

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Fleetweld® 5P+

Product Size: 1/8 in.

Other means of identification

SDS number: 200000000620

Recommended use and restriction on use

Recommended use: SMAW (Shielded Metal Arc Welding)

Restrictions on use: Not Known. Read this SDS before using this product.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer/Supplier:

The Lincoln Electric Company
22801 Saint Clair Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44117 USA
Phone: +1 (216) 481-8100

The Lincoln Electric Company of Canada LP
179 Wicksteed Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M4G 2B9 CANADA
Phone: +1 (416) 421-2600

Safety Data Sheet Questions: SDS@lincolnelectric.com

Arc Welding Safety Information: www.lincolnelectric.com/safety

24-Hour Emergency Response Telephone Numbers:

| <u>Area</u> | <u>Telephone</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| USA/Canada/Mexico | +1 (888) 609-1762 |
| Americas/Europe | +1 (216) 383-8962 |
| Asia Pacific | +1 (216) 383-8966 |
| Middle East/Africa | +1 (216) 383-8969 |

3E Company Access Code: 333988

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations.

Hazard classification

Not classified as hazardous according to applicable GHS hazard classification criteria.

Label elements

Hazard symbol: No symbol

Signal word: No signal word.

Hazard statement Not applicable

Precautionary statement Not applicable

Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:

Electrical Shock can kill. If welding must be performed in damp locations or with wet clothing, on metal structures or when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling or lying, or if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with workpiece, use the following equipment: Semiautomatic DC Welder, DC Manual (Stick) Welder, or AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control.

Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable materials. Overexposure to welding fumes and gases can be hazardous. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using this product. Refer to Section 8.

Substance(s) formed under the conditions of use:

The welding fume produced from this welding electrode may contain the following constituent(s) and/or their complex metallic oxides as well as solid particles or other constituents from the consumables, base metal, or base metal coating not listed below:

| Chemical identity | CAS-No. |
|-------------------|------------|
| Carbon dioxide | 124-38-9 |
| Carbon monoxide | 630-08-0 |
| Nitrogen dioxide | 10102-44-0 |
| Ozone | 10028-15-6 |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 |

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Reportable Hazardous Ingredients

| Chemical identity | CAS number | Content in percent (%)* |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Iron | 7439-89-6 | 60 - 100% |
| Cellulose, Pulp | 65996-61-4 | 3 - 7% |
| Sodium silicate | 1344-09-8 | 1 - 5% |
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | 1 - 5% |
| Limestone | 1317-65-3 | 1 - 5% |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | 1 - 5% |
| Carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium salt | 9004-32-4 | 0.1 - 1% |
| Iron oxide | 1309-37-1 | 0.1 - 1% |

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Composition comments:

The term "Hazardous Ingredients" should be interpreted as a term defined in Hazard Communication standards and does not necessarily imply the existence of a welding hazard. The product may contain additional non-hazardous ingredients or may form additional compounds under the condition of use. Refer to Sections 2 and 8 for more information.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Ingestion:** Unlikely due to form of product, except for granular materials. Avoid hand, clothing, food, and drink contact with metal fume or powder which can cause ingestion of particulate during hand to mouth activities such as drinking, eating, smoking, etc. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention at once.
- Inhalation:** Move to fresh air if breathing is difficult. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance at once.
- Skin contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, or thermal burns, obtain medical assistance at once.
- Eye Contact:** Dust or fume from this product should be flushed from the eyes with copious amounts of clean, tepid water until transported to an emergency medical facility. Do not allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly closed. Obtain medical assistance at once.
- Arc rays can injure eyes. If exposed to arc rays, move victim to dark room, remove contact lenses as necessary for treatment, cover eyes with a padded dressing and rest. Obtain medical assistance if symptoms persist.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

- Symptoms:** Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema).
- Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and may affect pulmonary function. Manganese overexposure can affect the central nervous system, resulting in impaired speech and movement. Bronchitis and some lung fibrosis have been reported.

