

## SAFETY DATASHEET

Following Regulation 1910.1200

SDS Number: 301      Date of first issue: 01 May 1987      Date of last revision: 19 September 2015

### 1 - Identification of product

#### a - Product identifier used on the label

**Tradenames:** Kao-Lok Anchoring System, Kao-Lok Blanket Hardware, Pyro-Bloc EES Elements and Components,

#### b - Other means of identification

ANCHORING AND HEATING ELEMENTS; Terminal Rods, Terminal Assemblies; Hot Taps; Welding Rods; Arc Studs; T&N Complete; Metallic Studs.

#### c - Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Accessory Hardware for High Temperature Insulation

#### d - Name, address, and telephone number

<p><b>Morgan Advanced Materials</b> P. O. Box 923; Dept. 300 Augusta, GA 30903-0923 Telephone: 706-796-4200</p>
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#### e - Emergency Phone Number

For Product Stewardship and Emergency Information:  
Hotline - 1-800-722-5681  
Fax - 706-560-4054

For additional MSDSs and to confirm this is the most current MSDS for the product, visit our web page [www.morganthermalceramics.com](http://www.morganthermalceramics.com) or send a request to [MT.NorthAmerica@morganplc.com](mailto:MT.NorthAmerica@morganplc.com)

## 2 - Hazard Identification

### a - Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200

Welding fumes has been classified by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as 2B substance - possible carcinogenic to humans. IARC Group 2B corresponds to OSHA HCS 2012 Category 2 carcinogen classification.

### b - Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbol(s) and precautionary statement(s) in accordance with paragraph (f) of §1910.1200

#### Hazard Pictograms



#### Signal Words

Warning

#### Hazard Statements

Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation.

#### Precautionary Statements

Do not breath welding fumes.  
Do not handle until all safety instructions have been read and understood.  
Use respiratory protection as required; see section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet.  
If concerned about exposure, get medical advice.  
Dispose of waste in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

#### Supplementary Information

During welding, watch out for splatter, hot metal, and slag. It may cause skin burn and fire. Arc rays can also injure eyes and burn skin. Electric shock can kill. Avoid touching live electrical parts.

#### Emergency Overview

Metal dusts, fumes, and gases generated from welding may cause lung and neurological damages. Electrical welding rays may cause injury to the eyes and may cause skin burns.

### c - Describe any hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process

#### d - Mixture Rule

Not applicable.

## 3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

### a - Composition table

<b>COMPONENTS</b>	<b>CAS NUMBER</b>	<b>% BY WEIGHT</b>
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0 – 1
Manganese	7439-96-5	0 – 3
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0 – 6
Iron Oxide	1309-37-1	0 – 75
Chromium Metal	7440-47-3	20 – 30
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.4 – 80

### b - Common Name

(See Section 8 "Exposure Controls / Personal Protection" for exposure guidelines)

### d - Impurities and Stabilizing Additives

Not applicable.

#### 4 - First-Aid measures

**a - Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion**

##### Eyes

Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes.

##### Skin

Wash affected area gently with soap and water to remove any metallic particles.  
Skin cream or lotion after washing may be helpful.

##### Respiratory Tract

Remove from exposure. If severe respiratory irritation persists, seek medical help. Excessive inhalation of some metal fumes can produce an acute reaction known as "Metal Fume Fever" with symptoms of chills and fever similar to flu symptoms. These symptoms appear within a few hours of exposure; however, long term effects have not been noted from isolated instances of excessive exposure.

##### Gastrointestinal

Unlikely route of exposure.

**c - Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary**

#### 5 - Fire-fighting measures

**a - Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media and**

Use extinguishing media suitable for type of surrounding fire

**c - Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters**

Flammability: 0 Health: 0 Reactivity: 0 Special: 0

**b - Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):**

None

#### 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**a - Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures**

Not Applicable

**b - Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Not applicable.

## 7 - Handling and storage

### a - Precautions for safe handling

Do not breath 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 Clothings: 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.

### b - Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

This product is stable under all conditions of storage. Store in original factory container in a dry area. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not reuse the container.

### c - empty containers

Product packaging may contain residue. Do not reuse.

## 8 - Risk Management Measures / Exposures Controls / Personal Protection

a - OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available

### EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

MAJOR COMPONENT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	MANUFACTURER'S REG
Cobalt	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NONE
Manganese	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (ceiling)	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NONE
Aluminum	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)	Not Established	NONE
Iron Oxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NONE
Chromium Metal	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NONE
Nickel	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NONE

### OTHER OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVELS (OEL)

Industrial hygiene standards and occupational exposure limits vary between countries and local jurisdictions. Check which exposure levels apply to your facility and comply with local regulations. If no regulatory dust or other standards apply, a qualified industrial hygienist can assist with a specific workplace evaluation including recommendations for respiratory protection.

