CHEMICAL PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared in accordance with GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Fleetweld® 5P®
Product Size: 3/16" (4.8 mm)

Other means of identification

SDS number:	200000000616
Issue Date:	03.04.2017
Revision Date:	07.03.2026
Version #:	8.0

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

Company Name:	The Lincoln Electric Company
Address:	22801 Saint Clair Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44117 USA
Telephone:	+1 (216) 481-8100
Contact Person:	Safety Data Sheet Questions: www.lincolnelectric.com/sds Arc Welding Safety Information: www.lincolnelectric.com/safety SDS@lincolnelectric.com
Company Name:	Lincoln Electric Mexicana S.A. de C.V.
Address:	Calz. Azcapotzalco La Villa No. 869 Delegacion Azcapotzalco 02300 Mexico, D.F. Mexico
Telephone:	+1 52 55 5063 0030
Contact Person:	Safety Data Sheet Questions: www.lincolnelectric.com/sds Arc Welding Safety Information: www.lincolnelectric.com/safety SDS@lincolnelectric.com

Emergency telephone number:

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).

Emergency Overview

Form:	solid
Physical state:	solid
Hazard Statement(s):	No data available.

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 Statements: 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 work piece, 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 Mixtures

Chemical Identity	CAS number	Content in percent (%)*
Iron	7439-89-6	80 - <100%
Cellulose, pulp	65996-61-4	1 - <5%
Sodium silicate	1344-09-8	1 - <5%
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring)	13463-67-7	1 - <5%
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.1 - <1%
Iron oxide	1309-37-1	0.1 - <1%
Magnesite	546-93-0	0.1 - <1%
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	7631-86-9	0.1 - <1%
Aluminum oxide	1344-28-1	0.1 - <1%

Carbon	7440-44-0	0.1 - <1%
Magnesium oxide	1309-48-4	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 or allied process 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: Avoid hand, clothing, food, and drink contact with fluxes, 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 fumes and gases from welding and allied processes 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 fumes and gases from welding and allied processes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

Hazards: The hazards associated with welding and its allied processes such as soldering and brazing 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 fumes, gases or dusts potentially generated during the use of this product. 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 arcs, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces associated with welding, brazing, and soldering can ignite combustible and flammable materials. Implement fire protection measures according to the place of use risk assessment, local regulations, and all relevant safety standards. Read and understand the American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes," and the 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: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

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

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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: Absorb with sand or other inert absorbent. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. 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. Do not contaminate water sources or sewer. Environmental manager must be informed of all major spillages.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Prevent formation of dust. 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, ISO/TR 18786:2014, ISO/TR 13392:2014, 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 in accordance with local/regional/national regulations. Store away from incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits: China

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring) - Total dust.	PC-TWA	8 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1) (03 2008)
Manganese - as MnO2	PC-TWA	0.15 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1) (03 2008)
Iron oxide - Total dust.	PC-TWA	8 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1) (11 2022)
Magnesite - Total dust.	PC-TWA	8 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1) (11 2022)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Total dust.	PC-TWA	8 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1) (11 2022)
Aluminum oxide - Total dust.	PC-TWA	4 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1) (03 2008)
Carbon - Total dust.	PC-TWA	8 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1) (11 2022)
Magnesium oxide - Fume.	PC-TWA	10 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1) (11 2022)

Occupational Exposure Limits: US

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring) - Total dust.	PEL	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring) - Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring) - Total dust.	TWA	50 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring) - Respirable fraction.	TWA	15 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring) - Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring) - Respirable finescale particles	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2022)
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring) - Respirable nanoscale particles	TWA	0.2 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2022)
Manganese - Fume. - as Mn	Ceiling	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Manganese - Respirable fraction. - as Mn	TWA	0.02 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2025)
Manganese - Inhalable fraction. - as Mn	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2025)
Iron oxide - Fume.	PEL	10 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)

Iron oxide - Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2010)
Iron oxide - Total dust.	TWA	50 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Iron oxide - Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
	TWA	15 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Iron oxide - Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Magnesite - Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
	TWA	50 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
Magnesite - Respirable particles	TWA	3 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2021)
Magnesite - Inhalable particles.	TWA	10 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2021)
Magnesite - Respirable fraction.	TWA	15 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
	TWA	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
Magnesite - Total dust.	PEL	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Magnesite - Respirable fraction.	PEL	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Inhalable particles.	TWA	10 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2021)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Respirable particles	TWA	3 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2021)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
	TWA	50 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous) - Respirable fraction.	TWA	15 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	TWA	0.8 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
	TWA	20 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
Aluminum oxide - Respirable fraction.	PEL	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Aluminum oxide - Total dust.	PEL	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Aluminum oxide - Respirable fraction.	TWA	15 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
	TWA	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Aluminum oxide - Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
	TWA	50 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)