- Hazards:** Welding hazards are complex and may include physical and health hazards such as but not limited to electric shock, physical strains, radiation burns (eye flash), thermal burns due to hot metal or spatter and potential health effects of overexposure to welding fume or dust. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treatment:** Treat Symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- General fire hazards:** As shipped, this product is nonflammable. However, welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. Read and understand American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" and National Fire Protection Association NFPA 51B, "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work" before using this product.

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: As shipped, the product will not burn. In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing agent.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Special fire fighting procedures: Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Selection of respiratory protection for fire fighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures If airborne dust and/or fume is present, use adequate engineering controls and, if needed, personal protection to prevent overexposure. Refer to recommendations in Section 8.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the personal protective equipment in Section 8. Avoid generating dust. Prevent product from entering any drains, sewers or water sources. Refer to Section 13 for proper disposal.

Environmental precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

Read and understand the manufacturer's instruction and the precautionary label on the product. Refer to Lincoln Safety Publications at www.lincolnelectric.com/safety. See American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" published by the American Welding Society, <http://pubs.aws.org> and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, www.gpo.gov.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in closed original container in a dry place. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits: US

| Chemical identity | Type | Exposure Limit values | Source |
|--|---------|-----------------------|---|
| Iron | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values |
| Cellulose, Pulp | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values |
| Sodium silicate | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values |
| Titanium dioxide | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010) |
| Titanium dioxide - Total dust. | PEL | 15 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| Limestone - Total dust. | PEL | 15 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| Limestone - Respirable fraction. | PEL | 5 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| Limestone - Total dust. | TWA | 15 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| Limestone - Respirable fraction. | TWA | 5 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| Manganese - Fume. - as Mn | Ceiling | 5 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| | STEL | 3 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| Manganese - Inhalable fraction. - as Mn | TWA | 0.1 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2013) |
| Manganese - Respirable fraction. - as Mn | TWA | 0.02 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2013) |
| Carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium salt | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values |
| Iron oxide - Respirable fraction. | TWA | 5 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010) |
| Iron oxide - Fume. | PEL | 10 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |

Occupational exposure limits: CANADA

| Chemical identity | Type | Exposure Limit values | Source |
|---|----------|-----------------------|---|
| Titanium dioxide | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) |
| Titanium dioxide - Total dust. | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| Titanium dioxide - Respirable fraction. | TWA | 3 mg/m3 | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| Titanium dioxide | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011) |
| | TWAEV | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010) |
| | 8 HR ACL | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|---|
| | | | Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| | 15 MIN ACL | 20 mg/m3 | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| Titanium dioxide - Total dust. | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Limestone | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) |
| Limestone - Total dust. | STEL | 20 mg/m3 | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| Limestone - Respirable fraction. | TWA | 3 mg/m3 | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| Limestone | 8 HR ACL | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| | 15 MIN ACL | 20 mg/m3 | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| Limestone - Total dust. | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Manganese - as Mn | TWA | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) |
| | TWA | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| | TWAEV | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010) |
| | 8 HR ACL | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| | 15 MIN ACL | 0.6 mg/m3 | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| Manganese - Fume. - as Mn | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Manganese - Dust. - as Mn | TWA | 5 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Manganese - Fume. - as Mn | STEL | 3 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Manganese - Inhalable fraction. - as Mn | TWA | 0.1 mg/m3 | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2013) |
| Manganese - Respirable fraction. - as Mn | TWA | 0.02 mg/m3 | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2013) |

Occupational exposure limits: MEXICO

| Chemical identity | Type | Exposure Limit values | Source |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|--|
| Titanium dioxide - as Ti | CTT | 20 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| | CPT | 10 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |

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|---------------------------|-----|-----------|--|
| Limestone | CTT | 20 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| | CPT | 10 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| Manganese - as Mn | CPT | 0.2 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| Manganese - Fume. - as Mn | CPT | 1 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| | CTT | 3 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| Iron oxide - as Fe | CTT | 10 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| | CPT | 5 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: US

