

CROWN ALLOYS

COMPANY

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - COMPANY AND MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT TYPE: Bare cast iron welding rod for oxyfuel gas welding (OFW).
TRADE NAME: CROWN #6
SPECIFICATION: N/A
CLASSIFICATION: N/A
VENDOR: Crown Alloys Company
ADDRESS: 30105 Stephenson Hwy.
 Madison Heights, MI. 48071
TELEPHONE: (248) 588-3790 Emergency 24 hour telephone #
WEBSITE: www.crownalloys.com CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
DATE: January 2, 2007

Section 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

IMPORTANT! This section covers the material from which these products are manufactured. The fumes and gases produced when welding with normal use of these products are covered in Section 5 & 6.

Ingredient	CAS No.	OSHA - TWA PEL,mg/m ³	(ACGIH - TWA) ² TLV,mg/m ³	IDLH ¹ mg/m ³	Wt.%
Carbon	7440-44-0	50 mppcf or 15.0 (Total Dust) 15 mppcf or 5.0 (Respirable Fraction)	10.0 (Inhalable) 3.0 (Respirable)	NE	3.45 – 3.75
Chromium	7440-47-3	1 (Metal) 0.005 (5 micrograms) [Cr(VI) inorganic compounds as Cr(VI), water soluble] 0.1 (as CrO ₃)	0.5 (Metal) 0.05 [Cr(VI) inorganic compounds as Cr, water soluble] 0.01 [Cr(VI) inorganic compounds as Cr, water insoluble]	250	0.1 max.
Iron	7439-89-6	10.0 (Fe ₂ O ₃ Dust & Fume as Fe)	5.0 (Fe ₂ O ₃ Dust & Fume as Fe)	2500	Balance
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.1 as dust (ceiling) 5.0 as Mn compounds (ceiling) 1.0 (welding fume)	0.2 (elemental and inorganic compounds, as Mn) STEL 3 (Fuume as Mn)	500	0.45 – 0.75
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	5 (soluble) 10 (insoluble compounds, total dust)	5 (soluble) 10 (insoluble & metal compounds)	5000	0.25-0.45
Nickel	7440-02-0	1.0 (metal and insoluble compounds as Ni) 0.1 (as Ni soluble)	1.0 as metal (inhalable fraction) 0.1 (as Ni soluble)	10	1.2 – 1.6
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	0.1	0.1	5	0.35 max.
Silicon	7440-21-3	15.0 (Total Dust) 5.0 (Respirable Fraction) 10.0 (Total Dust) (Vacated 1989 PEL)	10.0 (Total Dust) 3.0 (Oxide Fume)	NE	2.65-3.05
Sulfur	7704-34-9	NE	NE		0.09 max.

NE – Not Established

Single values shown are maximum.

NIOSH classifies welding fumes as carcinogens.

¹Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health – This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30 minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.²The ACGIH has an established exposure limit for Welding Fumes, Not Otherwise Classified. That Threshold Limit Value is 5 mg/m³.

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Section 3 - PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: Crown #6 is solid, silver gray in color, with no odor.

Crown #6			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 20°C (water = 1):	7.86 g/cc for iron	VAPOR PRESSURE:	NA
BOILING POINT @ 24 mm Hg:	2750°C for iron	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):	NA
FREEZING/MELTING POINT:	NA	SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	NA

Section 4 - FIRE and EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: Non-flammable as *shipped*. Brazing flame, welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammables. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" and "Safe Practices" Code: SP, published by the American Welding Society for fire prevention during the use of welding, brazing and allied procedures.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Lower (LEL): Not Applicable Upper (UEL): Not Applicable

FLASH POINT: Castings will not burn or explode. **AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not Flammable

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Water Spray: YES / Carbon Dioxide: YES / Halon: YES / Foam: YES / Dry Chemical: YES
Other: Any "ABC" Class

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this product may generate irritating fumes containing iron compounds, metal oxides, nickel compounds and a variety of metal compounds. The molten material can present a significant thermal hazard to firefighters.

Section 5 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Uncontrolled exposure to extreme temperatures and incompatible materials.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition products can include iron fumes, a variety of iron compounds, nickel compounds, chromium compounds, silicon compounds, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and a variety of metal oxides.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH THE CROWN #6 is INCOMPATIBLE: Iron may cause violent decomposition of hydrogen peroxide (52% by weight or greater).

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Welding/brazing fumes and gases can not be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded/brazed and the rods used. Coatings on the metal being welded/brazed (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders, the volume of the work area, the quality and the amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the gas plume, the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities), the process and procedures, as well as the welding/brazing consumables.

When the **Crown #6** is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 2. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 2, plus those from the base metal, coatings, etc., as noted above.

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from an 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 inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes" and "Characterization of Arc Welding Fume" available from the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126.

Reasonably expected decomposition products from normal use of these products include a **complex of the oxides of the materials listed in Section 2, as well as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone (TLV 0.1 ppm ceiling and PEL 0.1 ppm), nitric oxide (TLV 25 ppm and PEL 25 ppm) and nitrogen dioxide (TLV 3, 5 ppm STEL and PEL 5 ppm ceiling). The fume limit for carbon, chromium, manganese, and/or nickel may be reached before the general limit for welding fumes (TLV 5 mg/m³) is reached. A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF THE CHROMIUM IN THE FUMES CAN BE HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM, ALSO KNOWN AS Cr(VI), WHICH HAS A VERY LOW EXPOSURE LIMIT OF 0.005 mg/m³ (5 µg/m³).**

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Section 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

- **Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product:** Skin, respiratory, pancreas, kidney and liver disorders may be aggravated by prolonged *overexposure* to the dusts or fumes generated by these products.
- **EYES:** Contact with the rod form of these products can be physically damaging to the eye (i.e., foreign object). Fumes generated during welding operations can be irritating to the eyes. Contact with the molten metal will burn the contaminated eyes.
- **SKIN:** Contact of the rod form of these products with the skin is not anticipated to be irritating. Fumes generated during welding operations can be irritating to the skin. Symptoms of skin *overexposure* may include irritation and redness. Prolonged or repeated skin *overexposure* may lead to allergic contact dermatitis. Contact with molten metal will burn contaminated skin. Skin absorption is not known to be a significant route of *overexposure* for any component of these products.
- **HEARING:** Grinding castings is a very noisy endeavor. The OSHA limit for noise averaged over 8 hours is 90 decibels (dBA). A hearing conservation program is required if exposure is over 85 dBA. If noise levels are at or above 90 dBA ear muffs or ear plugs should be worn.
- **INGESTION:** Severe ingestion *overexposure* to these alloys may cause serious injury or even death, however ingestion is not a likely route of exposure for these solid rods.
- **INHALATION:** Excessive inhalation of user generated fumes from high temperature cutting, brazing or welding of these alloys may, depending on the specific features of the process used, pose a long term health hazard. The IARC has concluded that welding fumes are possibly carcinogenic to humans. Inhalation of large amounts of particulates generated by this product during metal processing operations may result in pneumoconiosis (a disease of the lungs). Repeated *overexposures* to the dusts or fumes generated by these electrodes during welding operations may have adverse effects on the lungs with possible pulmonary edema and emphysema. Some of the other health effects are listed below:
 - Inhalation of large amounts of particulates generated by these products during metal processing operations can result in pneumoconiosis (a disease of the lungs).
 - **Hexavalent chromium (Chrome VI)** can cause asthma, kidney damage, primary irritant dermatitis, sensitization dermatitis, skin ulceration, and pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). *Chronic* inhalation or *overexposure* has been associated with lung, nasal, gastrointestinal cancer. **Hexavalent chromium** is listed as carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 1)*. **Chromium** and some of its compounds are listed as carcinogenic by the NTP. **Hexavalent chromium** compounds may be generated during welding operations with alloys containing **chromium**.
 - Inhalation of dusts and fumes of **iron** can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms of metal fume fever can be delayed 24-48 hours. Inhalation of excessive **iron oxide fumes or dusts** can lead to irritation of the respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation of **iron oxide** for periods of 6 to 10 years is known to cause siderosis which appears to be a benign pneumoconiosis.
 - *Chronic exposure* to high levels of **manganese dust or fumes** can cause nervous system disorders, pneumonitis (inflammation of lung tissue), and may cause fibrosis and reproductive disorders in males. It can also lead to neurological problems such as apathy, drowsiness, weakness, spastic gait, paralysis and other neurological problems resembling Parkinsonism. Excessive inhalation of fumes may cause "Metal Fume Fever" with its flu like symptoms, such as chills, fever, body aches, vomiting, sweating, etc. *Chronic overexposure* to **manganese compounds** may affect the central nervous system. Symptoms include languor, sleepiness, muscular weakness, emotional disturbances and spastic gait.
 - Inhalation of **molybdenum fumes** has caused kidney damage, respiratory irritation and liver damage in animals.
 - The U.S. National Toxicology Program has listed **nickel** and seven **nickel compounds** as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen based on the production of injection-site tumors in experimental animals. **Nickel compounds** are listed as carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 1)*. Epidemiological studies of workers exposed to **nickel powder** and to dust and fume generated in the production of **nickel alloys** and of stainless steel have not indicated the presence of a significant respiratory cancer hazard. **Nickel** can cause pulmonary asthma in hypersensitive individuals. *Chronic overexposure* to **nickel fumes** may also cause pulmonary fibrosis and edema.
 - High concentrations of **silicon dust** will cause some irritation to the nose and throat. Inhalation of crystalline silica over a long period can cause silicosis. Crystalline silica is listed as carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 1)*.
- ***IARC CLASSIFICATIONS:** Group 1: The agent is carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence that a causal relationship existed between exposure to the agent and human cancer.

Section 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING & USE/APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Maintain exposures below the acceptable exposure levels (see Section 2). Use industrial hygiene air monitoring to ensure that your use of this product does not create exposures that exceed the recommended exposure limits. Always use exhaust ventilation in user operations such as high temperature cutting, grinding, welding and brazing. Train welder to keep his head out of the fume plume. Confined spaces require adequate ventilation and/or air supplied respirators. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. See American National Standard Z49.1, *Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, published by the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for more details on many of the following:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV's (see Section 2). Use only NIOSH approved respirators in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

FOR MAXIMUM SAFETY, BE CERTIFIED FOR AND WEAR A RESPIRATOR AT ALL TIMES WHEN WELDING, BRAZING OR SOLDERING!

EYE PROTECTION: Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where these products are used. Wear safety glasses, goggles or face-shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, "Safety in Welding and Cutting").

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear head, hand, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electrical shock. See ANSI Z49.1. As a minimum this includes welder's gloves, protective face shield, dark substantial clothing, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, and shoulder protection.

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting these products ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling these products. Do not eat or drink while handling these products. **FOOD AND DRINK SHOULD NOT BE CONSUMED OR TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED NOR COSMETICS APPLIED IN AREAS WHERE EXPOSURES EXIST!**

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. However, alloy wastes are normally collected to recover metal values.

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Section 8 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- **EYE EXPOSURE:** Flush eyes with plenty of water or saline for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.
- **SKIN EXPOSURE:** Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation persists.
- **INHALATION EXPOSURE:** Remove to fresh air. Check for clear airway, breathing and presence of pulse. Provide CPR for persons without pulse or respirations. Consult a physician immediately.
- **INGESTION EXPOSURE:** Ingestion is not a likely route of exposure for these rods. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING**, unless directed by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow.

Section 9 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: Presented below are human toxicological data available for the components of these products present in concentration greater than 1%. Other data for animals are available for the components of these products, but are not presented in this MSDS.

Cr (VI) OXIDE: (Cas No. 1333-82-0) LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) = 80 mg/kg IRON: TDLo (oral, child) = 77mg/kg;BAH gastrointestinal tract, blood effects	IRON OXIDE: (CAS No. 1309-37-1) LD ₅₀ (intraperitoneal, rat) = 5500 mg/kg MANGANESE: TCLo (inhalation, man) = 2300 µg/m ³ BRN, central nervous system effects	NICKEL OXIDE: (CAS No. 1313-99-1) LD ₅₀ (subcutaneous, mouse) = 50 mg/kg
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Section 10 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of these products are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Chromium (III) Oxide (Chromium Compound Category)	No	Yes	Yes
Manganese	No	No	Yes
Nickel	No	Yes	Yes

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of these products. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): WARNING: This product may contain chemicals, and when used for welding may produce fumes or gases containing chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code 25249.5 et seq.)

Section 11 – DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

CAS No. - Chemical Abstracts Service Number **PEL** - Permissible Exposure Level **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value
TWA - Time Weighted Average **STEL** - Short Term Exposure Limit **IARC** – International Agency for Research on Cancer
NIOSH – National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health **OSHA** – U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TDLo – the lowest dose to cause a symptom **TCLo** – the lowest concentration to cause a symptom
TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo – the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects.
SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act **ACGIH** – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

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