MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For U.S. Manufactured or Distributed Welding Consumables and Related Products. May be used to comply with OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 Public Law 99-499. The OSHA standard must be consulted for specific requirements. This Safety Data Sheet complies with European Commission Directive 89/100/EEC, ISO 11014-1 and ANSI Z400.1

Date: 01/01/2012 MSDS No. 700

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/Supplier: Welding Material Sales, Inc.

1240 Reed Road

Geneva, IL 60134

Telephone Number: 630-252-6421

Emergency Number: 800-424-9300

Product Type: SHIELDED METAL ARC WELDING (SMAW) ELECTRODES

Group A: Product For: AWS Classification: CARBON STEEL

E6010, E6011, E6012, E6013, E6022, E7014, E7024, E7024-1

Group B: Product Type: AWS Classification: LOW HYDROGEN CARBON STEEL

E7016, E7018-1, E7018-M

Group C: Product Type: AWS Classification: LOW HYDROGEN, LOW ALLOY STEEL


Group D: Product Type: AWS Classification: HIGH STRENGTH CELLULOSE CARBON STEEL

E7010-P1, E8010-P1, E9010-G, E9010-P1

SECTION 2: IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS

IMPORTANT! This section covers the materials from which this product is manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during welding with normal use of this product are also addressed in Section 5. The term “hazardous” in this section should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200).

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS CAS NUMBER EIHC REGULATORY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION/DESIGNATION IARC* NTP* OSHA* 65

ALUMINUM OXIDE 1344-28-1 215-691-6 None --- --- --- ---

CALCIUM CARBONATE 1317-65-1 215-279-6 None --- --- --- ---

CELLULOSE 9004-34-6 232-674-9 None --- --- --- ---

CHROMIUM 7440-47-1 251-157-5 G-R7, Carc. 1St R45, Mutat. 2, R46, Rep. 3, R62, Tr. R26, T - R24/25, R48/23, C - R35, R424/3, N - R50, R332/21 1St, 3St K22 X22 X22

FLUORSPAR 7789-75-5 232-188-7 None --- --- --- ---

IRON 7439-89-6 231-096-4 None --- --- --- ---

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE 546-93-0 208-915-9 None --- --- --- ---

MANGANESE 7439-96-5 231-105-1 Xi - R202/22 None --- --- --- ---

MICA 12801-26-2 None None --- --- --- ---

MOLYBDENUM 7439-98-7 231-107-2 Xi - R48/20/22, Xi - R36/37 None --- --- --- ---

NICKEL 7440-02-0 231-111-4 Card. 3St - R40, T - R43, R48/25 1 K X X

POTASSIUM OXIDEI 12136-45-7 255-227-6 None --- --- --- ---

SILICA 14808-60-7 258-878-4 Xn - R48/20, R40/20 1< K X X

(Silicon Carbide Fume) 69012-64-2 273-763-5 None 3 K --- X

SILICON 7440-21-1 231-130-8 None --- --- --- ---

SODIUM OXIDE 7681-49-5 215-208-9 None --- --- --- ---

STRENGTH CARBONATE 1633-05-2 216-643-7 None --- --- --- ---

TITANIUM DIoxide 1344-67-7 236-675-5 None --- --- 2B --- ---


The following symbols correspond with the EU 67/548/EEC column above are in European Union Directive 67/548/EEC Annex 1 and EC 1272/2008 Annex VI - Table 3: 2:

--- Xn - Harmful --- Xi - Irritant --- O - Oxidizer --- C - Corrosive --- T - Toxic --- Ts - Extremely Toxic

WARNING! Avoid breathing welding fumes and gases; they may be dangerous to your health. Always use adequate ventilation. Always use appropriate personal protective equipment.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Respiratory System, Eyes and/or Skin

ARC RAYS: The welding arc can injure eyes and burn skin.

ELECTROLYSIS: Arc welding and associated processes can kill. See Section 8

FUMES AND GASES: Can be dangerous to your health.

