# SE-A50S

Version number: 2.0
Replaces version of: 2022-04-05 (1)

Revision: 2026-03-11

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1 Product identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| Trade name | **SE-A50S** |
| Registration number (REACH) | not relevant (mixture) |

### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|---|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Welding and soldering product<br>The product is intended for professional use |
| Specific process or activity | welding (welding process) |

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Kobelco Welding of Europe B.V.
Eisterweg 8
6422 PN Heerlen
Netherlands

Telephone: +31(0)45-5471111
e-mail: marketing.kwe@kobelco.com

| | |
|---|---|
| e-mail (competent person) | hse.kwe@kobelco.com |

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| Emergency information service | +31(0)45-5471111<br>This number is only available during the following office hours: Mon-Fri 09:00 - 17:00 |

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

This mixture does not meet the criteria for classification in accordance with Regulation No 1272/2008/EC.

| Code | Supplemental hazard information |
|---|---|
| EUH210 | safety data sheet available on request |

### 2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

- signal word: Not required.
- pictograms: Not required.

- supplemental hazard information
  EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

### 2.3 Other hazards

There is no additional information.
Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid skin contact.
When this product is used in a welding process, the most significant hazards are electric shock, fumes, gases, radiation, spatter, slag and heat.
Shock: electric shock can kill.
Fumes: Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Chronic overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function and nervous system.
Gases: gases may cause gas poisoning.
Radiation: arc rays can severely damage eyes or skin.
Spatter, slag and heat: spatter and slag can damage eyes. Spatter, slag, melting material, arc rays and hot welds can cause burn injuries and start fires.

**Substance(s) formed under the conditions of use.**
The welding fumes produced from this welding electrode may contain the listed constituent(s) of Sec.3 and/or their complex metallic oxides as well as solid particles or other constituents from the consumables, base metal, or base metal coating not listed Sec.3. The welding fumes may contain Mn, Ni, Cr(VI) and their compounds. Refer to Sec.8 and 10.

### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Does not contain a PBT-/vPvB-substance at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

### Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Not relevant (mixture).

### 3.2 Mixtures

The product does not contain (other) ingredients which are classified according to present knowledge of the supplier and contribute to the classification of the product and hence require reporting in this section.

| Name of substance | Identifier | Wt% | Classification acc. to GHS | Pictograms | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manganese | CAS No<br>7439-96-5<br><br>EC No<br>231-105-1<br><br>REACH Reg. No<br>01-2119449803-34-xxxx | < 3 | | | IOELV |

Notes

IOELV: Substance with a community indicative occupational exposure limit value

### Remarks

For full text of H-phrases: see SECTION 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### General notes

Do not leave affected person unattended. Remove victim out of the danger area. Keep affected person warm, still and covered. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice. In case of unconsciousness place person in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth. Disconnect and turn off the power. If the victim is semi- or unconscious, open the airway. If the victim cannot breath, give artificial respiration. If there is no pulse, massage the chest and apply artificial respiration.

#### Electrical shock

Disconnect and turn off the power. If the victim is semi- or unconscious, open the airway. If the victim cannot breath, give artificial respiration. If there is no pulse, massage the chest and apply artificial respiration.

#### Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, immediately seek medical assistance and start first aid actions. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor.

#### Following skin contact

Brush off loose particles from skin. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Following eye contact

Do not rub the eyes. Mechanical stress can cause damage to the cornea. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists:

Get medical advice/attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Symptoms.**
Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema).
Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects. Refer to Section 11 for more information.
**Hazards.**
Welding hazards are complex and may include physical and health hazards such as but not limited to electric shock, physical strains, radiation burns (eye flash), thermal burns due to hot metal or spatter and potential health effects of overexposure to welding fume or dust. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

As shipped, this product is non flammable. However, welding arc and spark can ignite combustible and flammable products, Co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings, Dry extinguishing powder, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Water spray

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No further relevant information available.

Hazardous combustion products

During fire hazardous fumes/smoke could be produced.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings. Do not allow firefighting water to enter drains or water courses. Collect contaminated firefighting water separately. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 133). Standard protective clothing for firefighters.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Remove persons to safety.

