

PRODUCT NAME	LB5218
PART NUMBER	LB5218
27/08/2020	27/08/2020
DOCUMENT NUMBER	SDS No.: KWAP 005 Rev.0

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TRADE DESIGNATION:

LB2518

RESTRICTIONS ON USE:

For welding

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET:

PRODUCER:

KOBELCO WELDING ASIA PACIFIC PTE. LTD.

Under license from Kobe Steel Ltd. Welding Business
 (Location: 101-1 Miyamae Fujisawa, 251-8551 Japan)

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:

+65-6268-2711

SUPPLIERS (IMPORTERS) NAME, ADDRESS & PHONE NUMBER:

SUPPLIERS (IMPORTERS) NAME:

Talarc Pty Ltd

SUPPLIERS (IMPORTERS) ADDRESS:

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POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE AUSTRALIA: 13 11 26

CTION 2: Hazards

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MIXTURES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NO.	CONCENTRATION RANGE (%)
Iron	7439-89-6	Balance
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	5-13
Calcium fluoride	7789-75-5	<10
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	<3
Silicon dioxide	14808-60-7	<3
Manganese	7439-96-5	<3
Silicon	7440-21-3	<3
Potassium oxide	12136-45-7	<3
Magnesium carbonate	546-93-0	<1
Sodium oxide	1313-59-3	<1
Sodium alginate	9005-38-3	<1
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	<1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing and get medical advice/attention. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and get immediate medical advice/attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Take off contaminated clothing and rinse skin with soap and water [or shower]. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. For reddened or blistered skin, or thermal burns, get medical advice/attention.

EYE CONTACT: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical advice/attention. 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. If symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention.

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8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS:

For substances may be included in welding fumes, gases and flux, occupational exposure values are shown in Annex. **Keep exposure below exposure limits.** 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.

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

VENTILATION: Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both to keep the fumes and gases below the exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Keep exposure as low as possible. 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 WTIA Technical Note No. 7 Health and Safety in Welding

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES:

EYE PROTECTION: Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens. As a rule of thumb, start with a shade which is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to the next lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear protective gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

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.

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. Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below exposure limits.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

REACTIVITY: Non-reactive under normal conditions of storage and transport.

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions of storage and transport.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Contact with acids, alkalis and oxidizing agents could cause reaction and generation of gas.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat or contamination of acids, alkalis & oxidizing agents.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Avoid contact with acids, alkalis and oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Welding fumes and gases are generated as by products during the welding. The composition and quantity of fumes and gases cannot be recognized simply. The composition and quantity of the fumes and gases are dependent upon the base metal being welded (included coating such as solvent, paint, plating), the welding process, welding procedure, welding parameter and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include the number of welding spots, 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 vapours from cleaning and degreasing activities.)

The fumes and gases are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. The fumes and gases 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. And, it is known that these metal oxides are complex oxides, not single compounds. ***Hexavalent chromium compounds*** may be in the welding fume of consumables or base metals which contain chromium. ***Nickel compounds*** may be in the welding fume of consumables or base metals which contain Nickel. 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.

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11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL: Classification not possible as product. Refer to Sec.2. Inhalation of welding fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the material being worked, the process, procedures, and consumables used. Refer to Sec.10

ACUTE TOXICITY: 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).

CR: The presence of chromium/chromate in welding fumes can cause irritation of nasal membranes and skin.

Ni: The presence of nickel compounds in fume can cause metallic taste, nausea, tightness of chest, fever.

F: Exposure to the fluoride ion in welding fumes may cause hypocalcaemia-calcium deficiency in the blood that can result in muscle cramps and inflammation and necrosis of mucous membranes.

GASES: Some toxic gases associated with welding may cause pulmonary edema, asphyxiation, and death

CHRONIC TOXICITY: Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis, pneumoconiosis and other pulmonary effects. The severity of the change is proportional to the length of the exposure. The changes may be caused by non-work factors such as smoking, etc.

Ni: Long term overexposure to nickel fumes may also cause pulmonary fibrosis and edema.

Cr: Chromates may cause ulceration, perforation of the nasal septum, and severe irritation of the bronchial tubes and lungs. Liver damage have also been reported. Chromates contain the hexavalent form of chromium.

Mn: Overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system, symptoms of which are languor, sleepiness, muscular weakness, emotional disturbances and spastic gait. The effect of manganese on the nervous system is irreversible.

Cu: Overexposure to copper fumes may lead to copper poisoning, resulting in thermolytic anaemia and liver, kidney and spleen damage.

Fe: Inhalation of too much iron oxide fume over a long time can cause siderosis, sometimes called "iron pigmentation" of the lung, which can be seen on a chest x-ray but causes little or no disability. Chronic overexposure to iron (>50-100mg Fe per day) can result in pathological deposition of iron in body tissues, symptoms of which are fibrosis of the pancreas, diabetes mellitus, and liver cirrhosis.

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12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: No further relevant information available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: No further relevant information available.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: No further relevant information available

MOBILITY IN SOIL: No further relevant information available.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 National, State, and Local requirements. Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to National, State, or Local laws.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number:	No further relevant information available
UN proper shipping name:	No further relevant information available
Transport hazard class(es):	No further relevant information available
Packing group:	No further relevant information available
Environmental hazards:	No further relevant information available
Special precautions for user:	No further relevant information available
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code:	No further relevant information available
Special precautions for user:	No further relevant information available

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulations of each country are applied to substance/mixtures.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS is prepared in accordance with ISO 11014, OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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REFERENCE:

WTIA Technical Note No. 7 Health and Safety in Welding. ISO 11014:2009 "Safety data sheet for chemical product - Content and order of sections" United Nations (UN) "Globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS)"

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DISCLAIMER:

The information given in this SDS is based on the present level of our knowledge and experience. This information is believed to be accurate as of the revision date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. Because the conditions or methods of use are beyond KOBE STEEL, LTD.'s control, we assume no liability resulting from the use of this product. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. Compliance with all applicable Federal, State, Provincial, and local laws and regulations remain the responsibility of the user. If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist or other expert to understand this information and safeguard the environment and protect workers from potential hazards associated with the handling or use of this product.