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent on the metal being welded, the process, procedures and electrodes used. Most fume ingredients are present as complex oxides and compounds and not as pure metals. When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials shown in this section, plus those from the base metal coating, etc., as noted above. Monitor for the materials identified in the list within this section.

Fumes from the use of this product may contain complex oxides or compounds of the following elements and molecules: amorphous silica fume, calcium oxide, chromium, fluorospar or fluorides, manganese, nickel, silica, and strontium. Other reasonably expected constituents of the fume would also include complex oxides of iron, titanium, silicon, and molybdenum. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc. 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 and degreasing activities). One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from 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, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135. Also, from AWS is F1.3 “Evaluating Contaminants in the Welding Environment-A Sampling Strategy Guide” which gives additional advice on sampling.
SECTION 3: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CONTENT PERCENTAGE BY INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>EINECS</th>
<th>A</th>
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<td>ALUMINUM OXIDE</td>
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<td>CELLULOSE</td>
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<td>&lt;5</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

--- Dashes indicate the ingredient is not present within the group of products.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: If breathing is difficult provide fresh air and contact physician.

EYE/SKIN INJURIES: For radiation burns, see physician.

Section 11 of this MSDS covers the acute effects of overexposure to the various ingredients within the welding consumable. Section 8 of this MSDS lists the exposure limits and covers methods for protecting yourself and your co-workers.

SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Welding consumables applicable to this sheet as shipped are nonreactive, nonflammable, nonexplosive and essentially nonhazardous until welded. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. Unused welding consumables may remain hot for a period of time after completion of welding process. See American National Standard (ANSI) Z49.1 for further general safety information on the use and handling of welding consumables and associated procedures.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Solid objects can be picked up and placed into a container. Wear proper personal protective equipment while handling. Do not discard as general trash.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: No specific requirements in the form supplied. Handle with care to avoid 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 product labels.

STORAGE: Keep separate from acids and strong bases to prevent possible chemical reactions.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Read and understand the instructions and the labels on the packaging. Welding hmes do not have a specific OSHA PEL or ACGIH TLV. The OSHA PEL for Particulate – Not Otherwise Classified (PNOS) is 5 mg/m³ – Respirable Fraction, 15 mg/m³ – Total Dust. The ACGIH TLV for Particles – Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) is 3 mg/m³ – Respirable Particles, 10 mg/m³ – Inhalable Particles. The individual complex compounds within the mine may have a lower OSHA PEL or ACGIH TLV than the OSHA Particulate – Not Otherwise Classified (PNOS) and ACGIH Particles – Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS). An Industrial Hygienist, the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000), and the ACGIH Threshold Limit Values should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits. European Union Occupational Exposure Limits (EU OEL) are listed with the most stringent limit among the EU member nations. All exposure limits are in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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R*: Respirable Fraction
R++: Respirable Fraction-Short Term Exposure Limit
I*: Inhalable Fraction
I++: Inhaled Fraction-Short Term Exposure Limit
--: As a nuisance particulate covered under “Particulates Not Otherwise Regularly” by OSHA or “Particulates Not Otherwise Classified” by ACGIH --: Crystalline silica is present in the product as it exists in the package. However, research indicates silica is present in welding fume in the non-crystalline form
# : Reportable material under Section 313 of SARA #<
# : List of any OSHA TWA
# : List of any OSHA TLV
# : Reportable material under Section 313 of SARA only in fibrous form
# : OSHA REL TWA and STEL
# : Not listed under OSHA Notice of Intended Changes for Mn in 2010
# : Limit of 0.02 mg/m³ is proposed for Respirable Mn in 2011 by ACGIH
--: Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS)
++: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen
+++: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
+++: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen
★★: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen per ACGIH
★★: Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen per ACGIH

