



AN ESAB BRAND

CIGWELD Autocraft 307Si, 308LSi, 309LSi, 316LSi

Cigweld Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 12538

Version No: 8.1

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

Issue Date: 23/12/2022

Print Date: 24/01/2023

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

Product Identifier

Product name	CIGWELD Autocraft 307Si, 308LSi, 309LSi, 316LSi
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 720283; 721286; 722386; 721287; 721261; 721262 Stainless Steel MIG Wire Stainless Steel Welding Wires; gas metal arc-welding electrode GMAW
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	720283, 720288, 721261, 721262, 721271, 721272, 721276, 721277, 721285, 721286, 721287, 721300, 721301, 721301A, 722386

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

Relevant identified uses	Solid wire consumable for gas metal arc welding of stainless steel. The wires are welded under a shielding gas, eg Argon or Argon based range of gases.
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Details of the manufacturer or 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	www.cigweld.com.au
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

CIGWELD Autocraft 307Si, 308LSi, 309LSi, 316LSi

	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 [1]	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H350	May cause cancer.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		welding electrode, which upon use, generates
Not Available	>60	<u>welding fumes</u>
Not Available		as
1309-37-1.		<u>iron oxide fume</u>
7440-47-3		<u>chromium fume</u>
7440-02-0		<u>nickel fume</u>

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7439-96-5.		<u>manganese fume</u>
7439-98-7		<u>molybdenum fume</u>
69012-64-2		<u>silica welding fumes</u>
Not Available		action of arc may produce
10028-15-6		<u>ozone</u>
Not Available		<u>nitrogen oxides</u>
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available		

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Particulate bodies from welding spatter may be removed carefully. ▸ DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye. ▸ Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. ▸ Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital. ▸ For "arc eye", i.e. welding flash or UV light burns to the eye: ▸ Place eye pads or light clean dressings over both eyes. ▸ Seek medical assistance.
Skin Contact	<p>In case of burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Quickly immerse affected area in cold running water for 10 to 15 minutes. ▸ Bandage lightly with a sterile dressing. Treat for shock if required. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ 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. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract

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.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

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

Minor Spills	<p>Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>Earth all lines and equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled <p>Multi-wall paper container NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.</p>
Storage incompatibility	Segregate from strong acids and strong oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters**

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	welding fumes	Welding fumes (not otherwise classified)	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	iron oxide fume	Rouge dust	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	iron oxide fume	Iron oxide fume (Fe ₂ O ₃) (as Fe)	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	chromium fume	Chromium (metal)	0.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel fume	Nickel, metal	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel fume	Nickel, powder	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	manganese fume	Manganese, fume (as Mn)	1 mg/m ³	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ozone	Ozone	Not Available	Not Available	0.1 ppm / 0.2 mg/m ³	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
iron oxide fume	15 mg/m ³	360 mg/m ³	2,200 mg/m ³
chromium fume	1.5 mg/m ³	17 mg/m ³	99 mg/m ³
nickel fume	4.5 mg/m ³	50 mg/m ³	99 mg/m ³
manganese fume	3 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	1,800 mg/m ³
molybdenum fume	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
silica welding fumes	45 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³	3,000 mg/m ³
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/m ³	Not Available
chromium fume	250 mg/m ³	Not Available
nickel fume	10 mg/m ³	Not Available
manganese fume	500 mg/m ³	Not Available
molybdenum fume	Not Available	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
molybdenum fume	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
nitrogen oxides	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes:

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.


MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation
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	that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. If risk of inhalation or overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator or work in fume hood.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Welding helmet with suitable filter. Welding hand shield with suitable filter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Welding Gloves Safety footwear
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Eyewash unit. 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.

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(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), 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**

Appearance	Bright drawn stainless steel wire; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	7.9
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	1350	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available

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Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Fumes evolved during welding operations may be irritating to the upper-respiratory tract and may be harmful if inhaled. Chrome fume is irritating to the respiratory tract and lungs. Exposure to chromium at certain oxidation levels (eg. Cr-VI) may cause irritation to mucous membranes with symptoms such as sneezing, rhinorrhoea, lesions of the nasal septum, irritation and redness of the throat and generalised bronchospasm.</p> <p>Inhalation of chromium fumes may cause metal fume fever' characterised by flu-like symptoms, fever, chill, nausea, weakness and body aches.</p> <p>Toxic effects result from over-exposure.</p> <p>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>Regular exposure to nickel fume, as the oxide, may result in "metal fume fever" a sometimes debilitating upper respiratory tract condition resembling influenza.</p> <p>Symptoms include malaise, fever, weakness, nausea and may appear quickly if operations occur in closed or poorly ventilated areas. Pulmonary oedema, pulmonary fibrosis and asthma has been reported in welders using nickel alloys; level of exposure are generally not available and case reports are often confounded by mixed exposures to other agents.</p> <p>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>
Ingestion	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact does not 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>Chrome fume, as the chrome VI oxide, is corrosive to the skin and may aggravate pre-existing skin conditions such as dermatitis and eczema. As a potential skin sensitiser, the fume may cause dermatoses to appear suddenly and without warning. Absorption of chrome VI compounds through the skin can cause systemic poisoning effecting the kidneys and liver.</p> <p>Nickel dusts, fumes and salts are potent contact allergens and sensitisers producing a dermatitis known as "nickel" rash.</p> <p>In the absence of properly designed ventilation systems or where respiratory protective devices are inadequate, up to 10% of exposed workers are expected to be symptomatic.</p> <p>Arc rays can burn skin</p>
Eye	<p>Fumes from welding/brazing operations may be irritating to the eyes.</p> <p>Arc rays can injure eyes</p>
Chronic	<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</p>

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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.

