

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURERS NAME: WELDING SPECIALITIES (I) PVT LTD.
 MANUFACTURERS ADDRESS: D 50 MIDC AMBAD
 CITY/STATE/ZIP: NASIK/ MAH/422 010 INDIA
 EMERGENCY NUMBER: + 91 253 6687832

PRODUCTS GROUP A: E6010, E6011, E6012, E6013, E6022, E7014, E7024-1
 PRODUCTS GROUP B: E7018, E7018-1
 PRODUCTS GROUP C: E7010-P1, E7018-A1, E7018-G, E8010-P1, E8018-B2, E8018-B2L,
 E8018-B6, E8018-B8, E8018-C1, E8018-C3, E8018-G, E9010-P1,
 E9015-B9, E9018-B3, E9018-B3L, E9018-M, E10018-D2, E10018-M,
 E11018-M, E12018-M

PRODUCT TYPE GROUP A: SHIELDED METAL ARC WELDING (SMAW) CARBON STEEL
 PRODUCT TYPE GROUP B: SHIELDED METAL ARC WELDING (SMAW) LOW HYDROGEN, CARBON
 STEEL
 PRODUCT TYPE GROUP C: SHIELDED METAL ARC WELDING (SMAW) LOW HYDROGEN, LOW CARBON
 ALLOY STEEL, HIGH TENSILE

SECTION II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS - IMPORTANT

THIS SECTION COVERS THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FROM WHICH THIS PRODUCT IS
 MANUFACTURED. THE FUMES AND GASES PRODUCED DURING WELDING WITH NORMAL USE OF
 THIS PRODUCT ARE ALSO ADDRESS IN SECTION V. THE TERM "HAZARDOUS" IN THIS SECTION
 SHOULD BE INTERPRETED AS A TERM REQUIRED AND DEFINED IN OSHA HAZARD
 COMMUNICATION STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.1200).

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	% WEIGHT			CAS NO.	EXPOSURE LIMITS (MG/M3)	
	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C		OSHA/PEL	ACGIH/TLV
IRON +	70-90	60-80	60-90	7439-89-6	5R* 10 (OXIDE FUME)	3R* 5 (OXIDE FUME) (A4)
#MANGANESE	1-5	1-5	1-5	7439-96-5	5CL** (DUST) 1,3STEL*** (FUME)	0.2 (DUST & FUME)
##ALUMINUM OXIDE	<5	--	--	1344-28-1	5R*	10 (A4)
CALCIUM CARBONATE	--	3-10	5-10	1317-65-3	5R* 5 (AS CAO)	10 2 (AS CAO)
CELLULOSE	<5	<2	--	9004-34-6	5R*	10
MICA	<5	--	--	12001-26-2	3R*	3R*
SILICA ++	<5	<5	<5	14808-60-7	0.1R*	0.1R*
(AMORPHOUS SILICA FUME)				69012-6-2	0.8	2R*
SILICA	--	<2	<5	7440-21-3	5R*	10 \$\$
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	<10	<10	<5	13463-67-7	5R*	10 (A4)
FLUORSPAR	--	1-12	5-15	7789-75-5	2.5 (AS F)	2.5 (AS F) (A4)

#CHROMIUM (1)	--	--	<9	7440-47-3	1 (METAL)	0.5 (METAL) (A4)
					0.5 (CR II & III COMPOUNDS)	0.5 (CR III COMPOUNDS) (A4)
					0.1 CL** (CR VI COMPOUNDS)	0.05 (CR VI SOL. COMPOUNDS) (A4)
#NICKEL (2)	--	--	<5	7440-02-0	1 (METAL)	1.5 (METAL) (A4)
					1 (SOLUBLE COMPOUNDS)	0.1 (SOLUBLE COMPOUNDS) (A4)
					1 (INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS)	0.2 (INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS) (A1)
MOLYBDENUM	--	--	<1	7439-98-7	5R*	5 (SOLUBLE COMPOUNDS)
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE	<2	<5	--	546-93-0	5R*	10 \$
SILICATE BINDERS	<10	<10	<10	-----		

NOT ESTABLISHED NOT ESTABLISHED

(1) GROUP C - NOT PRESENT IN E7018-A1; E8018-C1; AND E10018-D2
(2) GROUP C - NOT PRESENT IN E7018-A1; E8018-B2,B2L; E9018-B3, B3L; AND E10018-D2

*-RESPIRABLE FRACTION
** - CEILING LIMIT
*** - SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT

(A1)- CONFIRMED HUMAN CARCINOGEN PER ACGIH
(A4)- NOT CLASSIFIABLE AS HUMAN CARCINOGEN PER ACGIH
(A5)- NOT SUSPECTED AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN PER ACGIH
+ - AS A NUISANCE PARTICULATE COVERED UNDER "PARTICULATES NOT OTHERWISE REGULATED" BY OSHA OR "PARTICULATES NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED" BY ACGIH.

++ - CRYSTALLINE SILICA IS BOUND WITHIN THE PRODUCT AS IT EXISTS IN THE PACKAGE.

HOWEVER RESEARCH INDICATES SILICA IS PRESENT IN WELDING FUME IN THE AMORPHOUS (NON CRYSTALLINE) FORM.

#- REPORTABLE MATERIAL UNDER 313 OF SARA

- REPORTABLE MATERIAL UNDER 313 OF SARA ONLY IF FIBROUS FORM.

\$ - 1999 ACGIH LISTED UNDER NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGES. LIMITS OF 10 MG/M3 (INHALABLE FRACTION) AND 3 MG/M3 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION) FOR ELEMENTAL/METAL AND INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS AND 0.5 MG/M3 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION) FOR SOLUBLE COMPOUNDS ARE PROPOSED AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS TRIAL LIMITS. A3 - CONFIRMED ANIMAL CARCINOGEN WITH UNKNOWN RELEVANCE TO HUMANS.

\$\$ - 1999 ACGIH LISTED UNDER NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGES. A2 - SUSPECTED HUMAN CARCINOGEN. LIMITS OF 0.05 MG/M3 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION) ARE PROPOSED AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS TRIAL LIMITS.

THE EXPOSURE LIMIT FOR WELDING FUME HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT 5 MG/M3 WITH OSHA'S PEL AND ACGIH TLV'S. THE INDIVIDUAL COMPLEX COMPOUNDS WITHIN THE FUME MAY HAVE LOWER EXPOSURE LIMITS THAN THE GENERAL WELDING FUME PEL/TLV. AN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST, THE OSHA PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR AIR CONTAMINANTS (29 CFR 1910.1000), AND THE ACGIH THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES SHOULD BE CONSULTED TO DETERMINE THE SPECIFIC FUME CONSTITUENTS PRESENT AND THEIR RESPECTIVE EXPOSURE LIMITS.

SECTION III. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

WELDING CONSUMABLES APPLICABLE TO THIS SHEET ARE SOLID AND NONVOLATILE AS SHIPPED.

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

WELDING CONSUMABLES APPLICABLE TO THIS SHEET AS SHIPPED ARE NONREACTIVE, NONFLAMMABLE, NONEXPLOSIVE AND ESSENTIALLY NONHAZARDOUS UNTIL WELDED. WELDING ARCS AND SPARKS CAN IGNITE COMBUSTIBLES AND FLAMMABLE PRODUCTS. SEE AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD Z49.1. I REFERENCED IN SECTION VII.

SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

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. MOST FUME INGREDIENTS ARE PRESENT AS COMPLEX OXIDES AND COMPOUNDS AND NOT AS PURE METAL.

OTHER CONDITIONS WHICH ALSO INFLUENCE THE COMPOSITION AND QUANTITY OF THE FUMES AND GASES TO WHICH WORKERS MAY BE EXPOSED INCLUDE: COATING 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 ELECTRODES IS CONSUMED, THE FUME AND GAS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS GENERATED ARE DIFFERENT IN PERCENT AND FORM FROM THE INGREDIENTS LISTED IN SECTION II. DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS OF NORMAL OPERATION INCLUDE THOSE ORIGINATING FROM THE VOLATILIZATION, REACTION OR OXIDATION OF THE MATERIALS SHOWN IN SECTION II, PLUS THOSE FROM THE BASE METAL AND COATING, ETC. AS NOTED ABOVE.