VENTILATION: Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arbor or both to keep the fumes and gases below the PEL/TLV/VOELs in the worker’s breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use NIOSH approved or equivalent respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below the regulatory limits.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear helmet or face shield with filter lens. As a rule of thumb begin with Shade Number 14. Adjust if needed by selecting the next lighter and/or darker shade number. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others from the weld arc flash.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear head, hand 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 protective face shield, and may include arm protection, aprons, hats, shoulder protection as well as dark nom synthetic clothing. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

PROCEDURE FOR CLEANUP OF SPILLS OR LEAKS: Not Applicable.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS (IMPORTANT): Maintain exposure below the PEL/TLV/VOEL. Use industrial hygiene monitoring to ensure that your use of this material does not create exposures which exceed PEL/TLV/VOEL.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Welding consumables applicable to this sheet are nonreactive, nonflammable, non-explosive and essentially nonhazardous until welded.

PHYSICAL STATE: Cored Wire
ODOR: N/A
COLOR: Gray
FORM: Coated Rod

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
GENERAL: Welding consumables applicable to this sheet are non solid and non volatile as shipped. This product is only intended for use per the welding parameters it was designed for. When this product is used for welding, hazardous fumes may be created. Other factors to consider include the base metal, base metal preparation and base metal coatings. All of these factors can contribute to the fume and gases generated during welding. The amount of fume varies with the welding parameters.

STABILITY: The material is stable under normal conditions.

REACTIVITY: Contact with acids or strong bases may cause generation of gas.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE EFFECTS: Welding Fumes—May result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea or dryness of the throat. May cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. Chromium compounds—May cause irritation of the respiratory tract, lung damage and asthma-like symptoms. Sweeping fumes may cause severe injury or death. Dust on skin can form ulcers. Eyes may be burned by chromium (VI) compounds. Allergic reactions may occur in some people. Fluorides—Fluoride compounds evolved may cause sweat and eye burns, pulmonary edema and bronchitis. Iron, Iron Oxide–Dust is known. Can cause nuisance dust or fumes. Magnesium, Magnesium Oxide—Overexposure to the oxide may cause metal fume fever characterized by metallic taste, tightness of chest and fever. Symptoms may last 24 to 48 hours after overexposure. Manganese–Manganese fume characterized by chills, fever, upset stomach, vomiting, irritation of the throat and aching of body. May be medically complete within 48 hours of the overexposure. Silica—May cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. Sodium Oxide—Dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes. Strontium Compounds—Strontium salts are generally non-toxic and are normally present in the human body. Large oral doses, may cause gastrointestinal disorders, vomiting and diarrhea. Titanium Dioxide—Irritation of respiratory system.

LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE EFFECTS: Welding Fumes—Excess levels may cause bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, pneumoconiosis or “silicosis.” Iron Oxide–Pulmonary fibrosis and embolism. Chromium Oxide—Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis and pneumonia. Chromium–Ulceration and perforation of nasal septum. Respiratory irritation may occur with symptoms resembling asthma. Studies have shown that chromate production workers exposed to hexavalent chromium compounds have an excess of lung cancers. Chromium (VI) compounds are more readily absorbed through the skin than chromium (III) compounds. Good practice requires the reduction of employee exposure to chromium (III) and (VI) compounds. Fluorides—Serious bone erosion (Osteoporosis) and mottling of teeth. Iron, Iron Oxide–Fumes—Can cause silicosis (deposits of iron in lungs) which some researchers believe may affect pulmonary function. Langs will be clear in time to exposure to iron and its compounds ceases. Iron and magnetite (Fe3O4) are not regarded as fibrogenic materials. Magnesium, Magnesium Oxide—Adverse long term health effects have been reported in the literature. Manganese—Long term overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system. Symptoms may be similar to Parkinson’s disease and can include slowness, changes in handwriting, gait impairment, muscle spasms and cramps and less common, tremor and behavioral changes. Employees who are overexposed to manganese compounds should be sent by a physician for early detection of neurological problems. Overexposure to manganese and manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain. Symptoms of which may include slurred speech, lethargy, tremor, muscular weakness, psychological disturbances and spastic gait. Mica—Prolonged overexposure may cause scarring of the lungs and pneumoconiosis characterized by cough, shortness of breath, weakness and weight loss. Molybdenum—Prolonged overexposure may result in loss of appetite, weight loss, loss of muscle coordination, difficulty in breathing and anemia. Nickel, Nickel Compounds—Long periods of exposure. Studies of nickel refinery workers indicated a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers. Potassium Oxide—Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis and pneumonia. Silica (Amorphous)–Research indicates that silica is present in welding fume in the amorphous form. Long term overexposure may cause pneumoconiosis. Non-crystalline forms of silica (amorphous silica) are considered to have little fibrilc potential. Sodium Oxide–Prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis and pneumonia. Strontium Compounds–Strontium salts are known to cause deformities in bone. Major signs of chronic toxicity, which involve the skeleton, have been labeled as “strontium rickets.” Titanium Dioxide–Pulmonary irritation and slight fibrosis. MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Persons with pre-existing lung conditions (asthma-like conditions). Persons with a pacemaker should not go near welding and cutting operations until they have consulted their doctor and obtained information from the manufacturer of the device. Respirators are to be worn only after being medically cleared by your company physician.