| Chemical identity | Type | Exposure Limit values | Source |
|--|---------|-------------------------|---|
| Carbon dioxide | TWA | 5,000 ppm | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010) |
| | STEL | 30,000 ppm | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010) |
| | PEL | 5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| | TWA | 10,000 ppm 18,000 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| | STEL | 30,000 ppm 54,000 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| | TWA | 25 ppm | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010) |
| Carbon monoxide | PEL | 50 ppm 55 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| | Ceiling | 200 ppm 229 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| | TWA | 35 ppm 40 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| | TWA | 0.2 ppm | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012) |
| Nitrogen dioxide | Ceiling | 5 ppm 9 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| | STEL | 1 ppm 1.8 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| Ozone | TWA | 0.20 ppm | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010) |
| | TWA | 0.05 ppm | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010) |
| | TWA | 0.10 ppm | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010) |
| | TWA | 0.08 ppm | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010) |
| | PEL | 0.1 ppm 0.2 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| | STEL | 0.3 ppm 0.6 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| | TWA | 0.1 ppm 0.2 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| | Ceiling | 5 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006) |
| Manganese - Fume. - as Mn | STEL | 3 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989) |
| Manganese - Inhalable fraction. - as Mn | TWA | 0.1 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2013) |
| Manganese - Respirable fraction. - as Mn | TWA | 0.02 mg/m3 | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2013) |

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: CANADA

| Chemical identity | Type | Exposure Limit values | Source | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| Carbon dioxide | STEL | 30,000 ppm 54,000 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) | |
| | TWA | 5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) | |
| | TWA | 5,000 ppm | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) | |
| | STEL | 15,000 ppm | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) | |
| | STEL | 30,000 ppm | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011) | |
| | TWA | 5,000 ppm | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011) | |
| | TWAEV | 5,000 ppm | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010) | |
| | STEV | 30,000 ppm | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010) | |
| | 8 HR ACL | 5,000 ppm | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) | |
| | 15 MIN ACL | 30,000 ppm | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) | |
| | TWA | 5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) | |
| | STEL | 30,000 ppm 54,000 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) | |
| | Carbon monoxide | TWA | 25 ppm 29 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) |
| | | TWA | 25 ppm | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| STEL | | 100 ppm | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) | |
| TWA | | 25 ppm | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011) | |
| TWAEV | | 25 ppm | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (07 2010) | |
| STEV | | 100 ppm | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (07 2010) | |
| 8 HR ACL | | 25 ppm | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) | |
| 15 MIN ACL | | 190 ppm | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) | |
| TWA | | 35 ppm 40 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) | |
| STEL | | 200 ppm 230 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the | |

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|------------------|------------|----------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Nitrogen dioxide | STEL | 5 ppm | 9.4 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) |
| | TWA | 3 ppm | 5.6 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) |
| | CEILING | 1 ppm | | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| | TWA | 0.2 ppm | | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2012) |
| | STEV | 5 ppm | | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010) |
| | TWAEV | 3 ppm | | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010) |
| | 8 HR ACL | 3 ppm | | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| | 15 MIN ACL | 5 ppm | | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| | TWA | 3 ppm | 5.6 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Ozone | STEL | 0.3 ppm | 0.6 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) |
| | TWA | 0.1 ppm | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) |
| | TWA | 0.2 ppm | | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| | TWA | 0.05 ppm | | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| | TWA | 0.1 ppm | | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| | TWA | 0.08 ppm | | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| | TWA | 0.05 ppm | | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011) |
| | TWA | 0.10 ppm | | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011) |
| | TWA | 0.08 ppm | | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011) |
| | TWA | 0.20 ppm | | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2011) |
| | TWAEV | 0.1 ppm | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (07 2010) |
| | STEV | 0.3 ppm | 0.6 mg/m3 | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (07 2010) |
| | 15 MIN | 0.15 ppm | | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|--|---|
| | ACL | | Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) | |
| | 8 HR ACL | 0.05 ppm | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) | |
| | CEILING | 0.1 ppm | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Manganese - as Mn | TWA | | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (07 2009) |
| | TWA | | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (07 2007) |
| | TWAEV | | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (11 2010) |
| | 8 HR ACL | | 0.2 mg/m3 | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| | 15 MIN ACL | | 0.6 mg/m3 | Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21) (05 2009) |
| Manganese - Fume. - as Mn | TWA | | 1 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Manganese - Dust. - as Mn | TWA | | 5 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Manganese - Fume. - as Mn | STEL | | 3 mg/m3 | Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (12 2008) |
| Manganese - Inhalable fraction. - as Mn | TWA | | 0.1 mg/m3 | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2013) |
| Manganese - Respirable fraction. - as Mn | TWA | | 0.02 mg/m3 | Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act) (03 2013) |

