



# WIA FLUXOFIL 14

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 14-Jul-2006  
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50505  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

WIA FLUXOFIL 14

### SYNONYMS

"Product number 1412S", 1416S, W.I.A., "Welding Industries of Australia", FCAW, "seamless tubular steel rutile flux-cored welding electrode", "continuous feed copper coated welding wire"

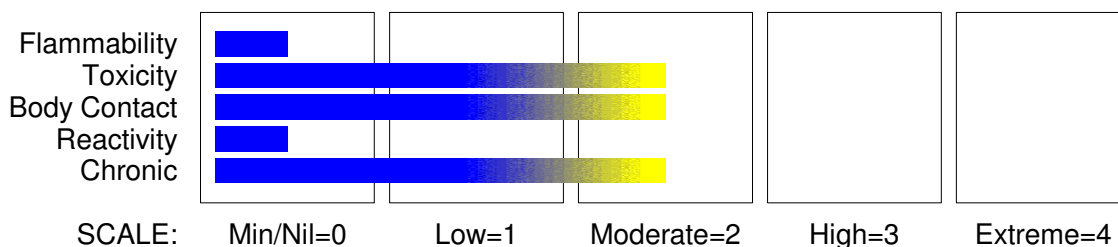
### PRODUCT USE

Rutile based, tubular flux cored welding wire for all positional fillet and butt welding applications using a shielding gas of argon/15- 20% CO<sub>2</sub>. Used for general construction work particularly where Grade 3 impact properties are required. Recommended for welding C-Mn steels and fine grained structural and pipe steels. Low hydrogen status (H5). Copper coated for improved current transfer.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Welding Industries of Australia  
Address:  
5 Allen Street  
Melrose Park  
SA, 5039  
AUST  
Telephone: +61 8 8276 6494  
Telephone: 1300 300 884  
Fax: 1300 301 884

### HAZARD RATINGS



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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

## POISONS SCHEDULE

None

## RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

## SAFETY

Safety Codes

S51

S09

S27

Safety Phrases

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
consumable flux cored electrode which on use generates welding fumes as	Not avail.	
iron oxide fume	1309-37-1	10-30
manganese fume	7439-96-5	1-10
silica welding fumes	69012-64-2	1-10 <sup>^</sup>
magnesium oxide fume	1309-48-4	1-10 <sup>^</sup>
aluminium fumes	7429-90-5	1-10 <sup>^</sup>
boron fume		<0.1 <sup>^</sup>
titanium, sodium and potassium oxides fume		10-30 <sup>^</sup>
action of arc on air may produce ozone	10028-15-6	
nitrogen oxides	Mixture	

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.

### EYE

- Particulate bodies from welding spatter may be removed carefully.
- DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye.
- Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.
- Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
- For "arc eye", i.e. welding flash or UV light burns to the eye:
- Place eye pads or light clean dressings over both eyes.
- Seek medical assistance.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
- Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

### FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Product is not combustible. No special firefighting procedures required.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- In a fire may decompose on heating and produce toxic / corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZCHEM: None

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.  
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.  
Place in suitable containers for disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- If inhalation risk of exposure exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

iron oxide fume	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
manganese fume	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
silica welding fumes	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
magnesium oxide fume	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
aluminium fumes	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

iron oxide fume	25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
manganese fume	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
silica welding fumes	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
magnesium oxide fume	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
aluminium fumes	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

iron oxide fume	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
manganese fume	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
silica welding fumes	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
magnesium oxide fume	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
aluminium fumes	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

iron oxide fume	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
manganese fume	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
silica welding fumes	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
magnesium oxide fume	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
aluminium fumes	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Earth all lines and equipment.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- spool

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Keep dry.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



+



+



+



+



+

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

X: Must not be stored together

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	iron oxide fume (Iron oxide fume (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) (as Fe))	5			
Australia Exposure Standards	iron oxide fume (Inspirable dust (Not specified))	10			
Australia Exposure Standards	manganese fume (Manganese, fume (as Mn))	1	3		
Australia Exposure Standards	manganese fume (Manganese, dust & compounds (as Mn))	1			
Australia Exposure Standards	ozone (Ozone)			0.1	0.2

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
iron oxide fume	2, 500	
manganese fume	500	
ozone		5

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.00025 (welding fumes)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of

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D	0.18- 1	persons being distracted 10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

### MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

#### INGREDIENT DATA

##### WELDING FUMES:

In addition to complying with any individual exposure standards for specific contaminants, where current manual welding processes are used, the fume concentration inside the welder's helmet should not exceed 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, when collected in accordance with the appropriate standard (AS 3640, for example).

