



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

For Welding Consumables and Related Products  
Conforms to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200  
Standard Must Be Consulted for Specific Requirements

### SECTION I – IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/Supplier: Washington Alloy Company	Telephone No: 704-598-1325
Address: 7010-G Reames Road, Charlotte, NC 28216	Emergency No: 704-598-1325
Trade Name: Ni-60 (ERNiCu-7), Ni-61 (ERNi-1), Ni-62 (ERNiCrFe-5), Ni-65 (ERNiFeCr-1), Ni-82 (ERNiCr-3), Ni-625 (ERNiCrMo-3), Ni-718 (ERNiFeCr-2), C276 (ERNiCrMo-4), Ni-92 (ERNiCrFe-6), X (ERNiCrMo-2), W (ERNiMo-3), Ni-617 (ERNiCrCoMo-1), B-2 (ERNiMo-7), C22 <sup>®</sup> (ERNiCrMo-10), G30 <sup>®</sup> (ERNiCrMo-11), Ni-69 (ERNiCrFe-8) Cascade 17M&17T (Ni-99), Cascade 18M&18T (Ni-55) Ni-67** (ERCuNi)	Classification: AWS A5.14 Nickel-Based Alloy MIG, TIG & Subarc Wires  AWS A5.15 AWS A5.7

### SECTION II

#### HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/Identity Information

**IMPORTANT:** This section covers materials from which this products are manufactured.

Ingredients of The Product	CAS No.	Approx. %	OSHA PEL Mg/M <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH TLV Mg/M <sup>3</sup>	Carcinogenicity
*Nickel	7440-02-0	35-99	1	1	Yes
Iron	7439-89-6	0-20	5	10 (as Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	Yes
*Chromium	7440-47-3	0-26	.05 (Chromium VI)	.05 (Chromium VI)	Yes
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0-30	15	10	No
*Manganese	7439-96-5	.1-4.0	5	1	No
Silicon	7440-21-3	.1-1.25	5 (as SiO <sub>2</sub> )	1	No
Columbium	7440-03-1	0-5	5	5	No
Copper	7440-50-8	0-30	.1	.2	No
*Aluminum	7429-90-5	0-2	5 (as Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	10	No
Titanium	7440-32-6	0-3.5	15 (as TiO <sub>2</sub> )	10 (as TiO <sub>2</sub> )	No
*Vanadium	7440-62-2	0-.6	.1	.05 (as V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	No
Tungsten	7440-33-7	0-4.5	Not Registered	1	No

\* The ingredients marked with an asterisk are covered under the reporting requirements of Section 313 of The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

\*\* These products contain about 70% Copper and 30% Nickel.

### SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

NOT APPLICABLE

### SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammables. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 for fire prevention during the use of welding and allied procedures.

### SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA

“Electric arc-welding may create one or more of the following health hazards: Fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Arc Rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Electric Shock can kill.

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:** “short-term over exposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as: dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes, tightness in chest, fever and allergic reactions. (See Sections IV and VII).” “Long-term (chronic) over exposure to welding fumes may lead to siderosis (iron deposit in lungs) and is believed by some investigators to affect pulmonary function.”

**EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES:** Remove to fresh air, obtain medical attention. Employ first aid techniques recommended by the American Red Cross.

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## SECTION VI – REACTIVITY DATA

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STABILITY	UNSTABLE: NO	CONDITIONS TO AVOID: NONE (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)
	STABLE: YES	CONDITIONS TO AVOID: NONE (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)	NONE	

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** The composition and quality of welding fumes and gases are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedure, and the electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings off the metal being welded (such as paint, plating or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of the work area, the quality and the amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities).

When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section II. Fume and gas decomposition products, and not the ingredients in the electrode, are important. The concentration of a given fume or gas component may decrease or increase by many times the original concentration in the electrode. Also, new compounds not in the electrode may form. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section II, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above.

Reasonably expected fume constituents of this product could include primarily oxides of nickel, secondarily complex oxides of iron, chromium, manganese, silicon, copper, titanium, aluminum, molybdenum and columbium. The present OSHA exposure limits for hexavalent chromium is .05mg/m<sup>3</sup> and for Nickel 1mg/m<sup>3</sup> which will result in a significant reduction from the 5mg/m<sup>3</sup> general fume level.

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc. In addition to the shielding gases like argon and helium, whenever they are employed.

One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample from the inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. See AWS F1.1 and AWS F1.21985, available from the American Welding Society.

SEE AWS PUBLICATION: "FUMES AND GASES IN THE WELDING ENVIRONMENT"

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: NOT APPLICABLE

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## SECTION VII – SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

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NOT APPLICABLE

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## SECTION VIII – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

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"Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. **Ventilation** – Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases from the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes. **Respiratory protection** – use respirable fume respiratory or air-supplied respirator when welding in a confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below a recommended exposure limit. **Eye Protection** – Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others. As a rule of thumb start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go, the next lighter shade, which gives sufficient view of the weld zone. **Protective Clothing** – Wear hand, head and body protection, which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electric shock. See ANSI Z49.1. At a minimum this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground."

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## SECTION IX – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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Other precautions: Use exhaust system to clear welding fumes. Make sure that inhaled air does not contain fume constituents above permissible exposure levels.

**NOTE:** Other precautions for additional safety information on welding and cutting, see American Standard Z49.1-1983, Safety in Welding and Cutting, and the Welding Handbook, Vol. 1, Chapter 9, Safe Practices in Welding and Cutting, both available from American Welding Society, Inc. 550 NW Le Jeune Road, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135, Tel. (305) 443-9353.

Washington Alloy Co. believes that the information contained in this (MSDS) Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate. However, Washington Alloy Co. does not express or implies any warranty with respect to this information.