

Product Name	Gemini General Purpose Mild Steel Electrodes and Low Hydrogen Electrodes
Part Number	100011-100014, 100029-100032, 100035-100037, 100045-100047, 10010-100112, 100016
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Section 1: Production Identification

Company/Undertaking Identification: Dynaweld Industrial Supplies Pty Ltd
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Product Type: Covered Arc Welding Electrode

Section 2: Hazardous Ingredients

Important:

This section covers the hazardous 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 no.	% weight			Osha pel	Acgih tlv
		A	b	c		
Iron+	7439-89-6	70-90	60-80	60-90	5 r* 10 (oxide fume)	3r* 5 (oxide fume)(a4)
#manganese	7439-96-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	5cl**(dust) 1, 3 stel*** (fume)	0.2 (dust & fume)
##aluminum oxide	1344-28-1	<5	---	---	5 r*	10 (a4)
Calcium carbonate	1317-65-3	---	3-10	5-10	5 r* 5 (as cao)	10 2 (as cao)
Cellulose	9004-34-6	<5	<2	---	5 r*	10
Mica	12001-26-2	<5	---	---	3 r*	3 r*
Silica++ (amorphous silica fume)	14808-60-7 69012-64-2	<5	<5	<5	R* 0.8	R*♦♦ 2 r*
Silicon	7440-21-3	---	<2	<5	5 r*	10
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	<10	<10	<5	5 r*	10 (a4)
Fluorspar	7789-75-5	---	1-12	5-15	2.5 (as f)	2.5 (as f) (a4)
#chromium (1)	7440-47-3	---	---	<9	(metal) 0.5 (cr ii\$iii compounds) 0.1 cl**(cr vi compound)	0.5 (metal) (a4) 0.5 (cr iii comnpounds)(a4) 0.05 (cr vi sol. Compounds)(a1)
Nickel (2)	7440-02-0	---	---	<5	(metal)	1.5 (metal)(a5)

			1 (soluble compounds)	(soluble compounds)(a4)
			1 (insoluble compounds)	(insoluble compounds)(a1)
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	---- --- <1	5 r*	5 (soluble compounds) ♦
Magnesium carbonate	546-93-0	<2 <5 ---	5 r*	10
Silicate binders	-----	<10 <10 <10	Not established	Not established

Group C - not present in e7018-a1; e8018-c1 and c2; and e10018-d2.

Group C - not present in e7018-a1; e8018-b2, b2l; e9018-b3, b3l; and e10018-d2.

*- respirable fraction. ** - ceiling limit. *** - short term exposure limit.

(a1) – confirmed human carcinogen per acgih. (a4) – not classifiable as a human carcinogen per acgih. (a5) – not suspected as a human carcinogen per acgih.

+ - as a nuisance particulate covered under “particulates not otherwise regulated” by OSHA or “particulates not otherwise classified” by acgih.

++ - crystalline silica is bound within the product as it exists in the package. However, research indicates silica is present in welding fume in the amorphous (non-crystalline) form.

- reportable material under section 313 of sara. ## - reportable material under section 313 of sara only in fibrous form.

♦ - 199 acgih listed under notice of intended changes. Limits of 10 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) and 3 mg/m3 (respirable fraction) for elemental/metal and insoluble compounds and 0.5 mg/m3 (respirable fraction) for soluble compounds are proposed and should be considered as trial limits. A3 – “confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans”.

♦♦ - 1999 acgih listed under notice of intended changes. A2 – “suspected human carcinogen” limits of 0.05 mg/m3 (respirable fraction) are proposed and should be considered as trial limits.

The exposure limit for welding fume has been established as 5 mg/m3 with OSHA’s pel and acgih’s tl. The individual complex compounds within the fume may have lower exposure limits than the general welding fume pel/tl. And industrial hygienist, the OSHA permissible exposure limits for air contaminants (29 cfr 1910.100), and the acgih threshold limit values should be consulted to determine the specific fume constituents present and their respective exposure limits.

Section 3: Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Welding consumables applicable to this sheet are solid and non-volatile as shipped.

Section 4: Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Welding consumables applicable to this sheet as shipped are non-reactive, non-flammable, non-explosive and essentially non-hazardous until welded. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. See American National Standard z49.1 referenced in Section 7

Section 5: Reactivity Data – Hazardous Decomposition Products

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simple. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon 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.**

Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed to 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 vapours from cleaning and degreasing activities).

When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in section2. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction of oxidation of the materials shown in section 2, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above.

Reasonable expected constituents of the fume would include: primarily – complex iron oxides and fluorides. Secondly – complex oxides of calcium, manganese, aluminium, chromium, nickel silicon, molybdenum, magnesium and titanium.