ES\* TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TLV\* TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, B2 (a substance of variable composition)

OES\* TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Most welding, even with primitive ventilation, does not produce exposures inside the welding helmet above 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. That which does should be controlled (ACGIH). Inspirable dust concentrations in a workers breathing zone shall be collected and measured in accordance with AS 3640, for example. Metal content can be analytically determined by OSHA Method ID25 (ICP-AES) after total digestion of filters and dissolution of captured metals. Sampling of the Respirable Dust fraction requires cyclone separator devices (elutriators) and procedures to comply with AS 2985 (for example).

##### IRON OXIDE FUME:

Not available

##### MANGANESE FUME:

Not available

##### OZONE:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

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- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

NOTE: Detector tubes for ozone, measuring in excess of 0.05 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at 0.2 ppm appears to produce mild acute but not cumulative effects. It is thought that exposures of the order of 0.1 ppm will be tolerated by most workers including asthmatics. Chronic exposure at 0.1 ppm or more can induce significant adverse effects in the lower respiratory tract of both normal and atopic individuals.

Human exposure for 2 hours at an average concentration of 1.5 ppm ozone resulted in a 20% reduction in timed vital capacity of the lung and other effects. Concentrations of ozone in excess of a few tenths ppm cause occasional discomfort to exposed individuals manifest as headache, dryness of the throat and mucous membranes of the eyes and nose following exposures of short duration.

Exposure to ozone during moderate to heavy work loads results in significantly decreased forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) at 0.12 ppm; this effect is greater at higher concentrations.

### NITROGEN OXIDES:

Data for nitrogen dioxide:

TLV TWA: 3 ppm 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL: 5 ppm 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

ES TWA: 3 ppm 5.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL: 5 ppm 9.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

IDLH Level: 50 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for nitrogen dioxide, measuring in excess of 0.5 ppm, are commercially available.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

Welding helmet with suitable filter. Welding hand shield with suitable filter.

· Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

For most open welding/brazing operations, goggles, even with appropriate filters, will not afford sufficient facial protection for operators. Where possible use welding helmets or handshields corresponding to AS 1336 and AS 1338 which provide the maximum possible

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

facial protection from flying particles and fragments. [WRIA-WTIA Technical Note 7].

### HANDS/FEET

Welding Gloves

Safety footwear.

### OTHER

Overalls.

· Eyewash unit.

Aprons, sleeves, shoulder covers, leggings or spats of pliable flame resistant leather or other suitable materials may also be required in positions where these areas of the body will encounter hot metal.

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	BE- - AUS	-
1000	50	-	BE- - AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	BE- - 2
10000	100	-	BE- - 3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Special ventilation requirements apply for processes which result in the generation of aluminium, copper, fluoride, manganese or zinc fume.

· For work conducted outdoors and in open work spaces, the use of mechanical (general exhaust or plenum) ventilation is required as a minimum. (Open work spaces exceed 300 cubic meters per welder)

· For indoor work, conducted in limited or confined work spaces, use of mechanical ventilation by local exhaust systems is mandatory. (In confined spaces always check that oxygen has not been depleted by excessive rusting of steel or snowflake corrosion of aluminium)

Local exhaust systems must be designed to provide a minimum capture velocity at the fume source, away from the worker, of 0.5 metre/sec. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:  
welding, brazing fumes (released at relatively low velocity into moderately still air)

Air Speed:  
0.5- 1.0 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

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Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of welding or brazing fumes generated 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

If risk of inhalation or overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator or work in fume hood.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Copper coated, rutile flux cored, tubular steel wire. No odour when cold. Insoluble in water. Deposits weld metal of analysis: C 0.05%, Mn 1.2%, Si 0.55%, B 0.004% with the balance Fe. Tensile strength: 570MPa; CVN impact values 60J @ - 20°C.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Melting Range (°C): >1500

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): >6.5

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Viscosity: Not available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.  
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

##### EYE

Fumes from welding/brazing operations may be irritating to the eyes.

##### SKIN

Skin contact does not normally present a hazard, though it is always possible that occasionally individuals may be found who react to substances usually regarded as inert.

