NS-316L; NS-316LHS

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Revision Date: 02/24/2016 Date of issue: 02/24/2016 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: NS-316L; NS-316LHS

Intended Use of the Product

Stainless steel weld wire products for welding.

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Manufacturer

DW - National Standard - Niles, LLC
1631 Lake Street
Niles, MI 49120
269-683-8100

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 269-683-8100

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US classification

Not classified

Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling No labeling applicable

Other Hazards

This product as shipped in its massive form is inert and not hazardous to human health. Under normal conditions of use during welding, this product and its fumes pose separate hazards. Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Inhalation of dusts and fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Overexposure to manganese fumes may affect the brain and central nervous system, resulting in poor coordination, difficulty speaking, and arm or leg tremor. This condition can be irreversible. Electric shock from welding equipment or electrodes may be fatal. Hot metal spatter and heat from electric arcs and welding flames may cause burns to the hands and body or may cause fire if it comes into contact with combustible materials. UV, IR and light radiation from an electric arc or welding flame process may cause damage to unprotected eyes. Fumes and gases generated during the welding process can be harmful to your health. If dust is generated, the dust may be a flammable solid, combustible dust, and self-heating. Use engineering controls and housekeeping to prevent exposure to and accumulation of dust in the workplace. Much of the information provided in this SDS is for situations of use in which hazardous exposures may occur, such as in welding applications or for metals in powdered form.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) Not available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% (w/w)	GHS-US classification
Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3)	(CAS No) 1309-37-1	65.5 - 65.7	Comb. Dust
Chromium	(CAS No) 7440-47-3	18.6 - 19	Comb. Dust
Nickel	(CAS No) 7440-02-0	12.4 - 13	Comb. Dust Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Molybdenum	(CAS No) 7439-98-7	2 - 2.1	Comb. Dust
Manganese	(CAS No) 7439-96-5	1.7 - 1.8	Comb. Dust

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

More than one of the ranges of concentration prescribed by the Controlled Products Regulations has been used where necessary, due to varying composition.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If medical advice is needed, have product SDS at hand.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

Skin Contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. In molten form: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. In molten form: Removal of solidified molten material from the eyes requires medical assistance.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Obtain medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: As shipped this product does not pose any significant health hazards. During processing or physical alteration such as welding or cutting, dust or fumes may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, eyes, skin, and are harmful. Hot molten product will cause thermal burns to the skin.

Inhalation: The primary acute health hazard associated with this product would be the potential for exposure to fumes during welding operations. During welding, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza; Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Skin Contact: Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns.

Eye Contact: Fumes from welding may cause eye irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Arc rays and sparks from welding can burn eyes.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Chronic Symptoms: This product is intended for use in ARC welding. During this process UV rays irritate the superficial corneal epithelium, causing inhibition of mitosis, production of nuclear fragmentation, and loosening of the epithelial layer. Under experimental conditions in animals, phototoxic effects have been demonstrated at all levels of the cornea, including the stroma and endothelium. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Inhalation of Nickel compounds has been shown in studies to provide an increased incidence of cancer of the nasal cavity, lung and possibly larynx in nickel refinery workers. Chromium: Certain hexavalent chromium compounds have been demonstrated to be carcinogenic on the basis of epidemiological investigations on workers and experimental studies in animals. Increased incidences of respiratory cancer have been found in workers exposed to chromium (VI). There is an increased incidence of lung cancer in industrial workers exposed to chromium (VI) compounds. Please refer to IARC volume 23 for a more detailed discussion. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms; otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If medical advice is needed, have product SDS at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Class D Extinguishing Agent (for metal powder fires). Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO_2), dry sand.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water when molten material is involved, may react violently or explosively on contact with water.

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not flammable. Dust generated from processing may present a dust explosion hazard.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present.

Firefighting Instructions: Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition. Use water stream to cool containers. Keep upwind.

Protection During Firefighting: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion and decomposition products.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of iron. Oxides of manganese. Oxides of nickel. Chromium oxides. Molybdenum oxides.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Emergency Procedures: Avoid creating or spreading dust. Eliminate ignition sources.

