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**Section 1: Product and Company Identification**

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*Product Identifier:* **ER80S-B2 and ER90S-B3 Welding Rod**  
*Product Use:* Solid welding wire for GTAW/TIG welding  
*Item Code:* ERSB2- / ERSB3-  
*Supplier Name:* Powerweld Inc.  
*Supplier Address:* 2501 Beech Street  
Valparaiso, IN 46383  
*Supplier Web Address:* www.powerweldinc.com  
*Supplier Phone:* 219-462-8700  
1-800-826-9073  
*Emergency Phone:* CHEMTREC (24 hour) 1-800-424-9300  
*Prepared By:* Powerweld Inc.  
*Preparation Date:* 1 January 2026

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**Section 2: Hazard Identification**

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*Classification:* Not classified  
*Symbols:* Not applicable  
*Signal Word:* Not applicable  
*Hazard Statements:* Not applicable  
*Precautionary Statements:* Not applicable  
*Other Hazards:* Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable materials. Overexposure to welding fumes and gases can be hazardous.

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**Section 3: Composition/Information on Hazardous Ingredients**

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HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	APPROXIMATE CONCENTRATION (%)
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	0.1 – 1.0
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	0.5 – 3.0
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	0.1 – 1.0
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	1.0 – 3.0
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	0.5 – 2.0
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	94 – 99

PLEASE NOTE: Hazard only appears as fume

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**Section 4: First-aid Measures**

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*Inhalation:* Inhalation may be the most common cause of overexposure due to the welding fumes. Large amounts of welding fumes will cause irritation of the nose, eyes and skin. Move from the area that has any fumes to fresh

air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

*Ingestion:*

Not an expected route of exposure. Rinse mouth completely and drink a cup of water if conscious; obtain medical assistance when needed.

*Eye Contact:*

If arc flash or burns occur, obtain medical assistance. Large exposure to welding fumes may cause irritation to the eyes. Immediately flush upper and lower eyelids with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persists, visit nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

*Skin Contact:*

Large exposure to welding fumes may cause irritation to skin. If burns occur, flush with clean cool water for 15 minutes; obtain medical assistance when needed.

*Symptoms:*

Treat symptomatically; symptoms may be delayed. Show this SDS to the attending physician.

**NOTE:** In all severe cases, contact physician immediately. Local telephone operators can provide number of regional poison control centre.

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## Section 5: Fire-fighting Measures

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*Flammable:*

Not flammable; emits toxic fumes when heated

*Means of Extinction:*

Use extinguishing method most appropriate for surrounding fire (water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide); do not use water on molten metal. Large fires may be flooded with water from a distance.

*Auto-ignition Temperature:*

Not available

*Explosion Data Sensitivity to*

*Mechanical Impact:*

Not available

*Explosion Data Sensitivity to*

*Static Discharge:*

Not available

*Special Equipment:*

See below

*Precautions for Fire Fighters:*

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

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## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

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*Protective Equipment:*

See Section 8

*Emergency Procedures:*

This product is in rod form and has no hazards as shipped.

*Leak or Spill Procedure:*

If spilled, the product may be picked up and placed back into the container. If metals become molten, contain with sand and allow to return back into a solid for recycle as scrap.

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## Section 7: Handling and Storage

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<i>Handling Procedures and Equipment:</i>	Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact of spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways.
<i>Storage Requirements:</i>	Store in a cool, dry and low humid location. Keep away from heat and open flame. Ground container and receiving equipment.
<i>Incompatibilities:</i>	Strong acids and bases.

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## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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### *Exposure Limits:*

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ACGIH TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	15(dust), 5 (resp)	10(dust), 5(resp)
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	5	0.2(resp), 0.1(inhal)
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	0.1(fume), 1(dust)	0.2(fume), 1(dust)
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	0.5	0.5
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	15	10(inhal), 3(resp)
Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	-	-

<i>Engineering Controls:</i>	Ensure proper ventilation and respiratory protection is used when welding, brazing or processing. Respiratory protection is recommended and information may be found regarding the OSHA STANDARDS (29 CFR 1910.134), as well as CSA Standards Z94.4, along with many other safety standards.
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<i>Personal Protective Equipment:</i>	<u>Respiratory:</u> Use NIOSH approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or where dust exposures are excessive. Consider the potential for exposure to components of the coatings or base material being ground in selecting proper respiratory protection. Refer to OSHA's specific standards for where appropriate. Selection of respiratory protection depends on the contaminant type, form and concentration. Select and use respirators in accordance with OSHA 1910.134 and good industrial hygiene practice.
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Hands: Cloth or leather gloves are recommended.

Eyes: Wear helmet or face shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number. See *ANSI/ASC Z49.1 Section 4.2*. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others.

Skin: Approved protection (ie./ welders gloves, apron, sleeves, jacket, etc.) should be worn to prevent injury from sparks and contamination of clothing.

