

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Cu: Overexposure to copper fumes may lead to copper poisoning, resulting in thermolytic anaemia and liver, kidney and spleen damage.

Fe: Inhalation of too much iron oxide fume over a long time can cause siderosis, sometimes called “iron pigmentation” of the lung, which can be seen on a chest x-ray but causes little or no disability. Chronic overexposure to iron (>50-100mg Fe per day) can result in pathological deposition of iron in body tissues, symptoms of which are fibrosis of the pancreas, diabetes mellitus, and liver cirrhosis.

SiO₂: Respiratory exposure to the crystalline silica present in this welding electrode is not anticipated during normal use. Respiratory overexposure to airborne crystalline silica is known to cause silicosis, a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death.

F: Chronic fluoride absorption can result in osseous fluorosis, increased radiographic density of the bones and mottling of the teeth.

CARCINOGENICITY: Welding fumes (not otherwise specified) are possibly carcinogenic to humans. Welding fumes is on the IARC lists as posing a cancer risk.

SiO₂: Crystalline silica is on the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) and NTP (National Toxicology Program) lists as posing a cancer risk to humans.

Ni: Nickel and its compounds are on the IARC and NTP lists as posing respiratory cancer risk.

Cr: Hexavalent chromium and its compounds are on the IARC and NTP lists as posing a cancer risk to humans

ARC RAYS: Skin cancer has been reported.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION:

Ni: Nickel and its compounds are skin sensitizers with symptoms ranging from slight itch to severe dermatitis.

Cr: Chromates may cause allergic reactions, including skin rash. Asthma has been reported in some sensitized individuals. Skin contact may result in irritation, ulceration, sensitization, and contact dermatitis.

OTHERS: Organic polymers may be used in the manufacture of various welding consumables. Overexposure to their decomposition by-products may result in a condition known as polymer fume fever. Polymer fume fever usually occurs within 4 to 8 hours of exposure with the presentation of flu like symptoms, including mild pulmonary irritation with or without an increase in body temperature. Signs of exposure can include an increase in white blood cell count. Resolution of symptoms typically occurs quickly, usually not lasting longer than 48 hours.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: No further relevant information available.

PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY: No further relevant information available.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: No further relevant information available.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: No further relevant information available.