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain and collect as any solid. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Practice good housekeeping - spillage can be slippery on smooth surface either wet or dry.

Reference to Other Sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Product dust is combustible. Use care during processing to minimize generation of dust. Welding, cutting, or processing this material may release dust or fumes that are hazardous. As shipped this product does not pose any significant health hazards. Avoid skin and eye contact with dusts to prevent mechanical irritation. Risk of electric shock when welding. Arc rays and sparks can burn skin. Fumes from welding, or processing of this material can be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of metal dusts and fumes may cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza. Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur. See ANSI Z49.1-1967 Safety in Welding and Cutting published by the American Welding Society and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 1910.1200 for additional details regarding the handling and storage of this material.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool place.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Corrosive substances in contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas. Water (when product is in dust/molten form).

Specific End Use(s)

Stainless steel weld wire products for welding.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Nickel (7440-02-0)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.015 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³

Manganese (7439-96-5)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ 1 mg/m³ (fume)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	500 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL Ceiling (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (fume)

Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³ (total dust and fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	0.6 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL Ceiling (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³

Chromium (7440-47-3)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	250 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³ (metal)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³ (metal)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	1.5 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	3.0 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)		
	Internal TWA (mg/m^3)	5 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds) 15 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Insoluble Compounds (Total dust)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (Molybdenum (as Mo), Soluble Compounds)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	5000 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total) 3 mg/m³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (respirable) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (metal-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m³ (metal-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (metal-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (metal-respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (metal-inhalable) 3 mg/m³ (metal-respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) (1309-37-1)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (fume) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	2500 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (fume)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total particulate) 3 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate) 5 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, dust and fume) 10 mg/m³ (regulated under Rouge-particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable mass) 10 mg/m³ (total mass)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (dust and fume) 20 mg/m³ (regulated under Rouge)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (dust and fume) 10 mg/m³ (regulated under Rouge)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (dust and fume) 10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, regulated under Rouge-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (dust and fume) 20 mg/m³ (regulated under Rouge)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (dust and fume)

		10 mg/m³ (regulated under Rouge)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (fume) 20 mg/m³ (regulated under Rouge)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (fume) 30 mppcf (regulated under Rouge) 10 mg/m³ (regulated under Rouge)

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	25 ppm
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	3.5 % of hemoglobin (Medium: blood - Time: end of shift - Parameter: Carboxyhemoglobin (background, nonspecific) 20 ppm (Medium: end-exhaled air - Time: end of shift - Parameter: Carbon monoxide (background, nonspecific)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	40 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	35 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m³)	229 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	200 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1200 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	55 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	50 ppm

Cobalt (7440-48-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.02 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	15 µg/l (Medium: urine - Time: end of shift at end of workweek - Parameter: Cobalt (nonspecific)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (dust and fume)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (dust and fume)

Chromium trioxide (1333-82-0)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.0002 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³

Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.2 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	1.8 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	1 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	20 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m³)	9 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	5 ppm

Ozone (10028-15-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.05 ppm (heavy work) 0.08 ppm (moderate work) 0.10 ppm (light work) 0.20 ppm (heavy, moderate or light workloads, <=2 hours)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	0.1 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.2 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	0.1 ppm

Phosgene (75-44-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.1 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.4 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	0.1 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m³)	0.8 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	0.2 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	2 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.4 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	0.1 ppm

Fluorides (RR-02792-9)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2.5 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	2 mg/l (Medium: urine - Time: prior to shift - Parameter: Fluoride (background, nonspecific) 3 mg/l (Medium: urine - Time: end of shift - Parameter: Fluoride (background, nonspecific)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	2.5 mg/m³ 2.5 mg/m³ (dust)

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure to metal dust or fumes from use. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas to control exposure to welding dust and fumes. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment).

Personal Protective Equipment: Safety glasses. Gloves. Protective clothing. Wear respiratory protection. When welding: Welding helmet or googles, welding gloves, and respiratory protection.

Materials for Protective Clothing: Wear suitable protective clothing. With molten material wear thermally protective clothing.

