



M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

Section I - IDENTIFICATION

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Canada, J7V 5V5
Emergency Telephone: (514) 695-7500
1-800-361-9439

Product Name: CPP 2550 Ni
AWS Standard Terminology: PTA powder
WHMIS Classification: D-2A Serious Toxic Effects
D-2B Other Toxic Effects
Transport Of Dangerous Goods: Not applicable

Section II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Range wt%	CAS number	Exposure Limit (mg/m ³)	
			PEL	TLV
Tungsten Carbide	60-100	12070-12-1	Not listed	Not listed
Cobalt, elemental	5-10	*# \$ 7440-48-4	1	0.5
Chromium, elemental	3-7	*# \$ 7440-47-3	0.1	0.02
Nickel, elemental	0.5-1.5	*# \$ 7440-02-0	1	0.2 Insol Cmpd as N

PEL: permissible exposure limit; TLV: threshold limit value

- * This Ingredient is listed as a Toxic Chemical in Subpart D (40CFR372), Subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community right-To-Know Act of 1986.
- # This ingredient is listed as a carcinogen or possible carcinogen by the NTP, IARC or OSHA 29 CFR 1910 (Z)
- \$ WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to cause cancer.

Section III – PHYSICAL DATA

The following data should only be used in the context of the Material Safety Data Sheet.

Physical State: Powder
Appearance and odor: Grey odorless powder

Section IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Cobalt dust is flammable.
Level of stability: Stable
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Refer to ANSI Z49.1 for fire prevention during the use of welding and allied processes.

ELECTRODE/BRAZE/SOLDERS

Generally nonflammable; welding arc, sparks and flames can ignite combustibles and flammables.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Toxic fumes may be produced --- use an approved Self Contained Breathing Apparatus. See Hazardous decomposition products in Section 5.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use approved class D extinguisher or smoother with dry sand, clay or limestone. Do not use water, dry chemical, CO₂ or halon.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air.

Section V – REACTIVITY DATA

Powder spray fumes cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being sprayed, the process, procedure, and the powder used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being sprayed (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the volume of the work area, the quality and the amount of ventilation, position of the worker'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 material is consumed, fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section II. Fume and decomposition products, not the ingredients in the powder, are important. Decomposition products include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of materials in Section II, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above. These components are virtually always present as complex oxides and not as metals (Characterization of Arc Welding Fume: American Welding Society). Reasonably expected fume constituents of the fume could include: complex oxides of nickel and iron. The table below lists reasonably expected fumes that may be generated:

Substance	CAS number	Exposure Limit (mg/m ³)	
		PEL	TLV
Chromium (VI)	# Not listed	0.005	0.05 (as Cr VI)
Nickel oxide	# 1313-99-1	1 (as Ni)	0.2 (as Ni)

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Monitor fume levels. One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gas to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample inside the welder's helmet if worn, or in the worker's breathing zone (see ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.2, F1.3, F1.4, and F1.5, available from the "American Welding Society," 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126).

Section VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THE BODY CAN BE AFFECTED IF FUMES AND GASES ARE INHALED, AND/OR COME INTO CONTACT WITH EYES.

FUMES AND GASES CAN BE DANGEROUS TO YOUR HEALTH

SHORT TERM (ACUTE) OVER EXPOSURE TO WELDING FUMES

May result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes.

LONG TERM (CHRONIC) OVER EXPOSURE TO WELDING FUMES

May lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lungs), affect pulmonary functions, blood and cell disorders.

CHROMIUM

Inhalation of fume with chromium (VI) compounds can cause irritation of the respiratory system, damage lungs and cause asthma. Swallowing chromium (VI) salts can cause severe injury or death. Dusts on the skin can form ulcers. Eyes can be burned by chromium (VI) compounds.

Chromium (VI) compounds are considered by OSHA to be carcinogenic. Absorption of chromium (VI) compounds through the skin can cause systemic poisoning primarily affecting the kidneys and liver.

NICKEL, NICKEL OXIDE

Inhalation of fumes containing nickel compounds may cause metallic taste, nausea, tightness in chest, fever and allergic reactions.

Long term over exposure to nickel compounds may cause lung fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Nickel and its compounds are considered by the OSHA as carcinogenic.

ARC RAYS

Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Skin cancer has been reported.

ELECTRIC SHOCK

Electric shock can kill! In case of electrical shock, turn off power and follow recommended treatment. Obtain medical assistance.

CARCINOGENICITY

CHROMIUM

Chromium VI is listed as being carcinogenic to humans on IARC and NTP lists, and is listed by NIOSH as being a potential occupational carcinogen (with no further categorization).

WELDING FUMES

Welding fumes (not otherwise specified) are considered to be carcinogenic defined with no further categorization by NIOSH and IARC.

Section VII - EMERGENCY FIRST AID

GENERAL INTERVENTION

Remove victim to well ventilated area. Obtain medical assistance and employ recommended first aid techniques.

INHALATION OVEREXPOSURE

The rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self contained breathing apparatus.

Move victim to fresh air source. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If no detectable pulse, begin Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. (CPR). Contact a physician and advise on ingredients listed in Section 2.

SKIN CONTACT

Thoroughly wash hands or affected areas with water to remove all residue. Continue rinsing for at least 10 minutes. If rash or burn develops, consult a physician.

EYE CONTACT

Moderately irritating to eyes. Thoroughly flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes to remove all residue. Obtain prompt medical advice for fluxes and chemical aids. Advise physician of ingredients listed in Section 2.

INGESTION

Irritating to mouth, throat and esophagus. Wash out mouth with water. If material was swallowed, give small quantities of water to a conscious victim. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or local Poison Control Center immediately. Advise of ingredients listed in Section 2.

Section VIII - PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Please read and understand the product label information for proper procedures and use. See ANSI Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting", and chapter 11 of "Thermal Spraying", published by the American Welding Society and OSHA publication 2206 (29 CFR 1910) for more detail.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the work station is not properly ventilated to exhaust all fumes, vapors and dusts below the recommended exposure limits, use a CCOHS approved respirator.

VENTILATION

Use enough general ventilation and local exhaust at the work site to keep all fumes and dust from the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train welder to keep his/her face away from the fume/dust plume.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear helmet or use face shield with appropriate filter lens. Provide protective screens and flash goggles if necessary, to shield others. As a rule, start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone, then go to the next lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Wear hand, head, and body protection which help prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. At a minimum, this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats as well as dark, protective clothing. Train workers not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate themselves from work and electrical ground. Refer to CSA W117.2 - Safety in Welding and Cutting - for further information.

Section XI – STORAGE AND HANDLING

STORAGE

Keep material sealed and dry before use. Keep remaining product sealed in a cool dry place. Keep away from ignition sources.

HANDLING

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where the material is handled. Make sure that workers wash hands and face before eating, drinking or smoking.

Section X – SPILL CLEAN-UP AND WASTE DISPOSAL

IN CASE OF SPILL

Steps to be taken if material is released or spilled: Spillage should be contained and collected with an explosion proof vacuum cleaner. Recycle if possible.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Dispose of waste material, powders, grinding, or filter residues in an environmentally sensitive manner in accordance with Federal and provincial regulations.

Use appropriate measures to keep airborne dust levels contained in accordance with exposure levels of Section II.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

The information in this MSDS was obtained from sources we believe are reliable. However, this information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use, and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability of loss, damage, or expense arising from it or any way connected with the handling, storage, use, or disposal of the product.

Prepared by	Director of Products and Services
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