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: MEXICO

| Chemical identity | Type | Exposure Limit values | | Source |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Carbon dioxide | CPT | 5,000 ppm | 9,000 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| | CTT | 15,000 ppm | 27,000 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| Carbon monoxide | CPT | 50 ppm | 55 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| | CTT | 400 ppm | 400 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| Nitrogen dioxide | CPT | 3 ppm | 6 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| | CTT | 5 ppm | 10 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| Ozone | P | 0.1 ppm | 0.2 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| Manganese - as Mn | CPT | | 0.2 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| Manganese - Fume. - as Mn | CPT | | 1 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |
| | CTT | | 3 mg/m3 | Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values (03 2000) |

Appropriate engineering controls

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 . *Keep exposure as low as possible.*

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| General Information: | <p>Exposure Guidelines: Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are values published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). ACGIH Statement of Positions Regarding the TLVs® and BEIs® states that the TLV-TWA should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and should not be used to indicate a fine line between safe and dangerous exposures. See Section 10 for information on potential fume constituents of health interest. Threshold Limit Values are figures published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists.</p> <p>Maximum Fume Exposure Guideline™(MFEG)™ for this product (based on content of Manganese) is 0.4 mg/m³. This exposure guideline is calculated using the most conservative value of the ACGIH TLV or OSHA PEL for the stated substance.</p> |
| Eye/face protection: | Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens shade number 12 or darker for open arc processes. No specific lens shade recommendation for submerged arc processes. Shield others by providing screens and flash goggles. |
| Skin protection | |
| Hand protection: | Wear protective gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier. |
| Other: | <p>Protective Clothing: Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See 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. Wear dry gloves free of holes or split seams. Train the welder not to permit electrically live parts or electrodes to contact skin . . . or clothing or gloves if they are wet. Insulate yourself from the work piece and ground using dry plywood, rubber mats or other dry insulation.</p> |
| Respiratory protection: | Keep your head out of fumes. Use enough ventilation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. An approved respirator should be used unless exposure assessments are below applicable exposure limits. |
| Hygiene measures: | <p>Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.</p> <p>Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits. See ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.2, F1.3 and F1.5, available from the American Welding Society, www.aws.org.</p> |

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Appearance: | Steel rod with extruded flux coating |
| Physical state: | Solid |
| Form: | Solid |
| Color: | No data available. |
| Odor: | No data available. |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Odor threshold: | No data available. |
| pH: | Not applicable |
| Melting point/freezing point: | No data available. |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range: | No data available. |
| Flash Point: | Not applicable |
| Evaporation rate: | Not applicable |
| Flammability (solid, gas): | No data available. |
| Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits | |
| Flammability limit - upper (%): | No data available. |
| Flammability limit - lower (%): | No data available. |
| Explosive limit - upper (%): | No data available. |
| Explosive limit - lower (%): | No data available. |
| Vapor pressure: | Not applicable |
| Vapor density: | Not applicable |
| Relative density: | No data available. |
| Solubility(ies) | |
| Solubility in water: | No data available. |
| Solubility (other): | No data available. |
| Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): | No data available. |
| Auto-ignition temperature: | No data available. |
| Decomposition temperature: | No data available. |
| Viscosity: | Not applicable |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|--|--|
| Reactivity: | The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. |
| Chemical stability: | Material is stable under normal conditions. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions: | No data available. |
| Conditions to avoid: | Avoid heat or contamination. |
| Incompatible materials: | No data available. |

Hazardous decomposition products:

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedure and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of the worker area, the quality and 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 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above. Reasonably expected fume constituents produced during arc welding include the oxides of iron, manganese and other metals present in the welding consumable or base metal. Hexavalent chromium compounds may be in the welding fume of consumables or base metals which contain chromium. Gaseous and particulate fluoride may be in the welding fume of consumables which contain fluoride. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

