

PREMIER MIG/CO2 WELDING WIRES

Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 1st April-2011

Hazard Alert Code:
MODERATE

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Premier MIG/CO2 welding wire

PRODUCT USE

Consumable electrode for gas metal arc welding of mild steels. Used to butt and fillet weld mild and medium strength structural steels, pressure vessels and pressure piping steels, sheet steel and steel tubing in all positions. Used under shielding gas, typically Argon, CO2 or mixtures.

SUPPLIER

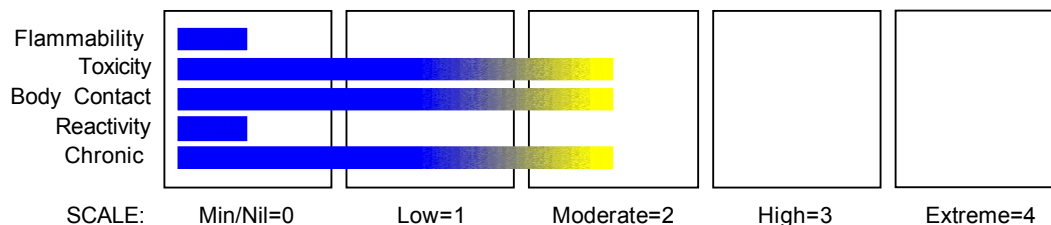
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

SAFETY

- Avoid contact with skin.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.

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* (limited evidence).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
welding wire which upon use generates (with CO2 shield gas)		
welding fumes	Not avail.	
as		
iron oxide fume	1309-37-1.	30-60
manganese fume	7439-96-5.	1-10
silica welding fumes	69012-64-2	1-10
copper fume	7440-50-8.	<0.1
action of arc may produce		
ozone	10028-15-6	
nitrogen oxides	Mixture	

Note: Fume composition may vary depending on the shielding gas used.

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.

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.
- Prostheses 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.

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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

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.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

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

MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment if risk of overexposure exists.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
MIG wire spools (random or precision wound)

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Welding electrodes should not be allowed to come into contact with strong acids or other substances which are corrosive to metals.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
US Exposure Standards	welding fumes (Welding fumes (not otherwise classified))		5					
US Exposure Standards	manganese fume (Manganese, fume (as Mn))		1		3			
US Exposure Standards	manganese fume (Manganese, dust & compounds (as Mn))		1					
US Exposure Standards	manganese fume (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))		10					
US Exposure Standards	copper fume (Copper (fume))		0.2					
US Exposure Standards	ozone (Ozone)					0.1	0.2	

The following materials had no OELs on our records
 • silica welding fumes:

CAS:69012- 64- 2

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 persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	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

NITROGEN OXIDES:
 WELDING FUMES:

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For nitric oxide:
Odour Threshold: 0.3 to 1 ppm.
NOTE: Detector tubes for nitrogen oxide, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are commercially available.<</>.

OZONE:

WELDING FUMES:

for ozone:

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.

WIA AUSTMIG ES6:

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

WELDING FUMES:

NOTE: Detector tubes for carbon monoxide, measuring in excess of 2 ppm, are commercially available for detection of carbon monoxide.

200 ppm carbon monoxide in air will produce headache, mental dullness and dizziness in a few hours; 600 ppm will produce identical symptoms in less than half an hour and may produce unconsciousness in 1.5 hours; 4000 ppm is fatal in less than an hour.<</>.

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/m³, when collected in accordance with the appropriate standard (AS 3640, for example).

ES* TWA: 5 mg/m³

TLV* TWA: 5 mg/m³, B2 (a substance of variable composition)

OES* TWA: 5 mg/m³

Most welding, even with primitive ventilation, does not produce exposures inside the welding helmet above 5 mg/m³.

IRON OXIDE FUME:

For iron oxide (ferric oxide):

Inhalation of iron oxide dust or fume may produce a benign pneumoconiosis (siderosis). The TLV-TWA is recommended to minimise the potential for development of X-ray changes in the lung on long-term exposure.

MANGANESE FUME:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

SILICA WELDING FUMES:

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e. generally less than 5 µm.

For amorphous crystalline silica (precipitated silicic acid):

Amorphous crystalline silica shows little potential for producing adverse effects on the lung and exposure standards should reflect a particulate of low intrinsic toxicity. Mixtures of amorphous silicas/ diatomaceous earth and crystalline silica should be monitored as if they comprise only the crystalline forms.

The dusts from precipitated silica and silica gel produce little adverse effect on pulmonary functions and are not known to produce significant disease or toxic effect.

IARC has classified silica, amorphous as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

NITROGEN OXIDES:

For nitrous oxide:

The human reproductive, haematologic and nervous systems show toxic effects after nitrous oxide exposures. Similarities between epidemiologic and animal studies allow the establishment of a TLV-TWA even in the absence of clearly defined dose-response relationships in humans.

for nitrogen dioxide

Odour Threshold Value: 0.11-0.14 ppm

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

The TLV-TWA is considered to be sufficiently low to reduce the potential for immediate injury or adverse physiological effects from prolonged daily exposures.

Short exposures of workmen to nitrogen dioxide concentrations averaging 25 to 38 ppm resulted in observable physiological response, but exposures of 3 to 5 minutes at 80 ppm produced tightness of the chest.

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PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

• Type BE Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

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 facial protection from flying particles and fragments.

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

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 solid steel wire. No odour. Insoluble in water.

Wire analysis: 0.1%C, 1.45%Mn, 0.88%Si, 0.02%S, 0.022%P, balance Fe.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Manufactured	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C)	>1500	Boiling Range (°C)	Not applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
pH (1% solution) pH	Not applicable.	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available.
(as supplied) Vapour	Not applicable	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not applicable
Pressure (kPa)	Not applicable	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	>7	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available.	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable		

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

- Manganese fume is toxic and produces nervous system effects characterised by tiredness. Acute poisoning is rare although acute inflammation of the lungs may occur.
- 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.
- Shielding gases may act as simple asphyxiants if significant levels are allowed to accumulate. Oxygen monitoring may be necessary. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

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.
- 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.
- 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.

CARCINOGEN

Ferric oxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

REPROTOXIN manganese fume	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility	H si
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
welding fumes	No Data Available	No Data Available		
iron oxide fume	No Data Available	No Data Available		
manganese fume	No Data Available	No Data Available		
silica welding fumes	No Data Available	No Data Available		
copper fume	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	
ozone	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	
nitrogen oxides	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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

HAZCHEM:
None (ADG7)

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE
None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

iron oxide fume (CAS: 1309-37-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the

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Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD 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 (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia -

Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

silica welding fumes (CAS: 69012-64-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

copper fume (CAS: 7440-50-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)", "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: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "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 taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia ADI list - Acceptable daily intakes for agricultural and veterinary chemicals", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "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 - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

No data for WIA Austmig ES6 (CW: 12122)

No data for welding fumes (CAS: , Not avail)

No data for nitrogen oxides (CAS: , Mixture)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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