Hand Protection: Protective Gloves. If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses. Welders should wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields that comply with ANSI Z87.1 under welding helmets and always wear goggles or other suitable eye protection when welding.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing to prevent contact with dust, sparks, and hot materials from welding.

Respiratory Protection: Use ventilation to prevent exposure to welding fumes and dust. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.

Consumer Exposure Controls: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	:	Solid
Appearance	:	Solid metal, shaped as wire of various diameters
Odor	:	Odorless
Odor Threshold	:	Not available
pH	:	Not available
Evaporation Rate	:	Not available
Melting Point	:	Not available
Freezing Point	:	Not available
Boiling Point	:	Not available
Flash Point	:	Not available

Auto-ignition Temperature	:	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	:	Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	:	Not available
Vapor Pressure	:	Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	:	Not available
Relative Density	:	Not available
Specific Gravity	:	Not available
Solubility	:	Water: Insoluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	:	Not available
Viscosity	:	Not available
Explosive Properties	:	None
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	:	Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	:	Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to static discharge

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Corrosive substances in contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas. Water (when product is in dust/molten form).

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Under conditions of fire this material may produce: Oxides of iron. Oxides of manganese. Oxides of nickel. Chromium oxides. Molybdenum oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Teratogenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: The primary acute health hazard associated with this product would be the potential for exposure to fumes during welding operations. During welding, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza; Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Fumes from welding may cause eye irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Arc rays and sparks from welding can burn eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Chronic Symptoms: This product is intended for use in ARC welding. During this process UV rays irritate the superficial corneal epithelium, causing inhibition of mitosis, production of nuclear fragmentation, and loosening of the epithelial layer. Under experimental conditions in animals, phototoxic effects have been demonstrated at all levels of the cornea, including the stroma and endothelium. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Nickel: May cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch and intestinal irritation, which may cause disorders, convulsions and asphyxia. Inhalation of Nickel compounds has been shown in studies to provide an increased incidence of cancer of the nasal cavity, lung and possibly larynx in nickel refinery workers. Chromium: Certain hexavalent chromium compounds have been demonstrated to be carcinogenic on the basis of epidemiological investigations on workers and experimental studies in animals. Increased incidences of respiratory cancer have been found in workers exposed to chromium (VI). There is an increased incidence of lung cancer in industrial workers exposed to chromium (VI) compounds. Please refer to IARC volume 23 for a more detailed discussion. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms; otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 9000 mg/kg

Manganese (7439-96-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.14 mg/l/4h

Chromium (7440-47-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.41 mg/l/4h

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 3.92 mg/l/4h

Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) (1309-37-1)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Chromium (7440-47-3)	
IARC Group	3

Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) (1309-37-1)	
IARC Group	3

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	121.6 µg/l (Exposure time: 48h - Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia [static])
LC 50 Fish 2	15.3 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 2	1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 2	0.174 (0.174 - 0.311) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])

Manganese (7439-96-5)	
NOEC chronic fish	3.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96h; Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Persistence and Degradability

NS-316L; NS-316LHS	
Persistence and Degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential Not available

Mobility in Soil Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Sewage Disposal Recommendations: Do not dispose of waste into sewer. Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations

Additional Information: Recycle where possible and/or dispose of spent material such as metals & metal-bearing waste and submerged arc welding (SAW) flux/slag appropriately.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
RQ (Reportable Quantity, Section 304 of EPA's List of Lists):	100 lb (only applicable if particles are < 100 µm)
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

Manganese (7439-96-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %

Chromium (7440-47-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) (1309-37-1)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

US State Regulations

NS-316L; NS-316LHS()	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Nickel (7440-02-0)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Manganese (7439-96-5)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Chromium (7440-47-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) (1309-37-1)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Canadian Regulations

NS-316L; NS-316LHS	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

Nickel (7440-02-0)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 0.1 %	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

Manganese (7439-96-5)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1 %	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

Chromium (7440-47-3)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 0.1 %	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

Molybdenum (7439-98-7)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1 %	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) (1309-37-1)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1 %	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 02/24/2016

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
	May form combustible dust concentrations in air
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

DW - National Standard - Niles, LLC

269-683-8100

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS