



AN ESAB BRAND

# CIGWELD Metal-Cor XP, Metal-Cor 5XP, Metal-Cor 5 H4 & Metal-Cor 70 H4

## Cigweld Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 46956

Version No: 9.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 02/11/2021

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S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### Product Identifier

Product name	CIGWELD Metal-Cor XP, Metal-Cor 5XP, Metal-Cor 5 H4 & Metal-Cor 70 H4
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 720912; 720913; 720912A; 720913A; 720552; 720553; 720552A; 720553A; 721912; 721913; 721912A; 721913A; 721552; 721553
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	720552, 720552A, 720553, 720553A, 720912, 720913, 720913A, 720960

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

Relevant identified uses	Iron powder cored wire for high speed welding of mild and medium strength steels. Gives very high deposition rates and low fume. Welded under a shielding gas, eg Argon based (see product data sheet for shielding gas used).
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Cigweld Pty Ltd
Address	71 Gower Street Victoria 3072 Australia
Telephone	+613 9474 7400   +1 1300 654 674
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.cigweld.com.au">www.cigweld.com.au</a>
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture



**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	2		
Body Contact	1		
Reactivity	0		
Chronic	4		
			0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Carcinogenicity Category 1A

## Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
Signal word	<b>Danger</b>

## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H350</b>	May cause cancer.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		steel wire with flux-core
Not Available		which upon use generates:
Not Available	>60	<u>welding fumes</u>
Not Available		including
1309-37-1.		<u>iron oxide fume</u>
7439-96-5.		<u>manganese fume</u>
69012-64-2	^	<u>silica welding fumes</u>
Not Available		action of arc on air may generate
10028-15-6		<u>ozone</u>
Not Available		<u>nitrogen oxides</u>

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	▶ Particulate bodies from welding spatter may be removed carefully.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye.</b></li> <li>▶ Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad <b>BOTH</b> eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.</li> <li>▶ Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.</li> <li>▶ For "arc eye", i.e. welding flash or UV light burns to the eye:</li> <li>▶ Place eye pads or light clean dressings over both eyes.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical assistance.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- ▶ Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- ▶ Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
- ▶ Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- ▶ The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- ▶ Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Welding electrodes should not be allowed to come into contact with strong acids or other substances which are corrosive to metals. Welding arc and metal sparks can ignite combustibles.
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> <li>▶ In a fire may decompose on heating and produce toxic / corrosive fumes.</li> </ul>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
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	Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. ‣ Clear area of personnel. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment if risk of overexposure exists.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	‣ Keep dry. ‣ Store under cover. ‣ Protect containers against physical damage. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check that containers are clearly labelled  Multi-wall paper container <b>NOTE:</b> Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
Storage incompatibility	Segregate from strong acids

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	welding fumes	Welding fumes (not otherwise classified)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	iron oxide fume	Iron oxide fume (Fe2O3) (as Fe)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	manganese fume	Manganese, fume (as Mn)	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ozone	Ozone	Not Available	Not Available	0.1 ppm / 0.2 mg/m3	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
iron oxide fume	15 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
manganese fume	3 mg/m3	5 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3
silica welding fumes	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
ozone	0.24 ppm	1 ppm	10 ppm


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
welding fumes	Not Available	Not Available
iron oxide fume	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
manganese fume	500 mg/m3	Not Available
silica welding fumes	Not Available	Not Available
ozone	5 ppm	Not Available
nitrogen oxides	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
nitrogen oxides	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
<b>Notes:</b>	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> <p>If risk of inhalation or overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator or work in fume hood.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>Welding helmet with suitable filter. Welding hand shield with suitable filter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.</li> <li>▶ Goggles or other suitable eye protection shall be used during all gas welding or oxygen cutting operations. Spectacles without side shields, with suitable filter lenses are permitted for use during gas welding operations on light work, for torch brazing or for inspection.</li> <li>▶ For most open welding/brazing operations, goggles, even with appropriate filters, will not afford sufficient facial protection for operators. Where possible use welding helmets or handshields corresponding to EN 175, ANSI Z49:12005, AS 1336 and AS 1338 which provide the maximum possible facial protection from flying particles and fragments.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>Welding Gloves</p> <p>Safety footwear</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>Overalls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul> <p>Aprons, sleeves, shoulder covers, leggings or spats of pliable flame resistant leather or other suitable materials may also be required in positions where these areas of the body will encounter hot metal.</p>

## Respiratory protection

Type NO Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	NO-AUS	-	NO-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	NO-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	NO-2	NO-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Steel blue/grey wire (Metalcor XP) and copper coated wire (Metalcor 5 H4 and Metal-cor 70H4).		
<b>Physical state</b>	Manufactured	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	7.3
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable

<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	1500	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Fumes evolved during welding operations may be irritating to the upper-respiratory tract and may be harmful if inhaled. Manganese fume is toxic and produces nervous system effects characterised by tiredness. Acute poisoning is rare although acute inflammation of the lungs may occur. A chemical pneumonia may also result from frequent exposure. Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever".</p> <p>Harmful levels of ozone may be found when working in confined spaces. Symptoms of exposure include irritation of the upper membranes of the respiratory tract and lungs as well as pulmonary (lung) changes including irritation, accumulation of fluid (congestion and oedema) and in some cases haemorrhage. Exposure may aggravate any pre-existing lung condition such as bronchitis, asthma or emphysema.</p> <p>Shielding gases may act as simple asphyxiants if significant levels are allowed to accumulate. Oxygen monitoring may be necessary.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact does <b>not</b> normally present a hazard, though it is always possible that occasionally individuals may be found who react to substances usually regarded as inert.</p> <p>Arc rays can burn skin</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Fumes from welding/brazing operations may be irritating to the eyes.</p> <p>Arc rays can injure eyes</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Principal route of exposure is inhalation of welding fumes from electrodes and workpiece. Reaction products arising from electrode core and flux appear as welding fume depending on welding conditions, relative volatilities of metal oxides and any coatings on the workpiece. Studies of lung cancer among welders indicate that they may experience a 30-40% increased risk compared to the general population. Since smoking and exposure to other cancer-causing agents, such as asbestos fibre, may influence these results, it is not clear whether welding, in fact, represents a significant lung cancer risk.</p> <p>Welding fume with high levels of ferrous materials may lead to particle deposition in the lungs (siderosis) after long exposure. This clears up when exposure stops. Chronic exposure to iron dusts may lead to eye disorders.</p> <p>severe disorders of the nervous system, has been reported in welders working on Mn steels in confined spaces.</p> <p>Ozone is suspected to produce lung cancer in laboratory animals; no reports of this effect have been documented in exposed human populations.</p> <p>Other welding process exposures can arise from radiant energy UV flash burns, thermal burns or electric shock</p> <p>The welding arc emits ultraviolet radiation at wavelengths that have the potential to produce skin tumours in animals and in over-exposed individuals, however, no confirmatory studies of this effect in welders have been reported.</p>

<b>CIGWELD Metal-Cor XP, Metal-Cor 5XP, Metal-Cor 5</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
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<b>H4 &amp; Metal-Cor 70 H4</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>welding fumes</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>iron oxide fume</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
<b>manganese fume</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.14 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) 500mg/24H Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit) 500mg/24H Mild
<b>silica welding fumes</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>ozone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 3.6 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>nitrogen oxides</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>WELDING FUMES</b>	<p>Most welding is performed using electric arc processes. There has been considerable evidence linking welding activities and cancer risk. Several case-control studies reported excess risk of melanoma of the eye in welders. This association may be due to the presence in some welding environments of fumes of thorium-232, which is used in tungsten welding rods.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b>. Not available. Refer to individual constituents.</p>
<b>SILICA WELDING FUMES</b>	<p>For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye and drying/cracking of the skin. When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]</p>
<b>OZONE</b>	NOTE: Ozone aggravates chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. Ozone is suspected also of increasing the risk of acute and chronic respiratory disease, mutagenesis and foetotoxicity. In animals short-term exposure to ambient concentrations of less than 1 ppm results in reduced capacity to kill intrapulmonary organisms and allows purulent bacteria to proliferate [Ellenhorn etal].
<b>NITROGEN OXIDES</b>	Data for nitrogen dioxide: Substance has been investigated as a mutagen and reproductive effector. NOTE: Interstitial edema, epithelial proliferation and, in high concentrations, fibrosis and emphysema develop after repeated exposure. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>OZONE &amp; NITROGEN OXIDES</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗

Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗
<b>Legend:</b> ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification ✔ – Data available to make classification			

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

CIGWELD Metal-Cor XP, Metal-Cor 5XP, Metal-Cor 5 H4 & Metal-Cor 70 H4	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
welding fumes	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
iron oxide fume	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	0.52mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
manganese fume	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>3.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05-3.7mg/l	4
silica welding fumes	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~250mg/l	2
ozone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	2160h	Fish	0.002mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.17mg/l	2
nitrogen oxides	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b> Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods



Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li><li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li><li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li></ul>
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
welding fumes	Not Available
iron oxide fume	Not Available
manganese fume	Not Available
silica welding fumes	Not Available
ozone	Not Available
nitrogen oxides	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
welding fumes	Not Available
iron oxide fume	Not Available
manganese fume	Not Available
silica welding fumes	Not Available
ozone	Not Available
nitrogen oxides	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

<p>welding fumes is found on the following regulatory lists</p> <div>International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs</div>	<div>International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans</div>
<p>iron oxide fume is found on the following regulatory lists</p> <div>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4</div> <div>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5</div> <div>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6</div>	<div>Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)</div> <div>International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs</div> <div>International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)</div>
<p>manganese fume is found on the following regulatory lists</p> <div>Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals</div> <div>Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)</div>	<div>International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)</div>
<p>silica welding fumes is found on the following regulatory lists</p> <div>Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals</div> <div>Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)</div>	<div>International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)</div>
<p>ozone is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	

Not Applicable

nitrogen oxides is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (ozone)
Canada - DSL	No (ozone)
Canada - NDSL	No (iron oxide fume; manganese fume; silica welding fumes)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (manganese fume; ozone)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (ozone)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (silica welding fumes)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	02/11/2021
Initial Date	24/09/2002

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
9.1	02/11/2021	Synonyms, Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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