Monitor for the materials identified in Section 2. **Fumes from the use of these products may contain fluorides, manganese, calcium oxide, chromium and nickel compounds, mica and amorphous silica fume whose exposure limits are lower than the 5 mg/m³ pel/tlv for general welding fume.**

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the 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", PO Box 351040, Miami, FL 331235. Also, from AWS IS f1.3 "evaluating contaminants in the welding environment – a sampling strategy guide", which gives additional advice on sampling.)

Section 6: Health Hazard Data

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 7.
- 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 nose, throat or eyes.
- Iron, iron oxide – none are known. Treat as nuisance dust or fume.
- Manganese - metal fume fever characterized by chills, fever, upset stomach, vomiting, irritation of the throat and aching of the body. Recovery is generally complete within 48 hours of the overexposure.
- Aluminium oxide - irritation of the respiratory system.
- Calcium oxide – dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes.
- Mica – dust may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes.
- Silica (amorphous) – dust and fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory system, skin and eyes.
- Titanium dioxide – irritation of respiratory system.
- Fluorides – fluoride compounds evolved may cause skin and eye burns, pulmonary edema and bronchitis.
- Chromium – inhalation of fume with chromium (vi) compounds can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, lung damage and asthma like symptoms. Swallowing chromium (vi) salts can 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.
- Nickel and nickel compounds – metallic taste, nausea, tightness in chest, metal fume fever, allergic reaction.
- Molybdenum – irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.
- 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 following overexposure.

Long-term (chronic) Overexposure Effects:

- Welding fumes – excess levels may cause bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, pneumoconiosis or "siderosis"
- Iron, iron oxide fumes – can cause siderosis (deposits of iron in lungs) which some researchers believe may affect pulmonary function. Lungs will clear in time.
- When exposure to iron and its compounds ceases, iron and magnetite (Fe₃O₄) are not regarded as fibrogenic materials.
- 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 hand writing, gait impairment, muscle spasms and cramps and less commonly, tremor and behavioural changes. Employees who are overexposed to manganese compounds should be seen by a physician for early detection of neurologic problems.
- Aluminium oxide – pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema.
- Calcium oxide – prolonged overexposure may cause ulceration of the skin and perforation of the nasal septum, dermatitis and pneumonia.
- Mica – prolonged overexposure may cause scarring of the lungs and pneumoconiosis characterized by a cough, shortness of breath, weakness and weight loss.
- 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 fibrotic potential.
- Titanium dioxide – pulmonary irritation and slight fibrosis.
- Fluorides – serious bone erosion (osteoporosis) and mottling of teeth.

- 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 cancer. 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.
- Nickel, nickel compounds – lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Studies of nickel refinery workers indicated a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers.
- Molybdenum – prolonged overexposure may result in loss of appetite, weight loss, loss of muscle co-ordination, difficulty in breathing and anaemia.
- Magnesium, magnesium of oxide – no adverse long term health effects have been reported in the literature.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Persons with pre-existing impaired lung functions (asthma-like conditions).

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Call for medical aid. Employ first Aid techniques

Eyes & skin: If irritation or flash burns develop after exposure, consult a physician.

Carcinogenicity: Chromium vi and nickel compounds must be considered as carcinogens under OSHA (29 cfr 1910.1200). Chromium vi compounds are classified as IARC group 1 and ntp group 1 carcinogens. Nickel compounds are classified as IARC group 1 and ntp group 2 carcinogens. Welding fumes must be considered as possible carcinogens under OSHA (29 cfr 1910.1200).

California proposition 65: For group **B** and **C** products.....Warning: This product contains and produces a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety code section 25249 et seq.).

For group **AF** 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 cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety code section 25249 et seq.)

Section 7: Precautions for Safe Handling & Use/Applicable Control Measures

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. See American Nat .Standard z49.1: Safety in welding and cutting published by the American Welding Society, PO Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135 and OSHA publication 2206 (29 cfr 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 for more details on any of the following.

Ventilation: Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc or both to keep the fumes and gases below pel/tlvs in the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes.

Respiratory Protection: Use approved or equivalent fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or sphere, local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below pel/tlvs.

Eye Protection: Wear helmet or use 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 other.

Protective Clothing: Wear hand, head and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See ANSI A49.1. 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 non-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

Waste Disposal: 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.

Special Precautions (important): Maintain exposure below the pel/tlvs. Use industrial hygiene monitoring to ensure that your use of this material does not create exposures which exceed pel/tlvs. Always use exhaust ventilation. Refer to the following sources for important additional information: ANSI Z49.1 from the American Welding Society PO Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135 and OSHA (29 cfr 1910) from the U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, dc 20210.