

# **CROWN ALLOYS**

## **COMPANY**

### **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

#### **Section 1 – COMPANY AND MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION**

**PRODUCT TYPE:** Premium high strength alloy for maintenance and repair gas tungsten arc welding (GTAW) and gas metal arc welding (GMAW) on a wide variety of steels.

**TRADE NAME:** **ROYAL 220-TIG and ROYAL 220-MIG**

**CLASSIFICATION:** N/A

**SPECIFICATION:** N/A

**VENDOR:** Crown Alloys Company

**ADDRESS:** 30105 Stephenson Hwy.  
Madison Heights, MI. 48071

**TELEPHONE:** (248) 588-3790

**WEBSITE:** www.crownalloys.com

**DATE:** December 28, 2006

Emergency 24 hour telephone #  
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

#### **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.

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>CAS No.</b>	<b>OSHA – TWA PEL,mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>(ACGIH – TWA)<sup>1</sup> TLV,mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Wt.%</b>
<b>Carbon</b>	7440-44-0	3.5 (As Carbon Black)	3.5 (As Carbon Black)	0.20 max.
<b>Chromium</b>	7440-47-3	1 (Metal) 0.005 ( <b>5 micrograms</b> ) [Cr(VI) inorganic compounds as Cr(VI), water soluble] 0.1 (as CrO <sub>3</sub> )	0.5 (Metal) 0.05 [Cr(VI) inorganic compounds as Cr, water soluble] 0.01 [Cr(VI) inorganic compounds as Cr, water insoluble]	10.0 – 35.0
<b>Copper</b>	7440-50-8	0.1 (fume) 1.0 (dust/mist)	0.2 (fume) 1.0 (dust/mist)	4.0 max.
<b>Iron</b>	7439-89-6	10 as Fe (Oxide dust & Fume)	5 as Fe (oxide dust & fume)	Balance
<b>Manganese</b>	7439-96-5	0.1 as dust (ceiling) 5 as Mn compounds (ceiling) 1 (welding fume)	0.1 (elemental and inorganic compounds, as Mn) STEL 3 (Fume as Mn)	2.5 max.
<b>Molybdenum</b>	7439-98-7	5 (soluble) 10 (insoluble compounds, total dust)	5 (soluble) 10 (insoluble & metal compounds)	4.0 max.
<b>Nickel</b>	7440-02-0	0.1 (as Ni soluble) 1.0 (metal & insoluble compounds as Ni)	0.1 (as Ni soluble) 1.5 as metal (inhalable fraction)	2.0 – 15.0
<b>Silicon</b>	7440-21-3	5 (respirable) 10 (total dust) 5 (oxide fume)	10 (total dust) 3 (oxide fume)	1.0 max.

<sup>1</sup>The ACGIH has an established exposure limit for Welding Fumes, Not Otherwise Classified. That Threshold Limit Value is 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
NIOSH classifies welding fumes as carcinogens.

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### Section 3 - PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Solid metallic welding consumables consisting of solid wire or rod of various diameters, odorless. As shipped, these products are non-flammable, non-explosive, non-reactive and non-hazardous.

### Section 4 - FIRE and EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

-FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: Non-flammable as *shipped*. 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.

-FIRE/EXPLOSION: These products may generate a variety of metal oxides if involved in a fire.

-EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Emergency responders must wear personal protection equipment suitable for the situation. Use the extinguishing media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" and "Safe Practices" Code: SP, published by the American Welding Society.

### Section 5 - REACTIVITY DATA

#### *Hazardous Decomposition Products*

These alloys are stable under normal conditions of use, storage, and transportation as shipped.

Welding fumes and gases can not be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, coatings on the metal being welded (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 consumables.

When the rod/wire 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.

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 chromium, manganese and/or nickel may be reached before the general limit for welding fumes (5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) 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/m<sup>3</sup> (5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>).**

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.