Aluminum oxide - Inhalable particles.	TWA	10 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2021)
Aluminum oxide - Respirable particles	TWA	3 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2021)
Aluminum oxide - Respirable fraction.	TWA	1 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2025)
Carbon - Total dust.	TWA	50 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
Carbon - Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
Carbon - Respirable particles	TWA	3 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
Carbon - Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
Carbon - Respirable fraction.	TWA	15 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (2000)
Carbon - Inhalable particles.	TWA	10 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
Carbon - Total dust.	PEL	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Carbon - Respirable fraction.	PEL	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Magnesium oxide - Inhalable fraction.	TWA	10 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
Magnesium oxide - Total particulate.	PEL	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Magnesium oxide - Respirable fraction.	TWA	15 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Magnesium oxide - Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
	TWA	50 millions of particles per cubic foot of air	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Magnesium oxide - Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)

Biological Limit Values: China

None of the components have assigned exposure limits.

Biological Limit Values: ACGIH

None of the components have assigned exposure limits.

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: China

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Carbon dioxide	PC-STEL	18,000 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)
	PC-TWA	9,000 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)
Carbon monoxide	MAC	15 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)
	PC-STEL	30 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)
	PC-TWA	20 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)
	MAC	20 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)
Nitrogen dioxide	PC-STEL	10 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)
	PC-TWA	5 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)
Ozone	MAC	0.3 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)

Manganese - as MnO2	PC-TWA	0.15 mg/m3	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1)

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)
Carbon monoxide	TWA	25 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	PEL	50 ppm	55 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Nitrogen dioxide	TWA	0.2 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)
	Ceiling	5 ppm	9 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Ozone	PEL	0.1 ppm	0.2 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	0.05 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
	TWA	0.10 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
	TWA	0.08 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
	TWA	0.20 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2020)
Manganese - Fume. - as Mn	Ceiling		5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Manganese - Respirable fraction. - as Mn	TWA		0.02 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2025)
Manganese - Inhalable fraction. - as Mn	TWA		0.1 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2025)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use enough ventilation and local exhaust at the arc, flame or heat source to keep the fumes and gases from the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the operator to keep their head out of the fumes. **Keep exposure as low as possible.**

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

General information:

Exposure Guidelines: To reduce the potential for overexposure, use controls such as adequate ventilation and personal protective equipment (PPE). Overexposure refers to exceeding applicable local limits, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs). Workplace exposure levels should be established by competent industrial hygiene assessments. Unless exposure levels are confirmed to be below the applicable local limit, TLV or PEL, whichever is lower, respirator use is required. Absent these controls, overexposure to one or more compound constituents, including those in the fume or airborne particles, may occur resulting in potential health hazards. According to the ACGIH, TLVs and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) "represent conditions under which ACGIH believes that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse health effects." The ACGIH further 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 constituents which have some potential to present health hazards. Welding consumables and materials being joined may contain chromium as an unintended trace element. Materials that contain chromium may produce some amount of hexavalent chromium (CrVI) and other chromium compounds as a byproduct in the fume. In 2018, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lowered the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for hexavalent chromium from 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air (50 µg/m³) to 0.2 µg/m³. At these new limits, CrVI exposures at or above the TLV may be possible in cases where

adequate ventilation is not provided. CrVI compounds are on the IARC and NTP lists as posing a lung cancer and sinus cancer risk. Workplace conditions are unique and welding fume exposures levels vary. Workplace exposure assessments must be conducted by a qualified professional, such as an industrial hygienist, to determine if exposures are below applicable limits and to make recommendations when necessary for preventing overexposures.

Eye/face protection: Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens shade number 12 or darker for open arc processes – or follow the recommendations as specified in ANSI Z49.1, Section 4; ISO/TR 18786:2014, based on your process and settings. No specific lens shade recommendation for submerged arc or electroslag processes. Shield others by providing appropriate screens and flash goggles.

