

Place and date of issue: Villaverla: 07.09.2018



CS0023 RUTILE ELECTRODE

Section 1: Identification of the substance / mixture and of the Company

1.1 Identification of the product, substance or mixture

Product identifier 802616, 802737, 802617, 802739, 802618, 802749, 802619, 802620 (J421)

Product type Shield metal arc welding (SMAW) electrodes

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Self-shielded coated electrode for metal arc welding.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier TELWIN SPA
Street address Via della Tecnica, 3
Country 36030 VILLAVERLA (VI)
Telephone number +39 0445 858811

Fax +39 0445 858800 e-mail address telwin@telwin.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+39 0445 858811 (working hours)

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and/or regulation (CE) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and adaptations).

2.2. Label elements

The product does not require hazard labelling according to point 1.3.4, Annex 1 of regulation (CE) 1272/2008 and subsequent amendments and adaptations.

2.3 Other hazards

This product contains titanium dioxide which is possibly carcinogenic. This product contains quartz, but normally not in an inhalable fraction. Quartz can cause silicosis and may cause cancer. Avoid eye contact or inhalation of dust from the product.

Skin contact is normally no hazard but should be avoided to prevent possible allergic reactions. Persons with a pacemaker should not go near welding or cutting operations until they have consulted their doctor and obtained information from the manufacturer of the device. When this product is used in a welding process, the most important hazards are welding fumes, heat, radiation and electric shock.

Fumes: Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Chronic overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function. Overexposure to manganese and manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain, symptoms of which may include slurred speech, lethargy, tremor, muscular weakness, psychological disturbances and spastic gait

Heat: Spatter and melting metal can cause burn injuries and start fires.

Radiation: Arc rays can severely damage eyes or skin.

Electricity: Electric shock can kill.

Other:

Emergency Overview: Coated metal rods in varying colors. This product is normally not considered hazardous when transported. Gloves should be worn when handling to prevent contaminating hands with product dust.



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Section 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Mixtures:

Chemical name	CAS No. EC No. REACH No.	Concentration	Classification	R-phrase H-phrase
Iron	7439-89-6	>50%	-	-
	231-096-4		-	-
	registred			
Titanium oxide	13463-67-7	5 - 8%	-	-
	236-675-5		-	-
	-			
Calcium carbonate	1317-65-3	2 - 5%	-	-
	215-279-6		-	-
	-			
Feldspar	68476-25-5	1 - 4%	_	-
·	270-666-7		-	-
	-			
Manganese	7439-96-5	2 - 5%	_	-
-	231-105-1		-	-
	-			
Silicate Binder (Potassium silicate)	1312-76-1	2 - 5%	-	-
	215-199-1		-	-
	-			
Bentonite	1302-78-9	0,2 - 1%	-	-
	215-108-5	<u> </u>	-	-
	-			
Cellulose	9004-34-6	0,2 - 1%	-	-
	232-674-9		-	-
	-			
Potassium carbonate	584-08-7	0,2 - 1%	-	-
	209-529-3	-	-	-
	-			
Quartz	14808-60-7	0,2 - 1%	-	-
	238-878-4		STOT RE 1	H372
	-			

Product based on This product is a preparation of core wire with extruded coating.



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Section 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of firts aid measures

- Electric shock: Disconnect and turn off the power. Use a nonconductive material to pull victim away from contact with live parts or wires. If not breathing, begin artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If no detectable pulse, begin Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), call emergency physician to the scene of the accident. Call a physician immediately.
- Inhalations: If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance immediately! If breathing is difficult, provide fresh air and call physician.
- Skin contact: For skin burns from arc radiation, promptly flush with cold water. Get medical attention for burns or irritations that persist. To remove dust or particles wash with mild soap and water.
- Eye contact: For radiation burns due to arc flash, see physician. To remove dusts or fumes flush with water for at least fifteen minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical assistance.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not applicable

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Not applicable

Section 5: Fire fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

No specific recommendations for welding consumables. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustible and flammable materials. Use the extinguishing media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Not applicable

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus as fumes or vapors may be harmful.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear hand, head, eyes, ear and body protection like welders gloves, helmet or face shield with filter lens, safety boots, apron, arm and shoulder protection. Keep protective clothing clean and dry.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Refer to Section 13.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Solid objects may be picked up and placed into a container. Liquids or pastes should be scooped up and placed into a container. Wear proper protective equipment while handling these materials. Do not discard as refuse.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to Section 8 and Section 13.

Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Preventive handling precautions Handle with care to avoid stings and cuts. Wear gloves when handling welding consumables. Avoid exposure to dust. Do not ingest. Some individuals can develop an allergic reaction to certain materials. Retain all warning and identity labels.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep separate from chemical substances like acids and strong bases, which could cause chemical reactions.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Arc Welding



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Section 8: Exposure control/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Use industrial hygiene monitoring equipment to ensure that exposure does not exceed applicable national exposure limits. The following limits can be used as guidance. Unless noted, all values are for 8 hour time weighted averages (TWA). For information about welding fume analysis refer to Section 10.

Ingredient	CAS no.	EC No.	Exposure limit mg/ m3-ppm	Short term exposure limit mg/m3-ppm	Ceiling exposure limit mg/m3-ppm	Remark	Source	Year
Iron	7439-89-6	231-0 96-4		-	-	No PEL	OSHA	2017
Titanium oxide	13463- 67-7	236-6 75-5	15	-	-	Total dust	OSHA	2017
Calcium carbonate	1317-6 5-3	215-2 79-6	15	-	-	Total dust	OSHA	2017
Calcium carbonate	1317-6 5-3	215-2 79-6	5	-	-	Respirable fraction	OSHA	2017
Feldspar	68476- 25-5	270-6 66-7	-	-	-	No PEL	OSHA	2017
Silicate Binder (Potassium silicate)	1312-7 6-1	215-1 99-1	-	-	-	No PEL	OSHA	2017
Manganese	7439- 96-5	231- 105-4	-	-	5	As Mn	OSHA	2017
Bentonite	1302- 78-9	2154- 108-5	-	-	-	No PEL	OSHA	2017
Cellulose	9004- 34-6	232- 674-9	5	-	-	Respirable fraction	OSHA	2017
Cellulose	9004- 34-6	232- 674-9	15	-	-	Total dust	OSHA	2017
Potassium carbonate	584- 08-7	209- 529-3	-	-	-	No Pel	OSHA	2017
Quartz	14808- 60-7	238-8 78-4	-	-	-	30 mg/m3/%SiO2+ 2, Respirable dust(quartz, tripoli)	OSHA	2017

8.2 Control parameters

Exposure controls: Not applicable.

Other

Avoid exposure to welding fumes, radiation, spatter, electric shock, heated materials and dust. Train welders to avoid contact with live electrical parts and insulate conductive parts.

Ventilation Use respirator or air supplied respirator when welding or brazing in a confined space, or where local exhaust or ventilation is not sufficient to keep exposure values within safe limits. Use special care when welding painted or coated steels since hazardous substances from the coating may be emitted. Ensure sufficient ventilation, local exhaust, or both, to keep welding fumes and gases from breathing zone and general area.



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Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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Steel rod with extruded flux coating		
Varying color		
Solid		
Not applicable		
No data available		
Not applicable		
No data available		
>1300°C / >2300°F		
Not applicable		
No data available		
No data available		
No data available		
Not applicable		

9.2 Other Information

Not applicable

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Contact with chemical substances like acids or strong bases could cause generation of gas.

10.2. Chemical stability

Chemical stability > Stable at normal conditions

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions > Not applicable

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid > This product is only intended for normal welding purposes.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials > Not applicable

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

When this product is used in a welding process, hazardous decomposition products would include those from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials listed in Section 3 and those from the base metal and coating.

The amount of fumes generated from manual metal arc welding varies with welding parameters and dimensions, but is generally no more than 5 to 15 g/kg consumable.

Fumes from this product may contain compounds of the following chemical elements: Fe, O, Mn, Al, K, Ca, Si, Ti. The rest is not analyzed, according to available standards.



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Other:

Refer to applicable national exposure limits for fume compounds, including those exposure limits for fume compounds found in Section 8. Manganese has a low exposure limit, in some countries, that may be easily exceeded.

Reasonably expected gaseous products would include carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and ozone. Air contaminants around the welding area can be affected by the welding process and influence the composition and quantity of fumes and gases produced.

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxixological effects

Inhalation of welding fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Classification of welding fumes is difficult because of varying base materials, coatings, air contamination and processes. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified welding fumes as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

acute toxicity	Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes.
skin corrosion/irritation	No data available
serious eye damage/irritation	No data available
Respiratory/skin sensitization	No data available
germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
Genotoxicity	No data available
carcinogenicity	This product contains substance(s) that may cause cancer, which is/are classified as Carcinogenic to humans as per IARC. This product contains substance(s) that may cause cancer, which is/are classified as Possibly carcinogenic to humans as per IARC.
Repeated dose toxicity	Not applicable
reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT-single exposure	Not applicable
STOT-repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	No data available
LD50 Oral	No data available
LD50 Dermal	No data available
LC50 Inhalation	No data available
Toxicity in case of skin contact	No data available
Toxicity in case of eye contact	No data available
Toxicity in case of ingestion	No data available

Other: Long therm effect

Chronic toxicity: Overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function. Overexposure to manganese and manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain, symptoms of which may include slurred speech, lethargy, tremor, muscular weakness, psychological disturbances and spastic gait Prolonged inhalation of titanium dioxide above safe exposure limits can cause cancer. Inhalable quartz is a respiratory carcinogen; however, the process of welding converts crystalline quartz to the amorphous form which is not considered to be a carcinogen.



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Section 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Acute Toxicity > No data available
Toxicity > Not applicable
Aquatic > No data available
Soil > No data available
Acute fish toxicity > No data available
Acute algae toxicity > No data available
Acute crustacean toxicity > No data available
Chronical toxicity > No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability > No data available Decay/transformation > No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential > No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility > No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB> No data available

12.6 Other adverse effect

Other adverse effect > No data available

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal considerations: Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal and local regulations. Use recycling procedures if available.

USA RCRA: This product is not considered hazardous waste if discarded.

Residues from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in soils and groundwater. Welding slag from this product typically contains mainly the following components originating from the coating of the electrode: Fe, O, Mn, Al, K, Ca, Si, Ti.

Section 14: Transport information

- 14.1 UN number > Not applicable
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name > Not applicable
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) > Not applicable
- 14.4. Packing group > Not applicable
- 14.5. Environmental hazards > Not applicable
- 14.6. Special precautions for user > Not applicable
- 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code > Not applicable

Section 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL. of 19 November 2008. on waste and repealing certain Directives. European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste.

Other regulations, limitations and legal regulations Poland regulation

ACT of 25 February 2011 on the chemical substances and their mixtures(OJ # 63, poz. 322).

Regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy of 6 June 2014 on Maximum Permissible Concentration and Intensity of Agents Harmful to Health in the Working Environment (Dz. u. z. 2014, poz 817).

The Act on Waste of 14 December 2012, Journal of Laws of 2013, item 21 with amendments



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Act of 13th June 2013 on packaging management and packaging waste (Journal of Laws of 2013, item 888).

Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 9 December 2014 on waste catalogue (Journal of Laws of 2014, item 1923).

Regulation of the Minister of Economy of 21 December 2005. Concerning essential requirements for personal protective equipment (Journal, Laws No. 259, item. 2173).

Regulation of the Minister of Health of 2 February 2011 on tests and measurements of factors harmful to health in the working environment (the Journal of Laws 2011, no. 33, item 166).

USA Regulations:

USA: This product contains or produces a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq.)

CERCLA/SARA Title III Reportable Quantities (RQs) and/or Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs): Product is a solid solution in the form of a solid article. Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ require immediate notification to the National Response Center and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

EPCRA/SARA Title III 313 Toxic Chemicals: The following metallic components are listed as SARA 313 "Toxic Chemicals" and potential subject to annual SARA 313 reporting. See Section 3 for weight percent.

Manganese: 1.0% de minimis concentration

Canada: WHMIS classification: Class D; Division 2, Subdivision A

International Inventories:

Australia: The substance(s) in this product is/are in compliance with the inventory requirements of Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

United States EPA Toxic Substance Control Act: All constituents of this product are on the TSCA inventory list or are excluded from listing. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): All constituent(s) of this product is/are on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment > Not Available

Othe

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, your employer's safety practices and the health and safety instructions on the label. Observe any federal and local regulations. Take precautions when welding and protect yourself and others.

WARNING: Welding fumes and gases are hazardous to your health and may damage lungs and other organs. Use adequate ventilation. ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill. ARC RAYS and SPARKS can injure eyes and burn skin.

Wear correct hand, head, eye and body protection.

Section 16: Other information

Changes to previous revision:

This Safety Data Sheet has been revised due to modifications to Sections 1-16.

Other:

TELWIN requests the users of this product to study this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product a user should:

- -notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this SDS and any product hazards/safety information.
- -furnish this same information to each of its customers for this product.
- -request such customers to notify employees and customers for the same product hazards and safety information.

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