For emergency responders

Wear breathing apparatus if exposed to vapours/dust/spray/gases. Use personal protective equipment as required. If airborne dust and/or fume is present, use adequate engineering controls and, if needed, personal protection to prevent overexposure. Refer to recommendations in Section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

Advice on how to clean up a spill

Take up mechanically.

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from fire.

Recommendations

**Reduction of fumes and dusts.**
Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places were dust is formed. Read and understand the manufacturer's instruction and the possible precautionary label on the product.
**Prevention of electric shock.**
Do not touch live electrical parts such as the welding wire and welding machine terminals. Wear insulated gloves and safety boots. If welding must be performed in damp locations or with wet clothing, on metal structures or when in cramped positions such as sitting , kneeling or lying, or if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with workpiece, use the following equipment: Semiautomatic DC Welder, DC Manual (Stick) Welder, or AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control.
**Prevention of fire and explosion.**
Remove flammable and combustible materials and liquids.
**Prevention of harm when handling welding consumables.**
Handle with care to avoid stings and cuts. Hold the welding wire manually when loosening the wire.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands after use. Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Never keep food or drink in the vicinity of chemicals. Never place chemicals in containers that are normally used for food or drink. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Managing of associated risks

- flammability hazards

Keep away from fire. Keep away from combustible material.

- incompatible substances or mixtures

Acids, Alkalis, Oxidisers

Control of effects

Protect against external exposure, such as

High temperatures, Humidity

Consideration of other advice

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

- general rule

Store welding consumables inside a room without humidity. Do not store welding consumables directly on the ground or beside a wall. Keep welding consumables away from chemical substances like acids which could cause chemical reactions.

- packaging compatibilities

Keep only in original container.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Welding (welding process).

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

**National limit values**

| Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Name of agent | CAS No | Identifier | TWA [ppm] | TWA [mg/m³] | STEL [ppm] | STEL [mg/m³] | Notation | Source |
| EU | manganese | 7439-96-5 | IOELV | | 0.2 | | | i | 2017/164/EU |
| EU | manganese | 7439-96-5 | IOELV | | 0.05 | | | r | 2017/164/EU |
| IE | manganese | 7439-96-5 | OELV | | 0.2 | | 3 | fume, i | S.I. No. 619 of 2001 |
| IE | manganese | 7439-96-5 | OELV | | 0.02 | | | fume, r | S.I. No. 619 of 2001 |
| IE | manganese | 7439-96-5 | OELV | | 0.2 | | | i | S.I. No. 619 of 2001 |
| IE | manganese | 7439-96-5 | OELV | | 0.05 | | | r | S.I. No. 619 of 2001 |

Notation

| | |
|---|---|
| fume | as fume |
| i | inhalable fraction |
| r | respirable fraction |
| STEL | short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified) |
| TWA | time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified) |

### Relevant DNELs/DMELs/PNECs and other threshold levels

| Relevant DNELs of components of the mixture | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of substance | CAS No | End-point | Threshold level | Protection goal, route of exposure | Used in | Exposure time |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | DNEL | 0.2 mg/m³ | human, inhalatory | worker (industry) | chronic - systemic effects |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | DNEL | 0.2 mg/m³ | human, inhalatory | worker (industry) | chronic - local effects |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | DNEL | 0.2 mg/m³ | human, inhalatory | worker (industry) | acute - local effects |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | DNEL | 0.004 mg/kg bw/day | human, dermal | worker (industry) | chronic - systemic effects |

| Relevant PNECs of components | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of substance | CAS No | End-point | Threshold level | Organism | Environmental compartment | Exposure time |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | PNEC | 0.028 mg/l | aquatic organisms | water | intermittent release |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | PNEC | 0.455 mg/l | aquatic organisms | freshwater | short-term (single instance) |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | PNEC | 0.005 mg/l | aquatic organisms | marine water | short-term (single instance) |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | PNEC | 20.4 mg/l | aquatic organisms | sewage treatment plant (STP) | short-term (single instance) |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | PNEC | 0.578 mg/kg | aquatic organisms | freshwater sediment | short-term (single |

| Relevant PNECs of components | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of sub-stance** | **CAS No** | **End-point** | **Threshold level** | **Organism** | **Environmental compartment** | **Exposure time** |
| | | | | | | instance) |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | PNEC | 0.058 $^{mg}/_{kg}$ | aquatic organisms | marine sediment | short-term (single instance) |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | PNEC | 14.58 $^{mg}/_{kg}$ | terrestrial organ-isms | soil | short-term (single instance) |

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Appropriate engineering controls

Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases below the TLVs in the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Use extra ventilation when welding galvanized plate or coated plate. Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits.

### Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

### Eye/face protection

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

### Skin protection

Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to 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, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Wear dry gloves free of holes or split seams. Train the welder not to permit electrically live parts or electrodes to contact skin or clothing or gloves if they are wet. Insulate yourself from the work piece and ground using dry plywood, rubber mats or other dry insulation.

### Hand protection

Welding gloves according to EN12477:2001 and A1:2005 in case of arc welding. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The exact break through time should be requested at the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

### - breakthrough time of the glove material

Use gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of the glove material:

### - other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear head, hand and bodyprotection which help to prevent injury form radiation, sparks and electric shock. At a minimum this includes welder's gloves and protective face shield and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection as well as dark substantial clothing.
Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

### Ear protection

Wear earplugs or earmuffs when using engine driven arc welding machine or pulsed arc welding machine that generates high-level noise.

### Advice on hygiene measures

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

Respiratory protection

Keep your head out of fumes. Use enough ventilation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV. Keep head out of the fumes and gases.

Environmental exposure controls

Take appropriate precautions to avoid uncontrolled release into the environment. Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical state | solid: wire or rod |
| Colour | grey - silver - copper |
| Odour | odourless |
| Melting point/freezing point | not determined |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | not determined |
| Flammability | non-combustible |
| Lower and upper explosion limit | LEL: UEL: not relevant |
| Flash point | not applicable |
| Auto-ignition temperature | information on this property is not available |
| Decomposition temperature | no data available |
| pH (value) | not applicable |
| Kinematic viscosity | not relevant |
| Solubility | not determined |

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) | this information is not available |

| | |
|---|---|
| Vapour pressure | not determined |

Density and/or relative density

| | |
|---|---|
| Density | not determined |
| Relative vapour density | information on this property is not available |

| | |
|---|---|
| Particle characteristics | no data available |

### 9.2 Other information

| | |
|---|---|
| Information with regard to physical hazard classes | hazard classes acc. to GHS (physical hazards): not relevant |
| Other safety characteristics | there is no additional information |

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Contact with chemical substances could cause generation of gas.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with acids, alkalis and oxidizing agents could cause reaction and generation of gas.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat  Acids  Alkalis  Oxidisers.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Oxidisers, Acids, Alkalis

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Manganese has a low exposure limit, in some countries, that may be easily exceeded.  Welding fumes and gases are generated as byproducts during the welding. The composition and quantity of fumes and gases cannot be recognized simply. The composition and quantity of the fumes and gases are dependent upon the base metal being welded (included coating such as solvent, paint, plating), the welding process, welding procedure, welding parameter and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include the number of welding spots, the volume of the worker 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.).  The fumes and gases are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. The fumes and gases include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above. Reasonably expected fume constituents produced during arc welding include the oxides of iron, manganese and other metals present in the welding consumable or base metal. And, it is known that these metal oxides are complex oxides, not single compounds. Hexavalent chromium compounds may be in the welding fume of consumables or base metals which contain chromium. Nickel compounds may be in the welding fume of consumables or base metals which contain Nickel. Gaseous and particulate fluoride may be in the welding fume of consumables which contain fluoride. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined welding fumes and ultraviolet radiation from welding are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). According to IARC, welding fumes cause cancer of the lung and positive associations have been observed with cancer of the kidney. Also according to IARC, ultraviolet radiation from welding causes ocular melanoma. IARC identifies gouging, brazing, carbon arc or plasma arc cutting, and soldering as processes closely related to welding. Read and understand the manufacturer’s instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using this product.

Classification procedure

The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

**Classification according to GHS (1272/2008/EC, CLP)**

This mixture does not meet the criteria for classification in accordance with Regulation No 1272/2008/EC.