### Section 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

- **Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product:** Skin, respiratory, pancreas and liver disorders may be aggravated by prolonged overexposures to the dusts or fumes generated by these products.
- **EYES:** Welding fume can cause irritation. Ultraviolet radiation from welding can cause flash burns. Contact with the rod form of these products can be physically damaging to the eye (i.e., foreign object). Contact with the molten metal will burn the contaminated eyes. Due to the presence of **nickel**, prolonged exposure could cause conjunctivitis (inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes).
- **SKIN:** User generated dusts and fumes may produce mechanical irritation. *Chronic* exposures could cause dermatitis. Ultraviolet radiation and infrared heat rays from flames and hot metal can burn skin.
- **INGESTION:** Repeated or prolonged ingestion exposures to > 50-100 mg of **iron** per day can result in deposition of **iron** in the body tissues, which can cause disease.

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### Section 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA (continued)

- **INHALATION:** Excessive inhalation of user generated fumes from high temperature cutting 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. Some of the other health effects are listed below:
  - **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**.
  - **Carbon** inhalation that is prolonged and repeated at excessive levels may lead to benign pneumoconiosis.
  - *Overexposure* to **copper fume** may exist when welding, flame cutting, etc. *Overexposure* to **copper dust/ mists** can cause irritation of the eyes, skin, and upper respiratory tract. *Chronic overexposure* may result in blood disorders (anemia), and skin and hair discoloration. *Overexposure* to **copper fume** can result in respiratory tract irritation, nausea, fever, chills, shortness of breath and malaise (metal fume fever).
  - 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 (scarring of lung tissue) 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.
  - 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.
  - Welding processes generate fumes and an intense ultraviolet radiation that results in the formation of ozone and oxides of nitrogen. Exposure to *low* levels of **ozone** can cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. Inhalation can cause chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath, cough, wheeze and narrowing of airways. Symptoms disappear when removed from exposure.
  - Exposure to *high* levels of **ozone** may cause acute respiratory distress with shortness of breath, pulmonary changes, hemorrhage and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). Symptoms of pulmonary edema may be delayed for one or more hours. Exposure of test animals and human tissue to high concentrations has shown chromosomal changes, reproductive effects, blood changes, and death from lung congestion.
  - 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)\*.
  - Shielding gases such as **argon, helium** and **carbon dioxide** are asphyxiants and adequate ventilation and/or respirators must be provided.
- **\*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 these products 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 the 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 OR BRAZING!**

**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.

**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. If molten material contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with cold, running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. 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. If swallowed CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. 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.
- RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

## Section 9 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Below are human toxicological data available for the components of these products present in concentration greater than 1%.

<b>CARBON:</b> (CAS No. 7440-44-0) LD <sub>50</sub> (intravenous, mouse) = 440mg/kg <b>Cr (VI) OXIDE:</b> (CAS No. 1333-82-0) LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) = 80 mg/kg <b>COPPER OXIDE:</b> (CAS No. 1317-39-1) LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) = 470 mg/kg	<b>IRON:</b> TDLo (oral, child) = 77 mg/kg;BAH gastrointestinal tract, blood effects <b>IRON OXIDE:</b> (CAS No. 1309-37-1) LD <sub>50</sub> (intraperitoneal, rat) = 5500 mg/kg <b>MANGANESE:</b> TCLo (inhalation, man) =2300µg/m <sup>3</sup> BRN, central nervous system effects	<b>MOLYBDENUM OXIDE:</b> (CAS No.18868-43-4) LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) = 125 mg/kg <b>NICKEL OXIDE:</b> (CAS No. 1313-99-1) LD <sub>50</sub> (subcutaneous, mouse) = 50 mg/kg <b>OZONE:</b> (CAS No. 10028-15-6) LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation, cat) = 34.5 ppm/3H
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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	No	Yes	No
Chromium (III) Oxide (Chromium Compound Category)	No	Yes	Yes
Copper	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 PROPOSITION 65: WARNING:** This product contains or produces a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code 25249.5 et seq.)

## 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  
 LD<sub>50</sub> & LC<sub>50</sub> – These values are the amount of a substance given to the stated species that causes 50% of that species to die.

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