REASONABLY EXPECTED CONSTITUENTS OF THE FUME WOULD INCLUDE: PRIMARILY - COMPLEX IRON OXIDES AND FLUORIDES. SECONDARILY - COMPLEX OXIDES OF CALCIUM, MANGANESE, ALUMINUM, CHROMIUM, NICKEL, SILICON, MOLYBDENUM, MAGNESIUM, AND TITANIUM.

MONITOR FOR THE MATERIALS IDENTIFIED IN SECTION II. FUMES FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT MAY CONTAIN FLUORIDES, MANGANESE, CALCIUM OXIDE, CHROMIUM AND NICKEL COMPOUNDS, MICA AND AMORPHOUS SILICA FUME WHOSE EXPOSURE LIMITS ARE LOWER THAN THE 5MG/M3 PEL/TLV FOR GENERAL WELDING FUME.

GASEOUS REACTION PRODUCTS MAY INCLUDE CARBON MONOXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE. OZONE AND NITROGEN OXIDES MAY BE FORMED BY THE RADIATION FROM THE ARC.

ONE RECOMMENDED WAY TO DETERMINE THE COMPOSITION AND QUANTITY OF FUMES AND GASES TO WHICH WORKERS ARE EXPOSED IS TO TAKE AN AIR SAMPLE INSIDE THE WELDER'S HELMET IF WORN OR IN THE WORKERS BREATHING ZONE. (SEE ANSI/AWS F1.1, AVAILABLE FROM THE "AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY", P.O. BOX 351040, MIAMI, FL 33135. ALSO, FROM AWS IS F1.3 "EVALUATING CONTAMINANTS IN THE WELDING ENVIRONMENT - A SAMPLING STRATEGY GUIDE", WHICH GIVES ADDITIONAL ADVICE ON SAMPLING).

SECTION VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: ELECTRICAL 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 VII.
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 NOSE, THROAT, AND EYES.
IRON, IRON OXIDE: NONE ARE KNOWN. TREAT AS NUISANCE DUST OR FUMES.

MANGANESE: METAL FUME FEVER CHARACTERIZED BY CHILLS, FEVER, UPSET STOMACH, VOMITING, IRRITATION OF THE THROAT AND ACHING OF BODY. RECOVERY IS GENERALLY COMPLETE WITHIN 48 HOURS OF THE OVEREXPOSURE.

ALUMINUM OXIDE: IRRITATION OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

CALCIUM OXIDE: DUST OR FUMES MAY CAUSE IRRITATION OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, SKIN AND EYES.

MICA: DUST MAY CAUSE IRRITATION OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, SKIN AND EYES.

SILICA (AMORPHOUS) : DUST MAY CAUSE IRRITATION OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, SKIN AND EYES.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE: IRRITATION OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

FLUORIDES: FLUORIDE COMPOUNDS EVOLVED MAY CAUSE SKIN AND EYE BURNS, PULMONARY EDEMA AND BRONCHITIS.

CHROMIUM: INHALATION OF FUME WITH CHROMIUM (VI) COMPOUNDS CAN CAUSE IRRITATION OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT, LUNG DAMAGE AND ASTHMA-LIKE SYMPTOMS. SWALLOWING CHROMIUM (VI) SALTS CAN CAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH. DUST ON SKIN CAN FORM ULCERS. EYES MAY BE BURNED BY CHROMIUM (VI) COMPOUNDS. ALLERGIC REACTION MAY OCCUR IN SOME PEOPLE.

NICKEL, NICKEL COMPOUNDS: METALLIC TASTE, NAUSEA, TIGHTNESS IN CHEST, METAL FUME FEVER, ALLERGIC REACTION.

MOLYBDENUM: IRRITATION OF THE EYES, NOSE AND THROAT.

MAGNESIUM, MAGNESIUM OXIDE: OVEREXPOSURE TO THE OXIDE MAY CAUSE METAL FUME FEVER CHARACTERIZED BY METALLIC TASTE, TIGHTNESS OF CHEST AND FEVER. SYMPTOMS MAY LAST 24-48 HOURS FOLLOWING OVEREXPOSURE.

LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE EFFECTS:

WELDING FUMES: EXCESS LEVELS MAY CAUSE BRONCHIAL ASTHMA, LUNG FIBROSIS, PNEUMOCONIOSIS OR "SIDEROSIS".

IRON, IRON OXIDE FUMES: CAN CAUSE SIDEROSIS (DEPOSITS OF IRON IN LUNGS) WHICH SOME RESEARCHERS BELIEVE MAY AFFECT PULMONARY FUNCTION.

MANGANESE: LONG-TERM OVEREXPOSURE TO MANGANESE COMPOUNDS MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. SYMPTOMS MAY BE SIMILAR TO PARKINSON'S DISEASE AND CAN INCULDE SLOWNESS, CHANGES IN HANDWRITTING, GAIT IMPARIMENT, MUSCLE SPASMS AND CRAMPS AND LESS COMMONLY, TREMOR AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES. EMPLOYEES WHO ARE OVEREXPOSED TO MANGANESE COMPOUNDS SHOULD BE SEEN BY A PHYSICIAN FOR EARLY DETECTION OF NEUROLOGICAL PROBLEMS.

ALUMINUM OXIDE: PULMONARY FIBROSIS AND EMPHYSEMA

CALCIUM OXIDE: PROLONGED OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE ULCERATION OF THE SKIN AND PERFORATION OF THE NASAL SEPTUM, DERMATITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

MICA: PROLONGED OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SCARRING OF THE LUNGS AND PNEUMOCONIOSIS CHARACTERIZED BY COUGH, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, WEAKNESS, AND WEIGHT LOSS.

SILICA (AMORPHOUS) : RESEARCH INDICATES THAT SILICA IS PRESENT IN WELDING FUME IN THE AMORPHOUS FORM. LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE PNEUMOCONIOSIS. NONCRYSTALLINE FORMS OF SILICA (AMORPHOUS SILICA) ARE CONSIDERED TO HAVE LITTLE FIBROTIC POTENTIAL.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE: PULMONARY IRRITATION AND SLIGHT FIBROSIS

FLUORIDES: SERIOUS BONE EROSION (OSTEOPOROSIS) AND MOTTILING OF TEETH.

CHROMIUM: ULCERATION AND PERFORATION OF NASAL SEPTUM. RESPIRATORY IRRITATION MAY OCCUR WITH SYMPTOMS RESEMBLING ASTHMA. STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT CHROMATE PRODUCTION WORKERS EXPOSUED TO HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM

COMPOUND HAVE A EXCESS OF LUNG CANCERS. CHROMIUM (VI) COMPOUNDS ARE MORE READILY ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN THAN CHROMIUM (III) COMPOUNDS. GOOD PRACTICE REQUIRES THE REDUCTION OF EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE TO CHROMIUM (III) AND (VI) COMPOUNDS.

NICKEL, NICKEL COMPOUNDS: LUNG FIBROSIS OR PNEUMOCONIOSIS. STUDIES OF NICEL REFINERY WORKERS INDICATED A HIGHER INCIDENCE OF LUNG AND NASAL CANCERS.

MOLYBDENUM: PROLONGED OVEREXPOSURE MAY RESULT IN LOSS OF APPETITE, WEIGHT LOSS, AND MUSCLE COORDINATION, DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING AND ANEMIA.

MAGNESIUM, MAGNESIUM OXIDE: NO ADVERSE LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: PERSONS WITH PRE-EXISTING INPAIRED LUNG FUNCTIONS (ASHTMA-LIKE CONDITIONS)

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. EMPLOY FIRST AID TECHNIQUES RECOMMENDED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.
EYES AND SKIN: IF IRRITATION OR FLASH BURNS DEVELOP AFTER EXPOSURE , CONSULT A PHYSICIAN.

CARCINOGENICITY: CHROMIUM VI AND NICKEL COMPOUNDS MUST BE CONSIDERED AS CARCINOGENS UNDER OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200). CHROMIUM VI COMPOUNDS ARE CLASSIFIED AS IARC GROUP I AND NTP GROUP 1 CARCINOGENS. NICKEL COMPOUNDS ARE CLASSIFIED AS IARC GROUP 1 AND NTP GROUP 2 CARCINOGENS. WELDING FUMES MUST BE CONSIDERED AS POSSIBLE CARCINOGENS UNDER OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200).