Acute toxicity

Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema).
**Gases:** Some toxic gases associated with welding may cause pulmonary edema, asphyxiation, and death.

| Acute toxicity of components | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of substance** | **CAS No** | **Exposure route** | **Endpoint** | **Value** | **Species** |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | oral | LD50 | >2,000 $^{mg}/_{kg}$ | rat |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | inhalation: dust/mist | LC50 | >5.14 $^{mg}/_{l}$/4h | rat |

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Shall not be classified as corrosive/irritant to skin.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Shall not be classified as seriously damaging to the eye or eye irritant.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

### Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

### Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

### Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

Welding fumes (not otherwise specified) are possibly carcinogenic to humans.
**Arc rays:** Skin cancer has been reported.

| Name acc. to inventory | CAS No | Wt% | Classification | Remarks | Number | Date indication |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| welding fumes | | 100 | 1 | | | 2018 |

Legend

1 Carcinogenic to humans

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).
Long term exposure to welding and allied processes gasses, dusts and fumes may contribute to pulmonary irritation or pneumoconiosis and other pulmonary effects. The severity of the change is proportional to the length of the exposure. The changes may be caused by non-work factors such as smoking, etc.
**Mn:** Overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system, symptoms of which are languor, sleepiness, muscular weakness, emotional disturbances and spastic gait. The effect of manganese on the nervous systeem is irreversible.
**Fe:** Inhalation of to much iron oxide fume over a long time can cause siderosis, sometimes called "iron pigmentation"of the lung, which can be seen on a cest x-ray but causes little or no disability. Chronic overexposure to iron (>50-100 mg Fe per day) can result in pathological deposition of iron in body tissues of which are firbrosis of the pancreas, diabetes mellitus and lever cirrhosis.

### Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

### Other information

Organic polymers may be used in the manufacture of various welding consumables. Overexposure to their decomposition byproducts may result in a condition known as polymer fume fever. Polymer fume fever usually occurs within 4 to 8 hours of exposure with the presentation of flu like symptoms, including mild pulmonary irritation with or without an increase in body temperature. Signs of exposure can include an increase in white blood cell count. Resolution of symptoms typically occurs quickly, usually not lasting longer than 48 hours.

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

### Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

### Other information

There is no additional information.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

Aquatic toxicity (acute) of components of the mixture

| Name of substance | CAS No | Endpoint | Value | Species | Exposure time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | ErC50 | 4.5 mg/l | algae | 72 h |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | LC50 | >3.6 mg/l | rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) | 96 h |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | EC50 | >1.6 mg/l | daphnia magna | 48 h |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | NOEC | 3.6 mg/l | rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) | 96 h |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | LOEC | 5.3 mg/l | green algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus) | 72 h |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | growth rate (ErCx) 10% | 3.4 mg/l | algae | 72 h |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | growth (EbCx) 10% | 3.4 mg/l | green algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus) | 72 h |

Aquatic toxicity (chronic) of components of the mixture

| Name of substance | CAS No | Endpoint | Value | Species | Exposure time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | LC50 | <15.61 mg/l | fish | 28 d |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | EC50 | 1,000 mg/l | microorganisms | 3 h |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | NOEC | 1.7 mg/l | water flea (Daphnia) | 8 d |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | growth (EbCx) 20% | <1.1 mg/l | aquatic invertebrates | 21 d |

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No further relevant information available.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No further relevant information available.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Not mobile.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Does not contain a PBT-/vPvB-substance at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

### 12.7 Other adverse effects

No further relevant information available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains. Avoid release to the environment.

Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.

**Remarks**

Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **14.1** | **UN number or ID number** | not subject to transport regulations |
| **14.2** | **UN proper shipping name** | not relevant |
| **14.3** | **Transport hazard class(es)** | none |
| **14.4** | **Packing group** | not assigned |
| **14.5** | **Environmental hazards** | non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations |

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

### 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

No data available.

**Additional information for each of the UN Model Regulations**

**International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - additional information**

Not subject to IMDG.

**International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - additional information**

Not subject to ICAO-IATA.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

**Relevant provisions of the European Union (EU)**

**Restrictions according to REACH, Annex XVII**

None of the ingredients are listed.