- Ingestion:** Health injuries from ingestion are not known or expected under normal use.
- Inhalation:** Potential chronic health hazards related to the use of welding consumables are most applicable to the inhalation route of exposure. Refer to Inhalation statements in Section 11.
- Skin contact:** Arc rays can burn skin. Skin cancer has been reported.
- Eye Contact:** Arc rays can injure eyes.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Inhalation:** Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure)

Oral

- Product:** Not classified
- Specified substance(s):**
 - Iron LD 50 (Rat): 98.6 g/kg
 - Sodium silicate LD 50 (Rat): 1.1 g/kg
 - Limestone LD 50 (Rat): 6,450 mg/kg
 - Carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium salt LD 50 (Rat): 2,700 mg/kg

Dermal

Product: Not classified

Inhalation

Product: Not classified

Specified substance(s):
Carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium salt LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 5,800 mg/m3

Repeated dose toxicity

Product: Not classified

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product: Not classified

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product: Not classified

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product: Not classified

Carcinogenicity

Product: Arc rays: Skin cancer has been reported.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

Titanium dioxide Overall evaluation: 2B. Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:

No carcinogenic components identified

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):

No carcinogenic components identified

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro

Product: Not classified

In vivo

Product: Not classified

Reproductive toxicity

Product: Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Product: Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Product: Not classified

Aspiration hazard

Product: Not classified

Additional toxicological Information under the conditions of use

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics under the condition of use

Inhalation:

Specified substance(s):

Manganese

Overexposure to manganese fumes may affect the brain and central nervous system, resulting in poor coordination, difficulty speaking, and arm or leg tremor. This condition can be irreversible.

Additional toxicological Information under the conditions of use:

Acute toxicity

Inhalation

Specified substance(s):

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Carbon dioxide | LC Lo (Human, 5 min): 90000 ppm |
| Carbon monoxide | LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 1,300 mg/l |
| Nitrogen dioxide | LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 88 ppm |
| Ozone | LC Lo (Human, 30 min): 50 ppm |

Other effects: Organic polymers may be used in the manufacture of various welding consumables. Overexposure to their decomposition byproducts may result in a condition known as polymer fume fever. Polymer fume fever usually occurs within 4 to 8 hours of exposure with the presentation of flu like symptoms, including mild pulmonary irritation with or without an increase in body temperature. Signs of exposure can include an increase in white blood cell count. Resolution of symptoms typically occurs quickly, usually not lasting longer than 48 hours.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish

Product: Not classified.

Specified substance(s):

Sodium silicate LC 50 (Western mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*), 96 h): 1,800 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates

Product: Not classified.

Specified substance(s):

Manganese EC 50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*), 48 h): 40 mg/l
 Sodium silicate EC 50 (Water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*), 48 h): 22.94 - 49.01 mg/l
 Carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium salt EC 50 (Water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*), 48 h): 46.04 - 165.37 mg/l

Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish

Product: Not classified.

Aquatic invertebrates

Product: Not classified.

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

Product: Not classified.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradation

Product: No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioconcentration factor (BCF)

Product: No data available.

Mobility in soil:

No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| General Information: | The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. When practical, recycle in an environmentally acceptable, regulatory compliant manner. Dispose of non-recyclable products in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, Provincial, and Local requirements. |
| Disposal Instructions: | Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to national, state, or local laws. |

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| UN number: | |
| UN proper shipping name: | NOT DG REGULATED |
| Transport hazard class(es) | |
| Class: | NR |
| Label(s): | – |
| Packing group: | – |
| Marine Pollutant: | Not regulated. |
| Special precautions for user: | – |

IMDG

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| UN number: | |
| UN proper shipping name: | NOT DG REGULATED |
| Transport hazard class(es) | |
| Class: | NR |
| Label(s): | – |
| EmS No.: | – |
| Packing group: | – |
| Marine Pollutant: | Not regulated. |
| Special precautions for user: | – |

IATA

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| UN number: | |
| Proper Shipping Name: | NOT DG REGULATED |
| Transport hazard class(es): | |
| Class: | NR |
| Label(s): | – |
| Packing group: | – |
| Environmental hazards | Not regulated. |
| Special precautions for user: | – |
| Other information | |
| Passenger and cargo aircraft: | Allowed. |
| Cargo aircraft only: | Allowed. |

TDG

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| UN number: | |
| UN proper shipping name: | NOT DG REGULATED |
| Transport hazard class(es) | |
| Class: | NR |
| Label(s): | – |
| Packing group: | – |
| Marine Pollutant: | Not regulated. |
| Special precautions for user: | – |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Controlled Products Regulations:

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations, Section 33, and the MSDS contains all required information.