Skin Protection

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other: **Protective Clothing:** Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks and electrical shock. See Z49.1, ISO/TR 18786:2014, ISO/TR 13392:2014. At a minimum, this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield when welding, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing when welding, brazing and soldering. Wear dry gloves free of holes or split seams. Train the operator not to permit electrically live parts or electrodes from contacting the 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. An approved respirator should be used unless exposure assessments are below applicable exposure limits.
Workplace exposure levels should be established by competent industrial hygiene assessments. Unless exposure levels are confirmed to be below the applicable local limit, TLV or PEL, whichever is lower, respirator use is required.

Hygiene measures: 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. 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 ISO 10882-1:2024; ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.2, F1.3 and F1.5, available from the American Welding Society, www.aws.org.

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:	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point:	No data available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	No data available.
Flash Point:	No data available.
Evaporation rate:	No data available.
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:	No data available.
Vapor density:	No data available.
Density:	No data available.
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:	No data available.

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:	None under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid heat or contamination.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong acids. Strong oxidizing substances. Strong bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Fumes and gases from welding and its allied processes such as brazing and soldering cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal to which the joining or hot work is applied, the process, procedure - and where applicable - the electrode or consumable 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 or worked (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of operators and the volume of the work area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the operator'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.) In cases where an electrode or other applied material 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 and brazing 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 or brazing fume of consumables or base metals which contain chromium. Gaseous and particulate fluoride may be in the fume of consumables or flux materials 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 associated with welding.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General information: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined welding fumes and ultraviolet radiation from welding are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). According to IARC, welding fumes cause cancer of the lung and positive associations have been observed with cancer of the kidney. Also according to IARC, ultraviolet radiation from welding causes ocular melanoma. IARC identifies gouging, brazing, carbon arc or plasma arc cutting, and soldering as processes closely related to welding. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using this product.

Information on likely routes of exposure

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.

Ingestion: Health injuries from ingestion are not known or expected under normal use.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation: Short-term (acute) overexposure to fumes and gases from welding and allied processes 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 fumes and gases from welding and allied processes 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 LD 50 (Rat): 98.6 g/kg
Sodium silicate	LD 50 (Rat): 1.1 g/kg LD 50 (Rat): 3,400 mg/kg
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring)	LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Manganese	LD 50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Iron oxide	LD 50: > 5,000 mg/kg
Magnesite	LD 50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	LD 50 (Rat): > 3,160 mg/kg
Aluminum oxide	LD 50 (Rat): 5,000 mg/kg
Carbon	LD 50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Magnesium oxide	LD 50 (Rat): 3,990 mg/kg

Dermal

Product: Not classified

Specified substance(s):

Iron	LD 50: 2,000 mg/kg
Sodium silicate	LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring)	LD 50 (Hamster): >= 10,000 mg/kg
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	LD 50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

Product: Not classified

Specified substance(s):

Iron	LC 50): 2,070 mg/m3
Sodium silicate	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): > 2.06 mg/l
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring)	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 3.43 mg/l
Manganese	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): > 5.14 mg/l
Iron oxide	Discriminating dose: (Rat, 4 h): 5.05 mg/l
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	LC 50 (Rat, 1 h): > 2 mg/l
Aluminum oxide	LC 0 (Rat, 4 h): 0.888 mg/l
Carbon	LC 100 (Rat, 1 h): 235 mg/l

Repeated dose toxicity

Product: Not classified

Specified substance(s):

Manganese	NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation): 0.5 µg/l Inhalation Experimental study, Key

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product: Not classified

Specified substance(s):

Manganese	in vivo (Rabbit, 24 - 72 h): Experimental study, Key

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

Product: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Product: Not classified

Specified substance(s):

Iron	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Not sensitising
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring)	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Not sensitising
Iron oxide	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Not sensitising
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Not Classified
Aluminum oxide	Skin sensitization:, Skin Sensitisation (Guinea pig): Not sensitising

Carcinogenicity

Product: Arc rays: Skin cancer has been reported.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring)	Overall evaluation: 2B. Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

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

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.