### b - Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use local exhaust when welding. Maintain exposures below acceptable exposure limits. Confined spaces require special attention for provision of adequate ventilation and/or air-supplied respirators.

### c - Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### PPE - Skin

Wear gloves and flame-retardant clothing. Do not expose skin to heat and radiation from welding.

#### PPE - Eye

Wear goggles/safety glasses with sideshields

#### PPE – Respiratory

Respiratory protection is necessary when exposure limits for airborne contaminants are exceeded during welding with these electrodes. Use air-supplied respirator in confined spaces. Use only NIOSH certified respirators in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 - Respiratory Protection.

## 9 - Physical and chemical properties

<b>a - Appearance</b>	Solid metallic shapes
<b>b -Odor</b>	Not applicable
<b>c - Odor Threshold</b>	Not applicable
<b>e- pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>d - Melting Point</b>	Not applicable
<b>f- Initial Boiling Point/Range</b>	Not applicable
<b>g- Flashpoint</b>	Not applicable
<b>h - Evaporation Rate</b>	Not applicable
<b>i - Flammability</b>	Not applicable
<b>j - Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits</b>	Not applicable
<b>k - VAPOR PRESSURE</b>	Not applicable
<b>l - VAPOR DENSITY</b>	Not applicable
<b>m - Solubility</b>	Not Applicable
<b>n - Relative Density</b>	7 to 10
<b>o - Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/water</b>	Not applicable
<b>p - Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>q - Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>r - Viscosity</b>	Not applicable

## 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### a - Reactivity

None.

### b - Chemical Stability

Stable under conditions of normal use.

### c - Possibility of Hazardous Reaction

None

### d - Conditions to Avoid

None

### e - Incompatible Materials

None

### f - Hazardous decomposition products

Welding fumes

## 11 - Toxicological information

### a - TOXICOKINETICS, METABOLISM AND DISTRIBUTION

As shipped, these products have no known (unless ingested) toxicological properties other than causing allergic reactions in individuals sensitive to the metal(s) contained in these welding products. The hazards of ingestion, if any, are discussed in the specific ingredient sections below. User generated dusts and fumes may on contact with the skin or eyes produce mechanical irritation. Chronic exposures could cause dermatitis (skin) or conjunctivitis (eyes). Excessive inhalation of user-generated fumes from welding with these products may, depending on the specific features of the process used, pose a long term health hazard.

### b - Acute Toxicity

### c - Epidemiology

### d - Toxicology

The ingredients of fumes and gases generated in user welding operations will depend on the filler metal alloy, base metal, flux and the specific process being used. Ingredients may include metals, metal oxides, chromates, fluorides, carbon monoxide, ozone, and oxides of nitrogen. Phosgene can be produced if chlorinated solvent vapors are present in user operations.

The following information is primarily directed to the ingredients that makeup the complex filler metal alloys listed in Section 2. Although it is the user's responsibility to assess end products, intermediates or fugitive emissions arising out of the use of these alloys, information is also provided for common fume ingredients.

- Aluminum (Al) Aluminum is not readily absorbed through the skin or the GI tract and only poorly through the lungs. Foreign literature between 1958 and 1962 reported cases of severe and sometimes fatal pulmonary fibrosis in workers exposed to aluminum dust. In one of the fatal cases, the worker developed fibrosis and encephalopathy after 13.5 years of exposure to aluminum dust. In rodent studies and currently in US industry, no fibrosis or encephalopathy have been reported from the inhalation of aluminum powder. Acute exposure to alumina fume may cause bronchial irritation, however reports of pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema in alumina abrasive workers are no longer seen, owing to improved environmental control.

- Chromium (Cr) Chromium metal is relatively nontoxic. Chromium metal and insoluble salts are said to be involved in fibrosis of the lungs. When the metal is heated to a high temperature, fumes produced may be damaging to the lungs if inhaled. Fumes from welding chromium-containing stainless steel or certain chromium-containing rods can trigger eczematous eruptions on the palms of the hands of chromium sensitized individuals.

- Iron (Fe) Inhalation of the excessive oxide fumes or dusts can lead to irritation of the respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation of iron oxide for periods of 6 to 10 years is known to cause siderosis which appears to be a benign pneumoconiosis. Prolonged eye contact with the metal dust could cause rust brown colored spots forming around the particles and if left for several years, permanent damage could result.

