



Safety Data Sheet

1. Supplier and Manufacturer

Aufhauser Corporation
39 West Mall
Plainview NY 11803 USA
Telephone: 516-694-8696 www.brazing.com
Emergency Phone Number: 516-694-8696 or 212-246-0205
CHEMTREC 24-hour Emergency Response: 800-424-9300 or 703-527-3887
SDS Number: MSFCER 201606
Product Codes: **Mild Steel Flux Cored Wire/Rods: E71T-GS, E70T-1, E71T-1, E71T-1M, E71T-9, E71T-9M, E71T-11, E71T-12, E71T-12M**
Product Use(s): Metal welding



SCAN CODE FOR PDF
OF THIS DOCUMENT

2. Hazards identification

Classification(s)

GHS Classified: Acute Tox 4 (oral): H302; Aquatic Acute 1: H400

GHS Label Symbol(s): Exclamation, Environment



GHS Label Signal Word(s): Warning

GHS Label Hazard Statement(s): Harmful if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic life.

GHS Precautionary statements: Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid release to the environment. IF SWALLOWED: call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. If swallowed, rinse mouth. Collect spillage. Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local/ regional/ national/ international regulations.

Label Precautionary Statement(s):

WARNING: PROTECT yourself and others. Read and understand this information.

FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous to your health.

ARC RAYS can injure your eyes and burn skin. ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Before Use, read and understand the manufacturer's instructions. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), and your employer's safety policies.
- Keep your head out of the fumes.
- Use enough ventilation, exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area.
- Wear correct eye, ear, and body protection.

Other Hazards: These products consist of odorless, metallic luster carbon steel sheath rod/wire with a flux core. There are no immediate health hazards associated with these products. These products are not reactive. If involved in a fire, these products may generate irritating fumes and a variety of metal oxides. Finely divided dusts of these products may result in explosive air/dust mixtures. Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Note: The percentage by weight values for the ingredients in this product represent approximate formulation values.

Ingredient	CAS #	% wt
Aluminum	7429-90-5	< 5
Barium Fluoride	7787-32-8	0 - 15
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	< 2
Copper	7440-50-8	< 1

Fluorspar	7789-75-5	< 10
Iron	7439-89-6	70 - 99
Lithium Fluoride	7789-24-4	< 2
Magnesium	7439-95-4	0 - 3
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	0 - 3
Manganese	7439-96-5	< 5
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0 - 1
Silica	14808-60-7	< 2
Silicon	7440-21-3	< 4
Strontium Fluoride	7783-48-4	0 - 2
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	< 10

4. First aid measures

Description of First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

Skin: Immediately begin decontamination with cold, running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention if any adverse reaction occurs.

Eye: Open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed call physician immediately! Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Rinse mouth with water if person is conscious. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if person is unconscious, having convulsions, or not breathing.

Note to Physician: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Welding, cutting, or processing this material may release dust or fumes that are hazardous. During processing, inhalation of fumes may cause dizziness and/or irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Hot molten product will cause thermal burns to the skin.

Inhalation: Short-term (acute) overexposure to gases, fumes, and dusts may include irritation of the eyes, lungs, nose, and throat. Some toxic gases may cause pulmonary edema, asphyxiation, and death. Acute overexposure may include signs and symptoms such as water eyes, nose and throat irritation, headache, dizziness, difficulty in breath, frequent coughing, or chest pain. Excessive inhalation or ingestion of manganese can produce manganese poisoning. Overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system, symptoms of which are languor, sleepiness, muscular weakness, emotional disturbances, and spastic gait resembling Parkinsonism. These symptoms can become progressive and permanent if not treated. Excessive inhalation of fumes may cause "Metal Fume Fever" with flu-like symptoms such as chills, fever, body aches, vomiting, sweating.

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

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

Ingestion: Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label/SDS at hand.

5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding materials.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive. Ensure proper welding procedures to avoid welding explosions.

Reactivity: None under normal conditions. Metallic dusts may ignite or explode.

Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition.

Protection During Firefighting: Use proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: This product may decompose and produce iron fumes, iron and a variety of metal compounds and metal oxides. The hot material can present a significant thermal hazard to firefighters.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: No additional information available.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: No additional information available.

Emergency Procedures: No additional information available.

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: No additional information available.

Emergency Procedures: No additional information available.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: No special requirements.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. Ventilate area. Do not mix with other materials. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for recycling or appropriate disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Use proper ventilation and respiration apparatus; eye, hand, and body protection as necessary.

Additional Hazards When Processed: Risk of electric shock when welding. Arc rays and sparks can burn skin. 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.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Use appropriate personal protective equipment when handling and observe good personal hygiene measures after handling.

