AGA GAS

Date: 2/1/94

MSDS No.: US

Trade Name: Fleetweld 180

Sizes: All

DATA SHEET MATERIAL SAFETY

For U.S. Manufactured Welding Consumables and Related Products Conforms to Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200 Rev. October, 1988

Manufacturer/

1/10/8/8/1/1/3

ELECTRIC

Classification:

Covered Electrale

Supplier:

The Lincoln Electric Company 22301 St. Clair Avenue

Sleveland, CH 44117-1199

(215) 481-8100

AWS EGOIL

ONHILLERAZARIDOUSIMATIERIAKSKI)

IMPORTANT!

This section covers the materials from which this product is manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during welding with the normal use of this product are covered by Section V; see it for industrial hygiene information. CAS Number shown is representative for the ingredients listed. All ingredients listed may not be present in all sizes.

(1) The term 'nazarrous' in 'Hazardous Materials' should be interpreted as a term required and defined in the Hazards

Communication Standard and does not necessarily imply the existence of any hazard.

Contentation States and Coes not necessarily impry					
Ingredients:	CAS No.	Wt.%	TLV mg/m	PEL mg/m	Supplemental Information:
ellulose and other carbonydrates	65996-61-4	< 5	10*	10*	* Not listed. Nuisance value maximum is 10 mg/m³. PEL value for iron oxide is 10 mg/m³. TLV value for iron oxide is 5 mg/m³. *** Subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 311, 312. and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community
ilicates and other pircers	1344-09-8	< 5	10*	10*	
ron	7439-89-6	< 5	10*	10*	
itanium dioxides (as 🏗)***	13463-67-7	< 5	10	10	
anganese and/or manganese alloys and compounds (as Mn)***	7439-96-5	0.5	1.0(c)	1.0(c	
ron exides (as Fe)	65996-74-9		5	10	
etallic carbonates	563-71-3		10*	10*	
lkali parbonates	584-08-7	< 0.5		10*	
rapnite	7782-42-5	< 0.5	2.5	2.5	Right-to-Know Act of 1986
		·			and of 40CFR 370 and 372.
	٠.				
	<u> </u>				
	<u> </u>				
			ļ		
Carbon steel core wire	7439-89-6	80	10*	10*	
		<u> </u>			
		<u> </u>			(c) Values are for manganese
					fume. STEL (Short Term
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		Exposure Limit) is 3.0
					milligrams per cubic meter.

SECTION: III SEIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDIDATA Non Flanmable: Welding and and sparks can ignite combustibles and flanmable products. See Z49.1 referenced in Section VI. Product:

Fleerweld 180

Date:

2/1/94

SECTION VEHEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value: The ACGIH recommended general limit for Welding Fume NOC - (Not Otherwise Classified) is 5 mg/m³ ACGIH-1987-88 preface states that the TLV-TWA should be used as guides in the control of health hazards and should not be used as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations. See Section V for specific fume constituents which may modify this TLV. Threshold Limit Values are figures published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists. Units are milligrams per cubic meter of air.

Effects of Overexposure: Electric arc welding may create one or more of the following health hazards: Fumes and Gases can be dangerous to your health. Common entry is by inhalation. Other possible routes are skin contact and

Short-term (acuze) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea,

or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes.

Long-term (circuic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and may affect pulmonary function. Hanganese overexposure can affect the central nervous system, resulting in impaired speech and movement. Bronchitis and some lung fibrosis have been reported.

Arc Rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Electric Shock can kill. If welding must be performed in damp locations or with wet clothing, on metal structures or when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling or lying, if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with workpiece, cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling or lying, if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with workpiece, use the following equipment: Semiautomatic DC Welder, DC Manual (Stick) Welder, or AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control. Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques recommended by the American Red Cross.

IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT give oxygen. IF NOT BREATHING employ CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) techniques. IN CASE OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK. turn off power and follow recommended treatment. In all cases call a physician.

SECTION VIREZORMINA DATA

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and Hazardous Decomposition Products: quantity of boin are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedure 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 and degreas). activities.)

When the electroce is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section II. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or exidation of the materials shown in Section II, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above.

Reasonably expected fume constituents of this product would include: Primarily iron oxide; secondarily complex oxides of manganese, potassium, silicon, sodium and titanium.

Maximum fume exposure guideline and PEL for this product is 5.0 milligrams per cubic meter.

Gaseous reaction procests may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.

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 worm or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits. See ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.2, F1.4, and F1.5, available from the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126.

SECTIONAL PARTY I CONTROL MEASURES AND PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. Request Lincoln Safety Publication E205. See American National Standard Z49.1, 'Safety In Welding and Cutting' published by the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. Lebesse Road, Miami, FL, 33126 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), U.S. Government Printing Office,

Washington, D.C. 20402 for more details on many of the following: Ventilation: 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.

Respiratory Protection: Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or general work area when local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV.

Eye Protection: Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens shade number 12 or darker. Shield others by providing

screens and flash cocales. Protective Clothing: Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See Z45.1. At a minimum this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hars, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Train the welder not to permit electrically live parts or electrons to contact skin . . . or clothing or gloves if they are wet. Insulate from work and ground.

Disposal Information: Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner as ordinary waste in an environmentally

heton asimadte ssalke rannem aldetonne