CARCINOGENICITY: Chromium VI compounds, nickel compounds and silica (crystalline quartz) are classified as IARC Group 1 and NTP Group K carcinogens. Titanium dioxide compounds are classified as IARC Group 2B carcinogens. Chromium VI compounds, nickel compounds, silica (crystalline quartz) and welding fumes must be considered unsuitable under OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200). CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: For Group B, C and D products. WARNING: These products contain or produce a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.). For Group A products: WARNING: This product, when used for welding or cutting produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some case, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.).

SECTION 12: ECLOGICAL INFORMATION
Welding processes can release fumes directly to the environment. Welding wire can degrade if left outside and unprotected. Residues from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in the soil and groundwater.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
Use recycling procedures if available. Discard any product, residue, packaging, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION
There are no international regulations or restrictions are applicable. No special precautions are necessary.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION
Read and understand the manufacturer’s instructions, your employer’s safety practices and the health and safety instructions on the label and the material safety data sheet. Observe all local and federal rules and regulations. Take all necessary precautions to protect yourself and others.

United States EPA Toxic Substance Control Act: All constituents of these products are on the TSCA inventory list or are excluded from listing.

CERCLIS AARA TITLE III: Reportable Quantities (RQs) and/or Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs):

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>RQ(b)</th>
<th>TPQ(b)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Strontium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
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Products on this MSDS are a solid solution in the form of a solid article.

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ require immediate notification to the National Response Center and to your local Emergency Planning Committee.

Section 311 Hazard Class

As shipped: Immediate
In use: Immediate delayed

EPCASARA TITLE III 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS: The following metallic components are listed as SARA 313 “Toxic Chemicals” and potentially subject to annual SARA 312 reporting: Chromium, Manganese and Nickel. See Section 3 for weight percentage.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Group II, Division 2, Subdivision A

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA): All constituents of these products are on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION
The following risk and safety phrase texts and hazard statements correspond with the columns labeled-EU 67/548/EEC within Section 2 of this material safety data sheet. Take appropriate precautions and protective measures to eliminate or limit the associated hazard.

R4-Explosive when mixed with combustible material
R2022—Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed
R2425—Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed
R26—Very toxic by inhalation
R55—Very toxic if inhaled
R367/3—Irritating to eyes and respiratory system
R40—Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect
R402—Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation
R424—May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact
R43—May cause sensitization by skin contact
R45—May cause cancer

For additional information please refer to the following sources:


WELDING MATERIAL SALES, Inc. strongly recommends the users of this product study this MSDS, the product label information and become aware of all hazards associated with welding. WELDING MATERIAL SALES, Inc. believes this data to be accurate and to reflect qualified expert opinion regarding current processes. However, WELDING MATERIAL SALES, Inc. cannot make any expressed or implied warranty as to this information.