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 again when leaving work.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: See section 10.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

Ingredients – Exposure Limits

Ingredient	CAS #	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3)	OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	Carc.
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1 (resp)	15 (total dust), 5 (resp)	A4
Barium Fluoride	7787-32-8	0.5	0.5	A4
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	10	15 (total dust), 5 (resp)	
Copper	7440-50-8	0.2 (fume), 1 (total dust)	0.1 (fume), 1 (total dust)	EPA: D
Fluorspar	7789-75-5	10 (inhale), 3 (resp)	15 (total dust), 5 (resp)	
Iron	7439-89-6	5 (fume)	10 (fume)	A4
Lithium Fluoride	7789-24-4	2.5	2.5	A4
Magnesium	7439-95-4	not established (ne)	ne	
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	10	15 (total particulate)	
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.02 (resp)	5 (fume ceiling)	
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	3 (resp)	15 (total dust)	
Silica	14808-60-7	0.05 (resp)	30 (total dust), 10 (resp)	A2
Silicon	7440-21-3	10 (total dust)	15 (total dust), 5 (resp)	
Strontium Fluoride	7783-48-4	2.5	2.5	A4
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	10	15 (total dust)	A4

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. All equipment should comply with the National Electric Code. When cutting, grinding, crushing, or drilling, provide general or local ventilation systems, as needed, to maintain airborne dust concentrations below the regulatory limits. Local vacuum collection is preferred since it prevents release of contaminants into the work area by controlling it at the source. Other technologies that may aid in controlling airborne respirable dust include wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee work stations. Prevent dust accumulation.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Face shield. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.

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

Hand Protection: Appropriate welding or heat resistant gloves.

Eye Protection: Welders should wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields that comply with ANSI Z87.1 under welding helmets. Always wear goggles or other suitable eye protection when gas welding or oxygen cutting.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing appropriate for task.

Respiratory Protection: Wear approved respiratory apparatus appropriate for task.

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

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Solid	Appearance: metallic luster carbon steel sheath rod or wire, with flux core
Odor: none	Odor threshold: n/a
pH: n/a	Evaporation rate: n/a
Melting point: 1535 C (2795 F)	Freezing point: n/a
Boiling point (@ 24 mm Hg): 3000 C (5432 F)	Flash point: n/a
Auto-ignition temperature: n/a	Decomposition temperature: n/a
Flammability (solid, gas): n/a	Lower flammable limit: n/a
Upper flammable limit: n/a	Vapor pressure: n/a
Relative vapor density at 20C: n/a	Relative density: n/a
Specific gravity @ 20C (water = 1): 7.86	Solubility in water: Insoluble
Partition coefficient (N-octanol/water): n/a	Viscosity: n/a
Explosion - sensitivity to mechanical impact: not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact	Explosion - sensitivity to static discharge: not expected to present an explosion hazard due to static discharge

10. Stability and reactivity

Products as shipped are non-hazardous, nonflammable, non-explosive, and nonreactive.

Reactivity: None under normal conditions.

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials. Uncontrolled exposure to extreme temperatures.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, hydrogen peroxide (52% or greater- in presence of manganese dioxide). Hot iron wire burns in chlorine gas. Dusts of these products would be incompatible with strong oxidizers, acetaldehyde, ammonium peroxodisulfate, chloroformamidinium, chloric acid, ammonium nitrate, halogens, dinitrogen tetroxide, nitril fluoride, polystyrene, sodium acetylide, potassium dichromate, peroxyformic acid, and sodium carbide.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Metal oxides. Iron compounds. Fluoride and calcium compounds. Fume constituents may include: complex oxides of iron, manganese, silicon, copper, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone and nitrogen oxides. Certain products may also include: molybdenum, aluminum, magnesium titanium, and zirconium. Fume limits for individual components may be reached before limit of 5 mg/m3 of general welding fumes is reached. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.

NOTE: The composition and quality of welding fumes and gases are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, the procedure, and the electrodes used. Other conditions that could also influence the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include the following: any coatings on metal being welded (e.g., paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of the work area, the quality of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, and the presence of other contaminants in the atmosphere. When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Fume and gas decomposition products, and not the ingredients in the electrode, are important. Concentration of the given fume or gas component may decrease or increase by many times the original concentration. New compounds in the electrode may form. Decomposition products of normal operations include not only those originating from volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the product's components but also those from base metals and any coating (as noted previously). The best method to determine the actual composition of generated fumes and gases is to take an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in breathing zone. For additional information, refer to the American Welding Society Publication, "Fumes and Gases in the Welding Environment".

11. Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity: Harmful if swallowed	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 available	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

Irritancy of product: Dusts or fumes of these products may be irritating to contaminated skin and eyes. Fumes may be irritating to the respiratory system.

Sensitization to the product: These products are not known to be skin or respiratory sensitizers.

Reproductive toxicity information: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: These components are not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: These products are not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: These components are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Animal teratogenic data are available for the Copper, Fluorspar (calcium fluoride) and Barium Fluoride components of these products; these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of these compounds.

Reproductive Toxicity: These components are not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. Animal reproductive data are available for the Copper and Fluorspar (calcium fluoride) components of these products; these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of these compounds.

Biological exposure indices: The following BEIs are applicable to Fluorides; Barium Fluoride (a component of these products).

