



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

I. PRODUCT INFORMATION:

This MSDS covers all Special Metals Welding Products Company's products identified as:

NIMONIC[®], NILO[®], and NC FILLER METALS

Special Metals Welding Products Company
 A Division of Huntington Alloys
 1401 Burris Road
 Newton, NC, 28658, USA

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (304) 526-5780
 GENERAL INFORMATION: (800) 624-3411 (U.S.A.)
 MSDS-P (828) 465-0352 (Canada)

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS:

Product Name	TRADENAME AND NOMINAL COMPOSITION (% WEIGHT)						Molybdenum	Nickel	Niobium	Titanium
	Aluminum	Chromium	Cobalt	Iron	Manganese					
NIMONIC [®] Filler Metal 80A	1	20					76		2	
NIMONIC [®] Filler Metal 86		25				10	65			
NIMONIC [®] Filler Metal 90	2	20	17				60		3	
NIMONIC [®] Filler Metal 263	1	20	20			6	51		2	
NIMONIC [®] Filler Metal PE11	1	18		34		5	39		2	
NIMONIC [®] Filler Metal PE16	1	17		34		3	44		1	
NIMONIC [®] Filler Metal PK33	2	18	14	1		7	56		2	
NILO [®] Filler Metal CF36				61			36	2		
NILO [®] Filler Metal CF42				56			42	2		
NC 80/20 Filler Metal		20				1	79			

[®] Registered trademarks of the Special Metals group of companies.

III. PHYSICAL DATA: Physical State: Solid Specific Gravity: 8-9 gm/cc Melting Point: >1400 °C Odor: Odorless Appearance: Metallic silver colored wire.

IV. FIRE or EXPLOSION HAZARD: Nonflammable; however sparks from welding in user operations could ignite flammable or combustible liquids, vapors and solids.

V. REACTIVITY DATA: This material is non-reactive (stable) as shipped.

VI. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES:

As shipped, these electrodes have no known (unless ingested) toxicological properties other than causing allergic reactions in individuals sensitive to the metal(s) contained in these welding products. The hazards of ingestion, if any, are discussed in the specific ingredient sections below. User generated dusts and fumes may on contact with the skin or eyes produce mechanical irritation. Chronic exposures could cause dermatitis (skin) or conjunctivitis (eyes). Excessive inhalation of user generated fumes from welding with these products may, depending on the specific features of the process used, pose a long term health hazard. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that welding fumes are possibly carcinogenic to humans. The general PEL/TLV⁽¹⁾ for Welding Fume (Not Otherwise Classified) is 5 mg/m³; however, individual constituents of fumes may have lower allowable exposure levels.

The ingredients of fumes and gases generated in user welding operations will depend on the filler metal alloy, base metal, flux and the specific process being used. Ingredients may include metals, metal oxides, chromates, fluorides, carbon monoxide, ozone, and oxides of nitrogen. Phosgene can be produced if chlorinated solvent vapors are present in user operations.

The following information is primarily directed to the ingredients that make up the complex filler metal alloys listed in Section II. Although it is the user's responsibility to assess end products, intermediates or fugitive emissions arising out of the use of these alloys, information is also provided for common fume ingredients.

The State of California requires the following warning: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Aluminum (Al): Exposure Limits⁽¹⁾: TLV: 10 mg/m³ (Metal dust); 5 mg/m³ (Welding fumes) PEL: 15 mg/m³ (Total metal dust; 5 mg/m³ (Metal dust - respirable fraction)
 CAS No.⁽²⁾: 7429-90-5 LD₅₀: Not Available

Aluminum is not readily absorbed through the skin or the GI tract and only poorly through the lungs. Foreign literature between 1958 and 1962 reported cases of severe and sometimes fatal pulmonary fibrosis in workers exposed to aluminum dust. In one of the fatal cases, the worker developed fibrosis and encephalopathy after 13.5 years of exposure to aluminum dust. In rodent studies and currently in US industry no fibrosis or encephalopathy have been reported from the inhalation of aluminum powder. Acute exposure to alumina fume may cause bronchial irritation, however reports of pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema in alumina abrasive workers are no longer seen, owing to improved environmental control.

