

Wuhan Sunny Industry & Trade Co.,Ltd

Material Safety Data Sheet

For welding consumables and related products
Essentially similar to U.S Department of labor form OSHA-20

Section I - Identification

Manufacturer/Supplier name:	Wuhan Sunny Industry & Trade Co.,Ltd	
Address:	1282 jiefang avenue,Wuhan,China	Post code:430010
Telephone number:	86-27-82726189	
Product type:	Flux cored welding wire	
Trade name:	HBW71T-1,HBW81T1-Ni1,HBW71T-GS,HBW71T-11	
AWS classification:	AWS E71T-1,E81T1-Ni1,E71T-GS,E71T-11	

Section II - Hazardous components/Identity information

Components	CAS No.	TLV(mg/m3)
Iron	7439-89-6	10
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.2
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	10
Silicon	7440-21-3	10
Fluorspar	7789-75-5	2.5 (as F)
Aluminum	7429-90-5	10
Magnesium	7439-95-4	10
Nickel	7440-02-0	1.5 (Metal)
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.5
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	10
Copper	7440-50-8	1 (Dust)

Section III - Physical/Chemical characteristics

Boiling point	N/A	Specific gravity(H ₂ O=1)	N/A
Vapor pressure(mm Hg)	N/A		
Vapor density(AIR=1)	N/A	Evaporation rate(Butyl acetate=1)	N/A
Solubility in water	N/A		
Odor and Appearance: tubular wire , odorless.			

Section IV - Fire and explosion hazard data

Flash point (method used)	N/A	Flammable limits N/A	LEL N/A	UEL N/A
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Extinguishing media See below

Special fire fighting procedures See below

Nonflammable, however welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustible and flammable products.

Ref. Z49.1, NFPA 51B. Only the packaging material will burn.

Section V - Reactivity data

Stability	Unstable	No	Conditions to avoid
Stable	Stable	Yes	None unless otherwise specified

Incompatibility (Metals to avoid) None

Electric arc welding may create one or more of the following health hazards:

ARC rays can injure eyes and burn skin.

Electric shock can kill. See Section 7.

Fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health.

Primary routes of entry are the respiratory system, eyes and/or skin.

Short-term (acute) overexposure effects Welding Fumes- May result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea or dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Iron,

Fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health.

Section VI - Health hazard data

Route(s) of entry: inhalation,skin,ingestion

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedures 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 work 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 2. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 2, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc, as noted above. It is understood, however, that the elements and/or oxides to be mentioned are virtually always present as complex oxides and not as metals (See Characterization of Arc Welding Fume, from the American Welding Society). The elements or oxides listed below correspond to the ACGIH categories found in "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents" published by ACGIH. Reasonably expected constituents of the fume would include: complex oxides of iron, manganese, silicon and titanium.

Emergency and first aid procedures

Remove to fresh air,obtain medical attention. Employ first aid techniques recommended by AM.Red Cross.

Section VII - Precautions for safe handling and use

Spill and leak procedure: N/A

Waste and disposal method

Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product residue,disposable container or liner in environmentally acceptable manner. In full compliance with federal,state and local regulations.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: None

Other precautions

Use product in accordance with ANSI standard Z49.1,safety in welding and cutting available from AWS,550 NW. Lejnue Rd,POX 351040,Miami,FL33135 Phone 305-443-9353

Section VIII - Control measures

Respiratory measures

Use respirable fume respirator or air supplier respirator when welding in a confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep the exposure below TLV. Where respiratory protection is necessary, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be used. A NIOSH approved Type TC-21-C mask is recommended.

Ventilation

Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both to keep exposure within legal limits. In the worker's breathing zone and the general area, the fumes and gases must be kept the TLVs and the equivalent exposure must compute to less than one. Train welders to keep their heads out of the fumes.

- Local exhaust ---
- Mechanical(general) ---
- Special ---
- Other ---

Protective gloves: See other protective equipment

Eye protection

Wear helmet,face shield with filter lens,protective screens,flash goggles to shield others,start with shade too dark then go to lighter shade which gives sufficient view of weld zone.

Other protective equipment

Hand,head,body protection to prevent injury from radiation,sparks and electrical shock.

Work/Hygienic practices

Do not touch live electrical parts and insulate from work and ground. For maximum safety: Be certified for, and wear a respirator at all times when welding or brazing.