- Manganese (Mn) Excessive inhalation or ingestion of manganese can produce manganese poisoning. Chronic exposures can lead to neurological problems such as apathy, drowsiness, weakness, spastic gait, paralysis, and other neurological problems resembling Parkinsonism. These symptoms can become progressive and permanent if not treated. Excessive inhalation of fumes may cause "Metal Fume Fever" with its flu like symptoms, such as chills, fever, body aches, vomiting, sweating, etc.

- Nickel (Ni) Epidemiological studies of workers exposed to nickel powder and to dust and fume generated in the production of nickel alloys and of stainless steel have not indicated the presence of a significant respiratory cancer hazard.

The inhalation of nickel powder has not resulted in an increased incidence of malignant tumors in rodents. Repeated intratracheal instillation of nickel powder produced an increased incidence of malignant lung tumors in rats, but did not produce an increased incidence in hamster when administered at the maximum tolerated doses. However, single intratracheal instillations of nickel powder in hamsters at doses near the LD50 have produced an increased incidence of fibrosarcomas, mesotheliomas and rhabdomyosarcomas. Inhalation of nickel powder at concentrations 15 times the PEL irritated the respiratory tract in rodents. Nickel is a known sensitizer and may produce allergic reaction.

**International Agency for Research on Cancer and National Toxicology Program**

## 12 - Ecological information

### a - Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available)

No data available.

### c - Bioaccumulative potential

No information for the product.

### d - Mobility in soil

No information for the product.

### e - Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer)

No information available for the product.

## 13 - Disposal Considerations

### Waste Management and Disposal

Vacuum or shovel any spilled material into a suitable container. Alloy wastes are normally collected to recover metal values. However, if disposal is necessary, dispose in accordance with federal, state or local regulations.

### Additional information

## 14 - Transport information

### a - UN number.

Hazard Class: Not Regulated United Nations (UN) Number: Not Applicable  
Labels: Not Applicable North America (NA) Number: Not Applicable  
Placards: Not Applicable Bill of Lading: Product Name

### b - UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

### c - Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable.

### d - Packing group, if applicable

Not applicable.

### e - Environmental hazards (e.g., Marine pollutant (Yes/No))

No.

### f - Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code)

Not regulated.

### g - Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises

Not applicable.

### International

INTERNATIONAL

Canadian TDG Hazard Class & PIN: Not regulated

Not classified as dangerous goods under ADR (road), RID (train), IATA (air) or IMDG (ship).

## 15 - Regulatory information

### 15.1 - United States Regulations

#### **UNITED STATES REGULATIONS**

**SARA Title III:** This product contains Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, and Nickel which are substances reportable under Sections 313 (40 CFR 372). Sections 311 and 312 apply.

**OSHA:** Comply with Hazard Communication Standards 29 CFR 1910.1200 and 29 CFR 1926.59 and Respiratory Protection Standards 29 CFR 1910.134 and 29 CFR 1926.103. Components of this product are considered to be hazardous as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

**TSCA:** All substances contained in this product are listed in the TSCA Chemical Inventory [Section 8(b)].

### 15.2 - International Regulations

#### **INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS**

**Canadian WHMIS:** Class D-2A Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

**Canadian EPA:** All substances in this product are listed, as required, on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

## 16 - Other Information

### initial statement

### Devitrification

### Product Stewardship Program

Morgan Thermal Ceramics [www.morganthermalceramics.com](http://www.morganthermalceramics.com)

### HMIS HAZARD RATING

### TECHNICAL DATASHEETS

### Revision Summary

In May 2015 this SDS has been updated to GHS format in conformance with US OSHA HCS 2012 (29CFR 1910.1200) and Canada Hazardous Products Act and the Hazardous Products Regulations.

### MSDS prepared by

SDS Prepared By: MORGAN THERMAL CERAMICS ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY DEPARTMENT

### Disclaimer

The information presented herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date of this Safety Data Sheet. Employers may use this SDS to supplement other information gathered by them in their efforts to assure the health and safety of their employees and the proper use of the product. This summary of the relevant data reflects professional judgment; employers should note that information perceived to be less relevant has not been included in this SDS. Therefore, given the summary nature of this document, Morgan Thermal Ceramics does not extend any warranty (expressed or implied), assume any responsibility, or make any representation regarding the completeness of this information or its suitability for the purposes envisioned by the user.