

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 PRODUCT NAME 1363, 1364

1.2 MANUFACTURER

Selectrode Industries, Inc.
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1.3 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 631-547-5470

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous ingredients:

Important: This section covers the materials of which the products are manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during normal use of this product are covered in Section 3. The term "Hazardous" in "Hazardous Material" should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910-1200 and it does not necessarily imply the existence of hazard. The chemicals or compounds reportable by Section 313 of SARA are marked by the symbol #.

INGREDIENTS	CAS#	% RANGE	OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	ACGIH-TLV (mg/m ³)	CARCINOGENICITY	R-PHASE
Cellulose	9004-34-6	1-11	NR	10	NO	
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	1-11	5 (as CaO)	10	NO	
#Manganese	7439-96-5	1-11	5	1	NO	
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	1-11	15	10	NO	
Kaloin	1332-58-7	1-11	10	2	NO	
Magnesite	546-93-0	1-11	15 (as MgO)	10	NO	
Mica	12001-26-2	1-11	3	3	NO	
Potassium Silicate	1312-76-1	1-11	NR	5	NO	
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	1-11	NR	5	NO	
Iron	7439-89-6	65-75	10 (as Fe ₂ O ₃)	5 (as Fe ₂ O ₃)	NO	

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Reasonable expected decomposition products from normal use of these products include a complex of the oxides of the materials listed in Section 2, as well as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone, and nitrogen oxides (refer to "Characterization of Arc Welding Fume" available from the American Welding Society). THE TLV FOR MANGANESE (0.02 mg/m³) WILL BE REACHED BEFORE THE GENERAL LIMIT FOR WELDING FUMES OF 5 mg/m³ IS REACHED. MONITOR FUMES FOR MAGANESE LEVELS. The only way to determine the true identity of the decomposition products is by sampling and analysis. The composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which a worker may be overexposed can be determined from a sample obtained from inside the welder's helmet, if worn, or in the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes." Available from the American Welding Society.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES Eyes: **Flush with water for 15 minutes. Call a physician.**



Skin: Wash thoroughly with water. If rash develops call a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air or administer oxygen. Call physician.

Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Means of extinguishing: No danger requiring special measures.

Special protective equipment when fighting fire: none.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Individual precautions: Avoid dust formation/ breathing dust.

Environment protection precautions: No particular indications.

Cleaning measures: Remove spoiled product mechanically.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 HANDLING

With standard transportation equipment.

7.2 STORAGE

Store in a dry place in closed packages.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Technical measures: Use adequate local exhaust for welding fumes.
Avoid grinding dust inhalation.

Exposure limits: see section 2.

Personal protection:

- **Respiratory protection:** use an air purifying dust respirator.
 - **Hands protection:** wear appropriate gloves to prevent skin contact.
 - **Eyes protection:** welder's helmets.
 - **Skin protection:** wear appropriate overalls to prevent skin or body contact.
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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state: solid.

Odor: none

pH : non applicable

Melting point: 1560-2000° F, 850-1100° C

Relative density: 6-9 g/cm³

Solubility: insoluble in water

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY

Conditions to avoid: not applicable.

Materials to avoid: reacts with acids.

Hazardous decomposition products: unknown.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Effects of acute exposure

Toxicity to animals: unknown

Local effects: not applicable.

Inhalation: not applicable for the product. For welding fumes see section 3.

Ingestion: not applicable.

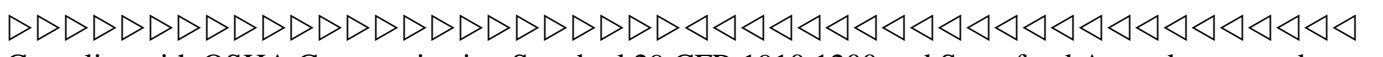
Contact with skin: no adverse effects expected.

CARCINOGENICITY:

Effects of chronic (long-term) overexposure to air contaminants may lead to their accumulation in the lungs, a condition which may be seen as dense areas on chest X-rays. The severity of the change is proportional to the length of exposure. The changes seen are not necessarily associated with symptoms or signs of reduced lung function or disease. In addition, the changes on X-rays may be caused by non-work factors such as smoking, etc. Nickel and chromium (in some products) are considered carcinogenic. Long term overexposure to nickel fumes may also cause pulmonary fibrosis and edema. Overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous

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Selectrode Industries, Inc.



Complies with OSHA Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 Public Law 99-499

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