Chromium (Cr): Exposure Limits⁽¹⁾: TLV: 0.5 mg/m³ PEL: 1.0 mg/m³ (Metal as Cr) CAS No.⁽²⁾: 7440-47-3 LD₅₀: Not Available

Chromium metal is relatively nontoxic. Chromium metal and insoluble salts are said to be involved in fibrosis of the lungs. When the metal is heated to a high temperature, fumes produced may be damaging to the lungs if inhaled. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has concluded that the evidence for carcinogenicity in humans and animals is inadequate for chromium metal and trivalent chromium compounds, but sufficient for hexavalent chromium compounds. Fumes from welding chromium-containing stainless steel or certain chromium-containing rods can trigger eczematous eruptions on the palms of the hands of chromium sensitized individuals.

Cobalt (Co): Exposure Limits⁽¹⁾: TLV: 0.02 mg/m³ (Dust & fume as Co) PEL: 0.05 mg/m³ (As Co metal) CAS No.⁽²⁾: 7440-48-4 LD₅₀: 6,170 mg/kg, rat, oral

Asthmatic symptoms and pulmonary fibrosis occurring in the tungsten carbide industry may be related to the inhalation of metallic cobalt dust. Evidence of polycythemia (an increase in the total red cell mass of the blood in the body) and altered thyroid, kidney and liver function have also been found. Excessive inhalation of metallic cobalt has produced cardiac changes in miniature swine. Eye contact may cause conjunctivitis. Symptoms of excessive ingestion may be a sensation of hotness with vomiting, diarrhea and nausea along with the potential for causing damage to blood, heart, thyroid and pancreas. Repeated skin contact can cause sensitivity and allergic skin rashes. Cobalt powders have caused tumors at the site of injection in rodents. However, studies of cobalt-containing prostheses do not suggest a significant risk for humans.

Iron (Fe): Exposure Limits⁽¹⁾: TLV: No limit set (For Fe₂O₃ fume the TLV is 5 mg/m³ as Fe) PEL: No limit set (For Fe₂O₃ dust and fume the PEL is 10 mg/m³ as Fe) CAS No.⁽²⁾: 7439-89-6 LD₅₀: Not Available

Inhalation of the excessive oxide fumes or dusts can lead to irritation of the respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation of iron oxide for periods of 6 to 10 years is known to cause siderosis that appears to be a benign pneumoconiosis. Prolonged eye contact with the metal dust could cause rust brown colored spots forming around the particles and if left for several years, permanent damage could result.

Manganese (Mn): Exposure Limits⁽¹⁾: TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ elemental and inorganic compounds, as Mn; STEL 3 mg/m³ Fume, as Mn PEL: 5 mg/m³ Ceiling, as Mn compounds; 1 mg/m³ Fume, as Mn; STEL 3 mg/m³ fume, as Mn CAS No.⁽²⁾: 7439-96-5 LD₅₀: 9,000 mg/kg, rat, oral

Excessive inhalation or ingestion of manganese can produce manganese poisoning. Chronic exposures can lead to neurological problems such as apathy, drowsiness, weakness, spastic gait, paralysis, and other neurological problems resembling Parkinsonism. These symptoms can become progressive and permanent if not treated. Excessive inhalation of fumes may cause "Metal Fume Fever" with its flu like symptoms, such as chills, fever, body aches, vomiting, sweating, etc.

Molybdenum (Mo): Exposure Limits⁽¹⁾: TLV: 10 mg/m³ (Elemental / Metal and Insoluble compounds, as Mo) PEL: 10 mg/m³ (Insoluble compounds, total dust as Mo) CAS No.⁽²⁾: 7439-98-7 LD₅₀: Not Available

Molybdenum and its insoluble compounds are reported to have a low toxicity. High dietary intake may produce a gout-like disease and high blood uric acid. Inhalation of fumes has caused kidney damage, respiratory irritation and liver damage in animals. Skin and eye contact may cause irritation.

Nickel (Ni): Exposure Limits⁽¹⁾: TLV: 1.5 mg/m³ as metal (Inhalable Fraction) PEL: 1 mg/m³ for metal and insoluble compounds as Ni CAS No.⁽²⁾: 7440-02-0 LD₅₀: >9,000 mg/kg, rat, oral

The U.S. National Toxicology Program has listed nickel and seven nickel compounds as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen based on the production of injection-site tumors in experimental animals. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that nickel compounds were carcinogenic to humans and that metallic nickel is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Epidemiological studies of workers exposed to nickel powder and to dust and fume generated in the production of nickel alloys and of stainless steel have not indicated the presence of a significant respiratory cancer hazard.