##### INHALED

Fumes evolved during welding operations may be irritating to the upper-respiratory tract and may be harmful if inhaled.  
Manganese fume is toxic and produces nervous system effects characterised by tiredness. Acute poisoning is rare although acute inflammation of the lungs may occur. A chemical pneumonia may also result from frequent exposure. Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever". Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalised feeling of malaise. Mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, fever or chills, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. Tolerance to the fumes develops rapidly, but is quickly lost. All symptoms usually subside within 24-36 hours following removal from exposure.  
Harmful levels of ozone may be found when working in confined spaces. Symptoms of exposure include irritation of the upper membranes of the respiratory tract and lungs as well as pulmonary (lung) changes including irritation, accumulation of fluid (congestion and oedema) and in some cases haemorrhage. Exposure may aggravate any pre-existing lung condition such as bronchitis, asthma or emphysema.  
Shielding gases may act as simple asphyxiants if significant levels are allowed to accumulate. Oxygen monitoring may be necessary.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal route of exposure is inhalation of welding fumes from electrodes and workpiece. Reaction products arising from electrode core and flux appear as welding fume depending on welding conditions, relative volatilities of metal oxides and any coatings on the workpiece. Studies of lung cancer among welders indicate that they may experience a 30-40% increased risk compared to the general population. Since smoking and exposure to other cancer-causing agents, such as asbestos fibre, may influence these results, it is

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

not clear whether welding, in fact, represents a significant lung cancer risk. Whilst mild steel welding represents little risk, the stainless steel welder, exposed to chromium and nickel fume, may be at risk and it is this factor which may account for the overall increase in lung cancer incidence among welders. Cold isolated electrodes are relatively harmless.

Welding fume with high levels of ferrous materials may lead to particle deposition in the lungs (siderosis) after long exposure. This clears up when exposure stops. Chronic exposure to iron dusts may lead to eye disorders.

severe disorders of the nervous system, has been reported in welders working on Mn steels in confined spaces.

Ozone is suspected to produce lung cancer in laboratory animals; no reports of this effect have been documented in exposed human populations.

Other welding process exposures can arise from radiant energy UV flash burns, thermal burns or electric shock

The welding arc emits ultraviolet radiation at wavelengths that have the potential to produce skin tumours in animals and in over-exposed individuals, however, no confirmatory studies of this effect in welders have been reported.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### WELDING FUMES:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

### IRON OXIDE FUME:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

No oral toxicity data.

Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen;

found to be an equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria.

### MANGANESE FUME:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Inhalation (man) TClO: 2.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Oral (rat) LD50: 9000 mg/kg

The substance has been investigated as a tumorigen;

found to be an equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS.

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit) 500mg/24H Mild

Eye (rabbit) 500mg/24H Mild

### OZONE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

NOTE: Aggravates chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. Suspected also of increasing the risk of ac

### NITROGEN OXIDES:

Data for nitrogen dioxide:

#### TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 200 ppm/1m

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 6200 ppb/10m

Substance has been investigated as a mutagen and reproductive effector.

NOTE: Interstitial edema, epithelial proliferation and, in high concentrations, fibrosis and emphysema develop after repeated exposure.

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

#### MATERIAL

#### CARCINOGEN

#### REPROTOXIN

#### SENSITISER

#### SKIN

iron oxide fume  
manganese fume

IARC:3

ILOM ILOEI

#### CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: iron oxide fume  
Category: 3

#### REPROTOXIN

ILOM: ILO Agents toxic to the male reproductive system: manganese fume

#### REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: manganese fume

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### OZONE:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

The material is classified as an ecotoxin\* because the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

\* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993

Commission of the European Communities.

Ozone is found in the atmosphere in varying proportions as it is produced continuously in the outer layers of the atmosphere by the action of solar UV radiation on oxygen in the air. It is also formed locally in the air from lightning and from electrical sparks. In the upper atmosphere it inhibits penetration of UV radiation and so is beneficial to life. At ground level it is a harmful pollutant because of the damage it can cause to lungs and to a wide range of materials

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### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
  - Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
  - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- 

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,  
IMDG

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### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

#### REGULATIONS

WIA Fluxofil 14 (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

iron oxide fume (CAS: 1309-37-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

manganese fume (CAS: 7439-96-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)  
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)  
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)  
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality  
Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia National Pollutant Inventory  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

ozone (CAS: 10028-15-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

No data available for welding fumes as CAS: Not avail.

No data available for nitrogen oxides as CAS: Mixture.

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### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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#### EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded,

"Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Mixture Conc: (%)
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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
nitrogen oxides	3.00	6.0000	0.1

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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