



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet complies with European Commission Directive 93/112/EC and ISO 11014-1: 1994(E).

Page 1(2)  
Part number: W178/03  
Date: May 17, 2002  
Product: OK Tigrod 13.28

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: OK Tigrod 13.28  
Application: Arc Welding  
Classification(s): EN 1668: W2Ni2  
SFA/AWS A5.28: ER80S-Ni2  
Supplier: ESAB AB, Box 8004  
402 77 Göteborg, Sweden  
Telephone no.: +46 31 509000

## 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a solid metal rod.

Wire Composition	Weight % less than	CAS#	TLV <sup>(1)</sup> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Hazard <sup>(2)</sup> classification
Copper	1	7440-50-8	1	No
Iron	97	7439-89-6	5	No
Manganese	2	7439-96-5	0.2	No
Nickel	3	7440-02-0	1.5	Xn; R40-43
Silicon	1	7440-21-3	10	No

<sup>(1)</sup> Threshold Limit Values according to ACGIH 2001

<sup>(2)</sup> Hazard Classification acc. to EC Directive 67/548/EEC

## 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product contains nickel, which is classified as a skin sensitizer and a suspect carcinogen by EC Directive 67/548/EEC. In the form that nickel is present in this product it does not contribute to a hazard classification of the product. Skin contact is normally no hazard but should be avoided to prevent possible allergic reactions.

When this product is used in a welding process, the most important hazards are heat, radiation, electric shock and welding fumes.

Heat: Spatter and melting metal can cause burn injuries and start fires.

Radiation: Arc rays can severely damage eyes or skin.

Electricity: Electric shock can kill.

Fumes: Very small amounts of welding fumes are normally produced by TIG welding. Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Chronic overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function. This product contains substances that are suspected of being cancer-causing agents and may affect the nervous system.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If breathing is difficult, provide fresh air and call physician.

Eye contact: For radiation burns due to arc flash, see physician.

Skin contact: For skin burns from arc radiation, see physician.

General: Move to fresh air and call for medical aid.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

No specific for welding consumables.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: refer to section 8

Environmental precautions: refer to section 13

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Avoid exposure to welding fumes, radiation, spatter, electric shock, heated materials and dust. Do not ingest. Handle with care to avoid stings and cuts. Spooled wire can spring.

Storage:

Keep separate from chemical substances like acids and strong bases, which could cause chemical reactions.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering measures:

Ensure sufficient ventilation and exhaust at the arc to keep the welding fumes and gases away from welders breathing zone. Keep working place and protective clothing clean and dry. Train welders to avoid contact with live electrical parts and insulate conductive parts. Check condition of protective clothing and equipment on a regular basis.

Personal protective equipment:

Use respirator or air supplied respirator when welding - brazing in a confined space. Wear hand, head, eyes and body protection like welders gloves, helmet or face shield with filter lens, safety boots, apron, arm and shoulder protection. Keep protective clothing clean and dry.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Solid, non-volatile with varying colour

Melting point: >1000°C

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General: This product is only intended for normal welding purposes.

Stability: This product is stable under normal conditions.

Reactivity: Contact with chemical substances like acids or strong bases could cause generation of gas.

When this product is used in a welding process, hazardous decomposition products would include those from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials listed in section 2 and those from the base metal and coating.

The amount of fumes generated from this type of product is normally very small, but varies with welding parameters. Reasonably expected fume constituents of this product would include oxides of metals as iron, nickel, manganese, copper and silicon.

Reasonably expected gaseous products would include carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and ozone.



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Page 2(2)  
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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation of welding fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Classification of welding fumes is difficult because of varying base materials, coatings, air contamination and processes.

Acute toxicity: Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes.

Chronic toxicity: Overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function. Certain nickel and chromium compounds, like Cr<sup>6+</sup> are suspected of being cancer-causing agents. Overexposure to manganese may affect the nervous system.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Welding consumables and materials could degrade/weather into components originating from the consumables or from the materials used in the welding process. Avoid exposure to conditions that could lead to accumulation in soils or groundwater.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal and local regulations. Use recycling procedures if available.

Residues from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in soils and groundwater.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

No international regulations or restrictions are applicable.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, your employer's safety practices and the health and safety instructions on the label. Observe any federal and local regulations. Take precautions when welding and protect yourself and others.

FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous to your health.

ARC RAYS can injure eyes and burn skin.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

WARNING: Avoid breathing welding fumes and gases, since they may be hazardous to your health. Use adequate ventilation. Arc rays may injure eyes and burn skin. Wear correct eye, ear and body protection. Do not touch live electrical parts.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to ESAB "Welding and Cutting - Risks and Measures" Reg.No.XA00096120, available from ESAB and to:

USA: American National Standard Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting", American Welding Society, 550 North Le Jeune Road, Miami, Florida, 33135; OSHA Safety and Health Standards, 29CFR 1910, U.S Gov.Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH), Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, 6500 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45211, USA.

UK: WMA Publication 236 and 237, "Hazards from Welding fume", "The arc welder at work, some general aspects of health and safety".

Germany: Unfallverhütungsvorschrift "Schweißen, Schneiden und verwandte Verfahren" (VBG 15).

ESAB request the users of this product to study this Safety Data Sheet (S.D.S.) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product a user should:

- notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this S.D.S and any product hazards/safety information.
- furnish this same information to each of its customers for the product.
- request such customers to notify employees and customers for the same product hazards and safety information.

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