust or fume.

Possible cancer hazard. Contains an ingredient which may cause cancer based on animal data (See Section 3 and Section 15 for each ingredient). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

See section 2 for further details.

Inhalation May cause allergy or asthma symptoms of breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Skin May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Chronic effects Long-Term (Chronic) Overexposure Effects
Welding Fume - Excess levels may cause bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, pneumoconiosis, or siderosis (deposits of iron in lungs).
Iron, Iron Oxide - Siderosis, which is believed to affect pulmonary function. Lungs will clear in time when exposure to iron fumes and its compounds ceases. Iron and magnetite (Fe_3O_4) are not regarded as fibrogenic materials.
Manganese - Central nervous system effects referred to as manganism. Symptoms include muscular weakness and tremors. Behavioral changes and changes in handwriting may also appear. Employees overexposed to manganese should receive quarterly medical examinations for early detection of manganism.
Fluorides - Serious bone erosion (Osteoporosis) and mottling of teeth.
Nickel, Nickel Compounds - Lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Studies of nickel refinery workers indicated a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers.
Chromium - Ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Respiratory irritation may occur with symptoms resembling asthma. Studies have shown that chromate production workers exposed to chromium VI compound have an excess of lung cancers. Chromium VI compounds are more readily absorbed through the skin that chromium III compounds. Good practice requires the reduction of employee exposure to chromium III and VI compounds.
Barium - Exposure to soluble barium compounds may cause nervous disorders and may have deleterious effects on the heart, circulatory and muscular system.
Silica - Overexposure to respirable crystalline silica may result in silicosis. Respirable crystalline silica is a known human carcinogen.
Molybdenum, Aluminum, Aluminum Oxide, Magnesium, Magnesium Oxide - Treat as a nuisance dust. Little adverse effect on lungs. Does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effect when exposures are kept under reasonable control.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition: Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedures and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating or galvanizing), the number of welders 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 &

degreasing activities).

When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in % and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originated from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above. It is understood, however, that the elements and/or oxides to be mentioned are virtually always present as complex oxides and not as metals (See Characterization of Arc Welding Fume, from the American Welding Society).

Reasonably expected constituents of the fume include: complex oxides of iron, manganese, silicon and titanium. They may have fluorides present. They may also contain chromium, nickel, molybdenum and/or copper. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by radiation from the arc.

One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample inside the welder's helmet if worn, or in the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1, available from the American Welding Society. Also available from AWS is F1.3, Evaluating Contaminants in the Welding Environment – A Sampling Strategy Guide, which gives additional advice on sampling. At a minimum, materials listed in this section should be analyzed.

Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammables. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 for fire prevention during the use of welding and allied procedures.

ERG Guide No. ----

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

IMPORTANT - Maintain exposure below the PEL/TLV. Use industrial hygiene monitoring to ensure that your use of this material does not create exposures that exceed the PEL/TLV. Always use exhaust ventilation.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Incompatible materials: No data available.
See section 2 for further details. - [Storage]:

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No data available.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0007439-89-6	Iron	OSHA	No Established Limit
		ACGIH	No Established Limit
		NIOSH	No Established Limit
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0007439-96-5	Manganese compounds (as Mn)	OSHA	C 5 mg/m^3 *See specific listings for specific compounds.
		ACGIH	TWA: 0.2 mg/m^{3}R
		NIOSH	TWA 1 mg/m^3 ST 3 mg/m^3 *See specific listings for specific compounds.
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0007439-98-7	Molybdenum	OSHA	TWA 15 mg/m^3 [*Note: The PEL also applies to other insoluble molybdenum compounds (as Mo).]
		ACGIH	TWA: 0.5 mg/m^3 (soluble)TWA: 3 mg/m^3 (insoluble respirable) 10 mg/m^3 (insoluble inhalable)
		NIOSH	no established RELs
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0007440-02-0	Nickel	OSHA	TWA 1 mg/m^3 [*Note: The PEL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl.]
		ACGIH	Insoluble TWA: 0.05 mg/m^3 A1, 1, (I)Soluble TWA: 0.05 mg/m^3 A1, 1, 2B, (I)
		NIOSH	Ca TWA 0.015 mg/m^3 [*Note: The REL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl.]
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0007440-21-3	Silicon	OSHA	TWA 15 mg/m^3 (total) TWA 5 mg/m^3 (resp)
		ACGIH	No Established Limit
		NIOSH	TWA 10 mg/m^3 (total) TWA 5 mg/m^3 (resp)
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0007440-47-3	Chromium compounds (as Cr (III))	OSHA	TWA 1 mg/m^3 [*Note: The PEL also applies to insoluble chromium salts.]
		ACGIH	TWA: 0.5 mg/m^3 (III)
		NIOSH	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3
		Supplier	No Established Limit

0007789-75-5	Calcium fluoride (CaF_2)	OSHA	No Established Limit
		ACGIH	No Established Limit
		NIOSH	No Established Limit
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0013463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	OSHA	TWA 15 mg/m^3
		ACGIH	TWA: 10 mg/$m^3$2B, Revised 2006,
		NIOSH	Footnote ca
		Supplier	No Established Limit

Carcinogen Data

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0007439-89-6	Iron	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0007439-96-5	Manganese compounds (as Mn)	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0007439-98-7	Molybdenum	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0007440-02-0	Nickel	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: Yes
		NTP	Known: Yes; Suspected: Yes
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: Yes; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0007440-21-3	Silicon	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0007440-47-3	Chromium compounds (as Cr (III))	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: Yes; Group 4: No;
0007789-75-5	Calcium fluoride (CaF2)	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0013463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: Yes; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;

8.2. Exposure controls

Respiratory 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.