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: FOR GROUP B AND C PRODUCTS: WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS OR PRODUCES A CHEMICAL KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER AND BIRTH DEFECTS (OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM). (CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 25249.5 ET SEQ.)

FOR GROUP A PRODUCTS: WARNING: THIS PRODUCT, WHEN USED FOR WELDING OR CUTTING, PRODUCES FUMES OR GASES WHICH CONTAIN CHEMICAL KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS AND, IN SOME CASES, CANCER. (CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 25249.5 ET SEQ).

SECTION VII. PRECAUTION FOR SAFET HANDLING
& USE/APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

READ AND UNDERSTAND THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND THE PRECAUTIONARY LABEL ON THE PRODUCT. SEE AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD Z49.1; SAFETY IN WELDING AND CUTTING PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 351040, MIAMI, FL 33135 AND OSHA PUBLICATION 2206 (29 CFR 1910), U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DC 20402 FOR MORE DETAIL ON ANY OF THE FOLLOWING.

VENTILATION: USE ENOUGH VENTILATION, LOCAL EXHAUST AT THE ARC OR BOTH TO KEEP THE FUMES AND GASES BELOW PEL/TLVS IN THE WORKER'S BREATHING ZONE AND THE GENERAL AREA. TRAIN THE WELDER TO KEEP HIS HEAD OUT OF THE FUMES.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: USE NIOSH APPROVED OR EQUIVALENT FUME RESPIRATOR OR

AIR SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR WHEN WELDING IN CONFINED SPACE OR WHERE LOCAL EXHAUST OR VENTILATION DOES NOT KEEP EXPOSURE BELOW PEL/TLVS.

EYE PROTECTION: WEAR HELMET OR USE FACE SHIELD WITH FILTER LENS. AS A RULE OF THUMB BEGIN WITH SHADE NUMBER 14. ADJUST IF NEEDED BY SELECTING THE NEXT LIGHTER AND/OR DARKER SHADE NUMBER. PROVIDE PROTECTIVE SCREENS AND FLASH GOGGLES, IF NECESSARY, TO SHIELD OTHERS.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: WEAR HAND, HEAD AND BODY PROTECTION WHICH HELP TO PREVENT INJURY FROM RADIATION, SPARKS AND ELECTRICAL SHOCK. SEE ANSI Z49.1. AT A MINIMUM THIS INCLUDES WELDER'S GLOVES AND A PROTECTIVE FACE SHIELD, AND MAY INCLUDE ARM PROTECTORS, APRONS, HATS, SHOULDER PROTECTION AS WELL AS DARK NONSYNTHETIC CLOTHING. TRAIN THE WELDER NOT TO TOUCH LIVE ELECTRICAL PARTS AND TO INSULATE HIMSELF FROM WORK AND GROUND.

PROCEDURE FOR CLEAN UP OF SPILLS OR LEAKS: NOT APPLICABLE

WASTE DISPOSAL: PREVENT WASTE FROM CONTAMINATING SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT. DISCARD ANY PRODUCT, RESIDUE, DISPOSABLE CONTAINER OR LINER IN ANY ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE MANNER, IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS (IMPORTANT): MAINTAIN EXPOSURE LEVELS BELOW THE PEL/TLVS. USE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE MONITORING TO ENSURE THAT YOUR USE OF THIS MATERIAL DOES NOT CREATE EXPOSURES WHICH EXCEED PEL/TLVS. ALWAYS USE EXHAUST VENTILATION. REFER TO THE FOLLOWING OSHA (29 CFR 1910) FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON DC 20210.

WELDING SPECIALITIES BELIEVES THIS DATA TO BE AS ACCURATE AND TO REFLECT QUALIFIED EXPERT OPINION REGARDING CURRENT RESEARCH. HOWEVER, WELDING SPECIALITIES CAN NOT MAKE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY AS TO THIS INFORMATION.

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