**List of substances subject to authorisation (REACH, Annex XIV) / SVHC - candidate list**

None of the ingredients are listed.

**Seveso Directive**

| 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **No** | **Dangerous substance/hazard categories** | **Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower and upper-tier requirements** | **Notes** |
| | not assigned | | |

**Regulation concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)**

None of the ingredients are listed.

### Water Framework Directive (WFD)

| List of pollutants (WFD) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of substance** | **Name acc. to inventory** | **CAS No** | **Listed in** | **Remarks** |
| Manganese | Substances and preparations, or the breakdown products of such, which have been proved to possess carcinogenic or mutagenic properties or properties which may affect steroidogenic, thyroid, reproduction or other endocrine-related functions in or via the aquatic environment | | a) | |
| Manganese | Metals and their compounds | | a) | |

Legend

a) Indicative list of the main pollutants

### Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013

None of the ingredients are listed.

### Regulation on persistent organic pollutants (POP)

None of the ingredients are listed.

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this mixture.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Complete revised version.

### Abbreviations and acronyms

| Abbr. | Descriptions of used abbreviations |
|---|---|
| 2017/164/EU | Commission Directive establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU |
| ADR | Accord relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) |
| CAS | Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances) |
| CLP | Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures |
| CMR | Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic for Reproduction |
| DGR | Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR) |
| DMEL | Derived Minimal Effect Level |
| DNEL | Derived No-Effect Level |
| EC50 | Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval |
| EC No | The EC Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS and the NLP-list) is the source for the seven-digit EC number, an identifier of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union) |
| ED | Endocrine disruptor |
| EINECS | European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances |

| Abbr. | Descriptions of used abbreviations |
|---|---|
| ELINCS | European List of Notified Chemical Substances |
| ErC50 | ≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control |
| GHS | "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations |
| IATA | International Air Transport Association |
| IATA/DGR | Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) |
| ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| IMDG | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code |
| index No | The Index number is the identification code given to the substance in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 |
| IOELV | Indicative occupational exposure limit value |
| LC50 | Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval |
| LD50 | Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval |
| LEL | Lower explosion limit (LEL) |
| LOEC | Lowest Observed Effect Concentration |
| NLP | No-Longer Polymer |
| NOEC | No Observed Effect Concentration |
| PBT | Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic |
| PNEC | Predicted No-Effect Concentration |
| ppm | Parts per million |
| REACH | Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals |
| RID | Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire des marchandises Dangereuses (Regulations concerning the International carriage of Dangerous goods by Rail) |
| S.I. No. 619 of 2001 | Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations 2001 |
| STEL | Short-term exposure limit |
| SVHC | Substance of Very High Concern |
| TWA | Time-weighted average |
| UEL | Upper explosion limit (UEL) |
| vPvB | Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative |

### Key literature references and sources for data

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures. Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2020/878/EU.

Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID). International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

### Classification procedure

Physical and chemical properties: The classification is based on tested mixture.
Health hazards, Environmental hazards: The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

### Disclaimer

The information given in this SDS is based on the present level of our knowledge and experience. This information is believed to be accurate as of the revision date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. Because the conditions

or methods of use are beyond KOBE STEEL, LTD.'s control, we assume no liability resulting from the use of this product. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. Compliance with all applicable Federal, State, Provincial, and local laws and regulations remain the responsibility of the user. If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist or other expert to understand this information and safeguard the environment and protect workers from potential hazards associated with the handling or use of this product.

### Warning text on the label

WARNING: PROTECT yourself and others. Read and understand this information.
FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous to your health.
ARC RAYS can injure eyes and burn skin.
ELECTRIC SHOCK can KILL.

- Before use, read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs), and your employer's safety practices.
- Keep your head out of the fumes.
- Use adequate ventilation, exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area.
- Wear correct eye, ear, and body protection.
- Do not touch free electrical parts.

### Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)
### Exposure Scenario:

Read and understand the "Recommendations for Exposure Scenarios, Risk Management Measures and to identify Operational Conditions under which metals, alloys and metallic articles may be safely welded", which is available from your supplier and at http://european-welding.org/health-safety.