Chemical Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
FLUORIDES	Prior to shift	3 mg/g creatinine
Fluorides in	End of shift	10 mg/g creatinine

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

Iron	TDLo (oral, child) = 77 mg/kg; BAH, gastrointestinal tract, blood effects
Copper	TDLo (oral-human) = 120 mg/kg: Gastrointestinal tract effects
Manganese	TCLo (inhalation, human) 2.3 mg/m ³ : Brain and Central Nervous System effects
Silica	TCLo (inhalation, human) = 16 mppcf/ 8 hours/17.9 years/ intermittent; pulmonary system effects LCLo (inhalation, human) = 300 mg/m ³ / 10 years/ intermittent; systemic effects
Titanium Dioxide	Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 300 mg/3 days-intermittent: Mild irritation effects

Suspected Cancer Agents: The components of this product are listed as follow:

Barium Fluoride (as a Barium Compound)	EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity); EPA-NL (Not Likely to be Carcinogenic in Humans); ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
Copper	EPA-D [dusts & mists] (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity)
Fluorspar (as a Fluoride Compound)	ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
Iron (as Iron Oxide)	ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
Lithium Fluoride (as a Fluoride Compound)	ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
Manganese	EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity)
Silica	ACGIH TLV-A2 (Suspected Human Carcinogen); IARC-1 (Carcinogenic to Humans); NIOSH-Ca (Potential Occupational Carcinogen with no Further Categorization); NTP-R (Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen (limited evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans, which indicates that causal relationship is credible); MAK-1 (Substances that Cause Cancer in Man and Which Can Be Assumed to Make a Significant Contribution to Cancer Risk). The information on quartz is pertinent to inhalation of quartz particulates, which is not a likely route of exposure for this component as it exists in this product.
Strontium Fluoride (as a Fluoride Compound)	ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
Titanium Dioxide	IARC Group 3 (Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity to Humans), NIOSH-Ca (Potential Occupational Carcinogen with no further categorization), ACGIH-TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)

Other components of these products that are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, and CAL/OSHA therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

12. Ecological information

Toxicity: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Manganese	NOEC chronic fish: 3.6 mg/L (Exposure time: 96h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Iron	LC50 Fish: 0.56 mg/L (96h - Cyprinus carpio)
Copper	LC50 Fish 1: 0.0068 - 0.0156 mg/L (96h - Pimephales promelas) EC50 Daphnia 1: 0.03 mg/L (48h - Daphnia magna) EC50 other aquatic organisms: 0.0426 - 0.0535 mg/L (72h - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) LC50 Fish 2: < 0.3 mg/L (96h - Pimephales promelas) EC50 other aquatic organisms: 0.031 - 0.054 mg/L (96h - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)

Persistence and Degradability: The components of these products are expected to persist in the environment for an extended period of time.

Environmental Stability: Iron, the main component of these products will react with water and air to form a variety of stable iron oxides.

Bioaccumulative: No additional information available.

Mobility in Soil: No additional information available.

Other Adverse Effects: Copper may concentrate to toxic level in the food chain.

13. Disposal considerations

Sewage Disposal Recommendations: 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, 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.

EPA Waste Number: D005 (Barium) 100 mg/L (Regulated Level).

14. Transport information

THIS MATERIAL IS NOT HAZARDOUS (Per 49 CFR 172.101) BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

Transport is not regulated in accordance with: USDOT, TDG (Canada), IATA, or IMDG.

UN Identification Number: Not Applicable

15. Regulatory information

	US Federal Regulations	Canadian
Aluminum	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory; Listed on United States SARA Section 313 SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes: Fire hazard Reactive hazard SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting: 1.0% (dust or fume only)	Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List); Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List) IDL Concentration 1 % WHMIS Classification: Class B Division 6 - Reactive Flammable Material; Class B Division 4 - Flammable Solid
Silicon	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) WHMIS Classification: Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
Manganese	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory; Listed on United States SARA Section 313 SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting: 1.0%	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
Molybdenum	Listed on United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Iron	Listed on United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	WHMIS Class B-4
Titanium	Listed on United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Barium Fluoride, as Barium compounds	Listed on United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory SARA Section 313 - N040	

State Regulatory Information:

Some components are listed for some US states.

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

WARNING: This product may contain chemicals, and when used for welding or brazing may produce fumes or gases containing chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, and/or birth defects (or other reproductive harm).

Proposition 65 (California):

- Chemicals known to cause cancer: Silica (crystalline, airborne particles of respirable size), Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)
- Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females: none
- Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males: none
- Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity: none

16. Other information including information on preparation and revision of the SDS

<p><u>NFPA Health Hazard</u>: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given</p> <p><u>NFPA Fire Hazard</u>: 0 - Materials that will not burn</p> <p><u>NFPA Reactivity</u>: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water</p>	<p><u>HMIS III Rating</u></p> <p><u>Health</u>: 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur</p> <p><u>Flammability</u>: 0 Minimal Hazard</p> <p><u>Physical</u>: 0 Minimal Hazard</p>
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Disclaimer

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Aufhauser Corporation