US Federal Regulations

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):

Manganese Reportable quantity: Included in the regulation but with no data values. See regulation for further details.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories

Acute (Immediate) Chronic (Delayed) Fire Reactive Pressure Generating

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

SARA 304 Emergency Release Notification

Chemical identity

RQ

Manganese Included in the regulation but with no data values. See regulation for further details.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Chemical

Chemical identity

Threshold Planning Quantity

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Iron | 10,000 lbs |
| Cellulose, Pulp | 10,000 lbs |
| Sodium silicate | 10,000 lbs |
| Titanium dioxide | 10,000 lbs |
| Limestone | 10,000 lbs |
| Manganese | 10,000 lbs |
| Carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium salt | 10,000 lbs |
| Iron oxide | 10,000 lbs |

SARA 313 (TRI Reporting)

Chemical identity

Reporting threshold for other users

Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing

| | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Manganese | 10,000 lbs | 25,000 lbs |
|-----------|------------|------------|

Clean Water Act Section 311 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 117.3)

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130):

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

US State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

Titanium dioxide Carcinogenic.

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 Section 25249.5 et seq.)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Titanium dioxide | Listed |
| Limestone | Listed |
| Manganese | Listed |

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Titanium dioxide | Listed |
| Limestone | Listed |
| Manganese | Listed |

US. Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Titanium dioxide | Listed |
| Limestone | Listed |
| Manganese | Listed |

US. Rhode Island RTK

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Limestone | Listed |
| Manganese | Listed |

Inventory Status:

| | |
|--|---|
| EINECS, ELINCS or NLP: | On or in compliance with the inventory |
| Australia AICS: | On or in compliance with the inventory |
| Korea Existing Chemicals Inv. (KECI): | On or in compliance with the inventory |
| US TSCA Inventory: | On or in compliance with the inventory |
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals: | On or in compliance with the inventory |
| Canada DSL Inventory List: | One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing. |
| Japan (ENCS) List: | One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing. |
| China Inv. Existing Chemical Substances: | One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing. |
| Canada NDSL Inventory: | One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing. |
| Philippines PICCS: | One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing. |
| Japan ISHL Listing: | One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing. |
| Japan Pharmacopoeia Listing: | One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing. |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Definitions:

The Maximum Fume Exposure Guideline™ (MFEG)™ is a guideline limit for total welding fume exposure for a specific consumable product which may be used by employers to manage worker exposure to welding fume where that product is used. The MFEG™ is an estimate of the level of total welding fume exposure for a given product above which the exposure limit for one of the fume constituents may be exceeded. The exposure limits referenced are the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV®) and the U.S. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) whichever limit is lower. The MFEG™ never exceeds 5.0 mg/m³ which is the maximum recommended exposure limit for total welding fume. **The MFEG™ is intended to serve as a general guideline to assist in the management of workplace exposure to welding fume and does not replace the regular measurement and analysis of worker exposure to individual welding fume constituents.**

The Maximum Dust Exposure Guideline™ (MDEG)™ is provided to assist with the management of workplace exposures where granular solid welding products or other materials are being utilized. It is derived from relevant compositional data and estimates the lowest level of total airborne dust exposure, for a given product, at which some specific constituent might potentially exceed its individual exposure limit. The specific exposure limits referenced are the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV®) and the U. S. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), whichever value is the lowest. The MDEG™ is never greater than 10.0 mg/m³ as this is the airborne exposure guideline for total particulate (total dust). **The MDEG™ is intended to serve as a general guideline to assist in the management of workplace exposure and does not replace the regular measurement and analysis of worker exposure to individual airborne dust constituents.**

Revision date: 06/01/2014

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in the left-hand margin throughout this document.

Further information: Additional information is available by request.

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