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

Skin Wear hand, head, and body protection, which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks,

	and electrical shock. See ANSI Z49.1. At a 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 the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.
Engineering Controls	Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases from the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes.
Other Work Practices	Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid wire or Tubular sheath filled with mineral and/or metal powders
Odor	Not Specified
Odor threshold	Not determined
pH	Not Measured
Melting point / freezing point	Not Measured
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not Measured
Flash Point	Non-Flammable
Evaporation rate (Ether = 1)	Not Measured
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	**Lower Explosive Limit:** Not Measured **Upper Explosive Limit:** Not Measured
Vapor pressure (Pa)	Not Measured
Vapor Density	Not Measured
Specific Gravity	Not Measured
Solubility in Water	Not Measured
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not Measured
Auto-ignition temperature	Not Measured
Decomposition temperature	Not Measured
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Measured

9.2. Other information

No other relevant information.

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal circumstances.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

No data available.

10.5. Incompatible materials

No data available.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedures and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating or galvanizing), the number of welders 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 & degreasing activities).

When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in % and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originated from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above. It is understood, however, that the elements and/or oxides to be mentioned are virtually always present as complex oxides and not as metals (See Characterization of Arc Welding Fume, from the American Welding Society).

Reasonably expected constituents of the fume include: complex oxides of iron, manganese, silicon and titanium. They may have fluorides present. They may also contain chromium, nickel, molybdenum and/or copper. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by radiation from the arc.

One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample inside the welder's helmet if worn, or in the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1, available from the American Welding Society. Also available from AWS is F1.3, Evaluating Contaminants in the Welding Environment – A Sampling Strategy Guide, which gives additional advice on sampling. At a minimum, materials listed in this section should be analyzed.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Ingredient	Oral LD50, mg/kg	Skin LD50, mg/kg	Inhalation Vapor LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Dust/Mist LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Gas LC50, ppm
Iron - (7439-89-6)	30,000.00, Rat - Category: NA	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Titanium dioxide - (13463-67-7)	10,000.00, Rat - Category: NA	10,000.00, Rabbit - Category: NA	No data available	6.82, Rat - Category: NA	No data available
Chromium compounds (as Cr (III)) - (7440-47-3)	422.00, Rat - Category: 4	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Manganese compounds (as Mn) - (7439-96-5)	9,000.00, Rat -	500.00, Rabbit -	19.00, Rat -	No data	No data

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	Category: NA	Category: 3	Category: 4	available	available
Nickel - (7440-02-0)	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Silicon - (7440-21-3)	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Molybdenum - (7439-98-7)	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Calcium fluoride (CaF_2) - (7789-75-5)	4,250.00, Rat - Category: 5	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available

Note: When no route specific LD50 data is available for an acute toxin, the converted acute toxicity point estimate was used in the calculation of the product's ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate).

Classification	Category	Hazard Description
Acute toxicity (oral)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (dermal)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	---	Not Applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	---	Not Applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	---	Not Applicable
Respiratory sensitization	1	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms of breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin sensitization	1	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	---	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	2	Suspected of causing cancer.
Reproductive toxicity	---	Not Applicable
STOT-single exposure	---	Not Applicable
STOT-repeated exposure	1	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	---	Not Applicable

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and GHS and is not classified as dangerous for the environment, but contains substance(s) dangerous for the environment. See section 3 for details

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	96 hr LC50 fish,	48 hr EC50 crustacea,	ErC50 algae,

	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l
Iron - (7439-89-6)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Titanium dioxide - (13463-67-7)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Chromium compounds (as Cr (III)) - (7440-47-3)	77.50, Pimephales promelas	1.20, Daphnia magna	580.00 (72 hr), Chlorella pyrenoidosa
Manganese compounds (as Mn) - (7439-96-5)	40.00, Daphnia magna	Not Available	Not Available
Nickel - (7440-02-0)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Silicon - (7440-21-3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Molybdenum - (7439-98-7)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Calcium fluoride (CaF_2) - (7789-75-5)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

There is no data available on the preparation itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not Measured

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains no PBT/vPvB chemicals.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of this substance.

14. Transport information

	DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)	IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation)	ICAO/IATA
14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	**DOT Hazard Class:** Not Applicable	**IMDG:** Not Applicable **Sub Class:** Not Applicable	**Air Class:** Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

IMDG Marine Pollutant: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

No further information

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Overview The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA Inventory.

WHMIS Classification D2A

US EPA Tier II Hazards

Fire: No
Sudden Release of Pressure: No
Reactive: No
Immediate (Acute): Yes
Delayed (Chronic): Yes

EPCRA 311/312 Chemicals and RQs (lbs):

Chromium compounds (as Cr (III)) (5,000.00)

Nickel (100.00)

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous:
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals:

Chromium compounds (as Cr (III))

Manganese compounds (as Mn)

Nickel

Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%):

Nickel

Titanium dioxide

Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxins (>0.0%):
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Female Repro Toxins (>0.0%):
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Male Repro Toxins (>0.0%):
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

New Jersey RTK Substances (>1%):

Chromium compounds (as Cr (III))

Manganese compounds (as Mn)

Molybdenum
Nickel
Silicon
Titanium dioxide

Pennsylvania RTK Substances (>1%):

Chromium compounds (as Cr (III))
Manganese compounds (as Mn)
Molybdenum
Nickel
Silicon
Titanium dioxide

16. Other information

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to our products. Customers/users of this product must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders.

The full text of the phrases appearing in section 3 is:

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H334 May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Midalloy believes that the information contained in this SDS is accurate. However, Midalloy does not express or imply any warranty with respect to this information.

End of Document