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

Oral

Specified substance(s):

Manganese	LD 50 (Rat, Female): > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

Specified substance(s):

Carbon dioxide	LC Lo (Human, 5 min): 90000 ppm
Carbon monoxide	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 1300 ppm Gas: LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 1807 ppm
Nitrogen dioxide	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 88 ppm LC 50 (Mouse, 10 min): 1000 ppm
Ozone	LC Lo (Human, 30 min): 50 ppm Gas: LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 9 ppm
Manganese	Dust: LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): > 5.14 mg/l

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Specified substance(s):

Manganese	in vivo (Rabbit, 24 - 72 h): Experimental study, Key

Other effects:
Specified substance(s):

Carbon dioxide	Asphyxia
Carbon monoxide	Carboxyhemoglobinemia
Nitrogen dioxide	Lower respiratory tract irritation
Manganese	Blood Central nervous system Kidneys Respiratory system

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish

Product:	Not classified.
Specified substance(s):	
Iron	LC 50 (Pimephales promelas, 96 h): 14.4 mg/l
Sodium silicate	LC 50 (Danio rerio, 96 h): 3,185 mg/l
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring)	LC 50 (Pimephales promelas, 96 h): > 1,000 mg/l
Manganese	LC 50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 h): > 3.6 mg/l
Iron oxide	LC 50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 h): 18.29 mg/l
Magnesite	LC 50 (Pimephales promelas, 96 h): 2,120 mg/l
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	LC 50 (Various, 96 h): 1,033.016 mg/l
Aluminum oxide	LC 50 (Pimephales promelas, 96 h): 35 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates

Product:	Not classified.
Specified substance(s):	
Iron	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): > 100 mg/l
Sodium silicate	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 1,700 mg/l
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring)	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 19.3 mg/l
Manganese	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): > 1.6 mg/l
Iron oxide	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): > 100 mg/l
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 24 h): > 400 mg/l
Aluminum oxide	EC 50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia, 48 h): 2.56 mg/l

Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish

Product:	Not classified.
Specified substance(s):	
Iron oxide	EC 50 (Danio rerio): 36.06 mg/l
Aluminum oxide	EC 50 (Pimephales promelas): 1,077.5 µg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates

Product:	Not classified.
Specified substance(s):	
Iron	EC 50 (Leptophlebia marginata): 50.12 mg/l
Titanium dioxide (naturally occurring)	EC 50 (Daphnia magna): 66.1 mg/l
Iron oxide	NOEC (Arrenurus manubriator): 800 mg/l
Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	NOEC (Daphnia magna): 250 mg/l
Aluminum oxide	NOEC (Chironomus riparius): 4,281.8 µg/l

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: Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

Contaminated Packaging: Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CNDG
UN number or ID number:
UN Proper Shipping Name: NOT DG REGULATED
Transport Hazard Class(es)
Class: NR
Label(s): –
EmS No.:
Packing Group: –
Marine Pollutant: No
Special precautions for user: Not Regulated.

IMDG
UN number or ID number:
UN Proper Shipping Name: NOT DG REGULATED
Transport Hazard Class(es)
Class: NR
Label(s): –
EmS No.:
Packing Group: –
Marine Pollutant: No

IATA
UN number or ID number:
Proper Shipping Name: NOT DG REGULATED
Transport Hazard Class(es):
Class: NR

Label(s):	–
Packing Group:	–
Marine Pollutant:	No
Cargo aircraft only:	Allowed.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

China. National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes
Not Regulated

China. Highly Toxic Chemicals (Dept. of Health Notice)
Manganese Listed.

China. Very Toxic Chemicals (Public Notice No. 2)
China. Catalogue and Classification of Precursor Chemicals (Decree No. 445 of the PRC on Regulation for Administration of Precursor Chemicals, Appendix: Categories 1-3)
Not Regulated

China. CWC. Controlled Chemicals List (Regulations on the Administration of Controlled Chemicals, Decree No. 190), as amended
Not Regulated

China. Explosive Precursor Hazardous Chemicals (Ministry of Public Safety, 2011 version)
Not Regulated

China. National List of Ozone Depleting Substances (MEP/NDRC/MIIT Joint Notice No. 2010-72)
Not Regulated

China. Catalog of Hazardous Chemicals
Not Regulated

Inventory Status:

Japan (ENCS) List:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
China Inv. Existing Chemical Substances:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Korea Existing Chemicals Inv. (KECI):	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada NDSL Inventory:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Philippines PICCS:	On or in compliance with the inventory
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals:	On or in compliance with the inventory
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.
Mexico INSQ:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Australia Industrial Chem. Act (AIIC):	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada DSL Inventory List:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Ontario Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
US TSCA Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Switzerland New Subs Notified/Registered:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Thailand Existing Chemical Inv. List:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
EINECS, ELINCS or NLP:	On or in compliance with the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Definitions:

Revision Date: 07.03.2026

Further Information: Additional information is available by request.

References: Prepared in accordance with GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519.

Disclaimer: The Lincoln Electric Company urges each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. See also www.lincolnelectric.com/safety. 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. 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 Lincoln Electric'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.

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