Exposure to fume containing high concentrations of water-soluble chromium (VI) during the welding of stainless steels in confined spaces has been reported to result in chronic chrome intoxication, dermatitis and asthma. Certain insoluble chromium (VI) compounds have been named as carcinogens (by the ACGIH) in other work environments. Chromium may also appear in welding fumes as Cr₂O₃ or double oxides with iron. These chromium (III) compounds are generally biologically inert.

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.

severe disorders of the nervous system, has been reported in welders working on Mn steels in confined spaces.

Ozone is suspected to produce lung cancer in laboratory animals; no reports of this effect have been documented in exposed human populations.

Other welding process exposures can arise from radiant energy UV flash burns, thermal burns or electric shock

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.

CIGWELD Autocraft 307Si, 308LSi, 309LSi, 316LSi	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
welding fumes	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
iron oxide fume	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
chromium fume	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.41 mg/l4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
nickel fume	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
manganese fume	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.14 mg/l4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) 500mg/24H Mild Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit) 500mg/24H Mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
molybdenum fume	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.93 mg/l4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
silica welding fumes	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ozone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 3.6 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
nitrogen oxides	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 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

WELDING FUMES

Most welding is performed using electric arc processes - manual metal arc, metal inert gas (MIG) and tungsten inert gas welding

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	<p>(TIG) – and most welding is on mild steel.</p> <p>In 2017, an IARC working group has determined that "sufficient evidence exists that welding fume is a human lung carcinogen (Group 1).</p> <p>A complicating factor in classifying welding fumes is its complexity. Generally, welding fume is a mixture of metal fumes (i.e., iron, manganese, chromium, nickel, silicon, titanium) and gases (i.e., carbon monoxide, ozone, argon, carbon dioxide). Welding fume can contain varying concentrations of individual components that are classified as human carcinogens, including hexavalent chrome and nickel. However the presence of such metals and the intensity of exposure to each differ significantly according to a number of variables, including the type of welding technique used and the composition of the base metal and consumable.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. Not available. Refer to individual constituents.</p>
CHROMIUM FUME	<p>For chrome(III) and other valence states (except hexavalent):</p> <p>For inhalation exposure, all trivalent and other chromium compounds are treated as particulates, not gases. The mechanisms of chromium toxicity are very complex, and although many studies on chromium are available, there is a great deal of uncertainty about how chromium exerts its toxic influence. Much more is known about the mechanisms of hexavalent chromium toxicity than trivalent chromium toxicity. There is an abundance of information available on the carcinogenic potential of chromium compounds and on the genotoxicity and mutagenicity of chromium compounds in experimental systems. The consensus from various reviews and agencies is that evidence of carcinogenicity of elemental, divalent, or trivalent chromium compounds is lacking.</p>
NICKEL FUME	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]</p>
SILICA WELDING FUMES	<p>For silica amorphous:</p> <p>Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]</p>
OZONE	<p>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].</p>
NITROGEN OXIDES	<p>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.</p>
CHROMIUM FUME & MOLYBDENUM FUME & NITROGEN OXIDES	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
CHROMIUM FUME & SILICA WELDING FUMES	<p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
MOLYBDENUM FUME & OZONE & NITROGEN OXIDES	<p>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.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

CIGWELD Autocraft 307Si, 308LSi, 309LSi, 316LSi

Toxicity

CIGWELD Autocraft 307Si, 308LSi, 309LSi, 316LSi	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		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
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	0.52mg/l	2
chromium fume	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	0.00019mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	36mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.026-0.208mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.106mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/l	2
nickel fume	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.174-0.311mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.06mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
manganese fume	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05-3.7mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>3.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1.6mg/l	2
molybdenum fume	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.5-80mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	26mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	211mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	130.9mg/l	2
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
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.0081-0.0106mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	2160h	Fish	0.002mg/L	5
nitrogen oxides	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 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

Continued...

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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
chromium fume	Not Available
nickel fume	Not Available
manganese fume	Not Available
molybdenum 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
chromium fume	Not Available
nickel fume	Not Available

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
manganese fume	Not Available
molybdenum 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

welding fumes is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

iron oxide fume is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

chromium fume is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

nickel fume is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

manganese fume is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

molybdenum fume is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

silica welding fumes is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ozone is found on the following regulatory lists

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; chromium fume; nickel fume; manganese fume; molybdenum fume; silica welding fumes)

CIGWELD Autocraft 307Si, 308LSi, 309LSi, 316LSi

National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (chromium fume; nickel fume; manganese fume; molybdenum 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	23/12/2022
Initial Date	27/09/2002

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
8.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

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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