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## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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<i>Physical State:</i>	Solid
<i>Odour and Appearance:</i>	Odourless metallic rod
<i>Odour Threshold (ppm):</i>	Not available
<i>pH:</i>	Not available

<i>Melting Point:</i>	1600°C (2900°F)
<i>Freezing Point:</i>	Not available
<i>Boiling Point:</i>	Not available
<i>Flashpoint:</i>	Not available
<i>Upper Flammable Limit (% by volume):</i>	Not available
<i>Lower Flammable Limit (% by volume):</i>	Not available

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## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

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<i>Chemical Stability:</i>	Stable under normal conditions
<i>Possible Hazardous Reactions:</i>	Not available
<i>Conditions to Avoid:</i>	Avoid contact with incompatible materials
<i>Materials to Avoid (Incompatibilities):</i>	Acids, bases and oxidizing agents
<i>Conditions of Reactivity:</i>	Not available
<i>Hazardous Decomposition By-Products:</i>	<p>Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedure and welding consumables used. 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 (i.e. paint, painting, galvanizing), the number of welders, the volume of the work area, the quality and the amount of ventilation, the position of the welders head with respect to the fume plume, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from the cleaning and degreasing activities).</p> <p>When an electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Fume and gas decomposition, and not the ingredients in the electrode, are important. The concentration of a given fume or gas component may decrease or increase by many times the original concentration. Also, new compounds not in the electrodes may form.</p> <p>Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal coating, etc., as noted above.</p> <p>Reasonable expected fume constituents of this product would include: Complex oxides of iron, manganese, silicon, chromium, molybdenum, copper, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone and nitrogen oxides. Present OSHA exposure limit for hexavalent chromium, nickel and or manganese may be reached before limit of 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of general welding fumes is reached.</p> <p>Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc in addition to shielding gas like argon and helium when employed. Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the</p>

welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits.

See ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.3 and F1.5, available from the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126. See AWS publications: "Fumes & gases in the welding environment" & "Effects of welding on health"

Will not occur

*Hazardous Polymerization:*

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## Section 11: Toxicological Information

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<i>Skin Contact:</i>	Arc rays can burn skin; skin cancer has been reported
<i>Skin Absorption:</i>	Not applicable
<i>Eye Contact:</i>	Arc rays can injure eyes
<i>Inhalation:</i>	Inhalation is the most likely route of exposure; refer to <i>Effects of Acute Exposure</i> and <i>Effects of Chronic Exposure</i> below
<i>Ingestion:</i>	Unlikely due to form of product; harmful if swallowed
<i>Effects of Acute Exposure:</i>	Overexposure or inhalation of large amounts of welding fumes may cause symptoms such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness and irritation of your nose, throat or eyes as well as lung disease.
<i>Effects of Chronic Exposure:</i>	Overexposure or prolonged inhalation of large amounts of welding fumes with chromium compounds may cause cancer. Other overexposure or prolonged inhalation of large amounts of welding fumes symptoms may include damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, skin and could affect organs such as pancreas and liver.
<i>Irritancy of Product:</i>	Data not available
<i>Sensitization to Product:</i>	May cause an allergic skin reaction
<i>Carcinogenicity:</i>	Nickel and Chromium, and their compounds, are on the list of <i>International Agency for Research on Cancer</i> as Carcinogenic
<i>Reproductive Effects:</i>	Data not available
<i>Respiratory Sensitization:</i>	Data not available
<i>Toxicological Data:</i>	Not available

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## Section 12: Ecological Information

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<i>Aquatic and Terrestrial Toxicity:</i>	Data not available
<i>Persistence and Degradability:</i>	Data not available
<i>Bio accumulative Potential:</i>	Data not available
<i>Soil Mobility:</i>	Data not available

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## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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*NOTE: Always dispose of waste in accordance with local, provincial and federal regulations.*

<i>Safe Handling:</i>	Wash with soap and water after handling discarded material.
<i>Methods of Disposal:</i>	Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product residue, disposable container or liner in environmentally acceptable manner and in full compliance with any applicable regulations. Use recycling procedures if available.

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## Section 14: Transportation Information

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This material is not considered as a dangerous good per transportation regulations.

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## Section 15: Regulatory Information

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### *Canadian Controlled Products*

#### *Regulations:*

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR, Section 33, and this SDS contains all required information.

#### *U.S. California Proposition 65:*

This product contains or produces a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

#### *U.S. Massachusetts – Right to Know*

##### *List:*

Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon

#### *U.S. Minnesota – Hazardous Substance*

##### *List:*

Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon

#### *U.S. New Jersey – Right to Know*

##### *Hazardous Substance List:*

Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon

#### *U.S. Pennsylvania – Right to Know*

##### *List:*

Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Silicon

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## Section 16: Other Information

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#### *Preparation Date:*

7 June 2016

#### *Date of Last Revision:*

1 January 2026

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*This SDS format is in accordance with GHS. Powerweld Inc. provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product. Product use and conditions of use are beyond the control of Powerweld. Warranty of materials is limited to test results of product performance as detailed in certificates of compliance. Interpretation of test results is the responsibility of end-user. No other warranties, expressed or implied, are made.*