The inhalation of nickel powder has not resulted in an increased incidence of malignant tumors in rodents. Repeated intratracheal instillation of nickel powder produced an increased incidence of malignant lung tumors in rats, but did not produce an increased incidence in hamsters when administered at the maximum tolerated dose. However, single intratracheal instillations of nickel powder in hamsters at doses near the LD₅₀ have produced an increased incidence of fibrosarcomas, mesotheliomas and rhabdomyosarcomas. Inhalation of nickel powder at concentrations 15 times the PEL irritated the respiratory tract in rodents. Nickel is a known sensitizer and may produce allergic reactions.

Niobium (Nb): Exposure Limits⁽¹⁾: TLV: No limit set PEL: No limit set CAS No.⁽²⁾: 7440-03-1 LD₅₀: Not Available

Also known as Columbium (Cb), there is almost no information on the toxicity of this metal or its fumes. Russian medical literature has described early chest xray changes in welders and chemical workers handling niobium and tantalum, but no specific data has been found. It is expected that the metal dust and fumes could cause irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract upon acute exposure.

Titanium (Ti): Exposure Limits⁽¹⁾ TLV: No limit set PEL: No limit set CAS No.⁽²⁾: 7440-32-6 LD₅₀: Not Available

Inhalation of titanium could cause mild irritation to the respiratory tract. Inhalation of titanium dioxide dust or fume could produce lung fibrosis and chronic bronchitis.

VII. PREVENTIVE MEASURES:

Respiratory Protection:

Respiratory protection is necessary when exposure limits for airborne contaminants are exceeded during welding with these electrodes. Use air-supplied respirator in confined spaces. Use only NIOSH approved respirators in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 - Respiratory Protection.

Ventilation:

Use local exhaust when welding. Maintain exposures below acceptable exposure limits. Confined spaces require special attention to provision of adequate ventilation and/or air-supplied respirators.

Eye Protection and Protective Clothing:

Protective equipment is required when welding. Wear gloves, face protection and flame retardant clothing. Do not expose skin or eyes to the heat and radiation from welding operations. Select welding lens shade from the American Welding Society publication F2.2.

IMPORTANT

Maintain exposures below the acceptable exposure limits. Use industrial hygiene air monitoring to ensure that your use of this material does not create exposures which exceed the recommended exposure limits. Always use exhaust ventilation in user welding operations. Refer to the following sources for important additional information:

ANSI Z49.1
The American Welding Society
P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135

In USA: 29 CFR 1910
OSHA - Dept. of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

In Canada: CAN/CSA - W17.2-M87
Canadian Standards Association
Toronto, Ontario

SPILL AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES:

Vacuum or shovel any spilled material into a suitable container. Alloy wastes are normally collected to recover metal values. However, if disposal is necessary, dispose in accordance with federal, state or local regulations.

VIII. FIRST AID MEASURES:

Eye contact: Flush particles from the eyeballs with clean water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical help.

Skin contact: Wash skin with soap and water to remove any metallic particles. If a rash develops, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure. If severe respiratory irritation persists, seek medical help. Excessive inhalation of some metal fumes can produce an acute reaction known as "Metal Fume Fever" with symptoms of chills and fever similar to flu symptoms. These symptoms appear within a few hours of exposure; however, long term effects have not been noted from isolated instances of excessive exposure.

Ingestion: If symptoms of ingestion arise, seek medical help.

IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION (U.S.A. Only)

SARA SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION:

Individual filler metals covered by this MSDS may contain the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372: Aluminum, Chromium, Cobalt, Manganese, and Nickel. Refer to Section II of this MSDS for the filler metal name and the percent by weight, and Section VI for the CAS Number for each chemical.

X. PREPARATION INFORMATION:

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Date of Preparation:
January 30, 2002

Notes: (1) TLV = Threshold Limit Values - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit - OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1000
STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit - a time-weighted 15-minute exposure limit, not to be exceeded at any time during a workday.
(2) CAS No. = Chemical Abstracts Services Number

It is Special Metals Welding Product Company's belief that information set forth in this Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate. Special Metals Welding Product Company makes no warranty, expressed or implied, with respect thereto and disclaims any liability from reliance thereon.