

SAFETY DATA SHEET  
SDS\_ARC Gouging Rods

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

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### 1.1 Product identifier

Product Name: ELITE 793 Gouging Rod  
Part Numbers: VOEGR00065, VOEGR00080, VOEGR0095

### 1.2 Other means of identification

ARC Gouging Rod

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

ARC WELDING - INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

### 1.4 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name: Euromarc Industries  
Address: 203 Glover Road, Hawera, NZ 4610  
Phone: 0800 278 600  
Email: [sales@euromarc.co.nz](mailto:sales@euromarc.co.nz)  
Web Site: [www.euromarc.co.nz](http://www.euromarc.co.nz)

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency Phone: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) or 111

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## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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### 2.1 Classification of the hazardous chemical

The product is not classified as hazardous according to applicable GHS hazard classification criteria.

#### Physical Hazards

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

### 2.2 Label elements, including precautionary statements

No signal word, pictograms, hazard or precautionary statements have been allocated.

**Storage Statements:** None allocated.

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

General: When this product is used in a welding process, there are a number of potential hazards. Please read and understand this Safety Data Sheet, the manufacturer's instructions. Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable materials.

Electric Shock: Electrical shock can kill.

Radiation: UV, IR Radiation. Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin.

Fumes: Formation of dangerous fumes during use. Inhalation of welding fumes may cause respiratory irritation, cough. Excessive or prolonged inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever.

Heat: Spatter, slag, melting metal, hot welds, arc rays and sparks can cause burn injuries to skin or damage to eyes and can also ignite combustibles and flammable materials.

Noise: Noises generated by welding equipment may damage the auditory system.

Magnetic fields: Persons with a pacemaker should not go near welding or cutting operations until they have consulted their doctor and obtained information from the manufacturer of the device.

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### 3. COMPOSITION / IDENTIFICATION OF INGREDIENTS

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Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
Carbon	7440-44-0	231-153-3	10 to 90%
Graphite	7782-42-5	231-955-3	10 to 90%
Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6	10 – 30%

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### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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#### 4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

**Inhalation:** Remove person to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing, and get medical advice/attention. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration, and get immediate medical advice/attention.

**Skin contact:** Take off contaminated clothing, and rinse skin with soap and water [or shower]. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. For reddened or blistered skin, or thermal burns, get medical advice/attention.

**Eye contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses (if present and easy to do). Continue rinsing. Get medical advice/attention.

Arc rays can injure eyes. If exposed to arc rays, move victim to dark room, remove contact lenses as necessary for treatment, cover eyes with a padded dressing and rest. If symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention.

**Electric shock:** Disconnect and turn off power. If the victim is semi or unconscious, open the airway. If the victim cannot breathe, give artificial respiration. If there is no pulse, apply CPR

**Ingestion:** Unlikely due to form of product, except for granular materials. If ingested, Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately contact the nearest poisons information centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

#### 4.2 Symptoms caused by exposure

Over exposure to metal fumes may result in metal fume fever. Symptoms resemble influenza, and usually occur several hours after exposure and include a metallic or sweet taste, chills, thirst, fever, muscle aches, chest soreness, fatigue, gastro-intestinal pain, headache, nausea and vomiting. The symptoms usually subside within one to three days of exposure with no residual effect.

Long-term (chronic) overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects.

#### 4.3 Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Treat symptomatically.

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### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguisher agent suitable for the surrounding fire

Class D dry powder or dry sand. Do not use water or halogenated extinguish agents

#### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Non-flammable. May evolve toxic gases (metal oxides) during welding or when heated to decomposition.

#### 5.3 Advice for fire fighters

No fire or explosion hazard exists, use standard firefighting procedures, and consider the hazards of other involved materials

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### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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Unlikely due to product form

Welding fumes and slags maybe released on use of this product

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

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains, sewers and waterways.

### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

If spilt, collect and reuse where possible.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read and understand the manufactures instruction. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Keep formation of airborne dust and fumes to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places were dust and fumes are formed.

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

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area in sealed containers, removed from incompatible substances like acids, which could cause chemical reactions. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Copper (Fume)	SWA(Aus)	--	0.2	--	--
Copper (fume, dusts & mists)	WES(NZ))	--	0.01		
Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	SWA(Aus)	--	1	--	--
Graphite (all forms except fibres)	WES(NZ))	--	3	--	--

### Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well-ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain dust / fume levels below the recommended exposure standard.

### 8.3 Personal protective equipment (PPE)

**Eye / Face** Wear a welding helmet.

**Hands** Wear leather or welding gloves.

**Body** Wear coveralls and a leather apron / leather jacket and leather safety boots.

**Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator. If using product in a confined area, wear an Air-line respirator.

Type-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001)



Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Solid, Copper Coated on a surface of Graphite Rod
Color:	Copper on surface
Odour	Odourless
Flammability	Non flammable
Flash point	Not relevant
Boiling point	Not available
Melting point	Copper ~ 1100OC, Graphite ~ 3527OC
Evaporation rate	Not available
pH	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	> 1
Solubility (water)	Insoluble
Vapour pressure	Not available
Upper explosion limit	Not relevant
Lower explosion limit	Not relevant
Partition coefficient	Not available
Autoignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available
Odour threshold	Not available

### 9.2 Other information

No additional information available

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### 10.1 Reactivity

Non-Reactive unless gets in contact with chemical substances like acids or strong bases could cause generation of gas.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

This product is stable under normal conditions

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Acids, bases, and oxidizers.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

No further information available

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (metal oxides) during welding or when heated to decomposition.

When this product is used in a welding process, hazardous decomposition products would include those from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials listed in Section 3 and those from the base metal / Coated wire / Coated rod / Bare wire / Bare rod.

Refer to applicable national exposure limits for fume compounds, including those exposure limits for fume compounds found in Section 8. A significant amount of the chromium in the fumes can be hexa- valent chromium, which has a very low exposure limit in some countries. Manganese has a low exposure limit, in some countries, that may be easily exceeded.

Reasonably expected gaseous products would include carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and ozone.

Air contaminants around the welding area can be affected by the welding process and influence the composition and quantity of fumes and gases produced.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects Acute toxicity

Inhalation of welding fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Classification of welding fumes is difficult because of varying base materials, coatings, air contamination and processes. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified welding fumes as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity LD50	Dermal Toxicity LD50	Inhalation Toxicity LC50
Carbon	> 2,000 mg/kg (rat)	--	--
Copper	--	> 2,000 mg/kg (rat)	--

#### Acute toxicity

Overexposure to welding fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Exposure to fumes evolved may cause irritation and discolouration. Contact with hot material may cause skin burns.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

Where generated (e.g. during welding operations), arc rays may injure eyes (delayed effect) and blindness may occur. Contact with hot material may result in thermal burns..

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

#### Genotoxicity

No data available.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Welding fume is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). Lung cancer is the most common form of human cancer. Positive associations have been observed with cancer of the kidney.**

#### Repeated dose toxicity

No data available.

#### Reproductive toxicity

No data available.

#### STOT-single exposure

Over exposure to metal fumes may result in metal fume fever. Symptoms resemble influenza, and usually occur several hours after exposure and include a metallic or sweet taste, chills, thirst, fever, muscle aches, chest soreness, fatigue, gastro-intestinal pain, headache, nausea and vomiting. The symptoms usually subside within one to three days of exposure with no residual effect..

#### STOT-repeated exposure

Symptoms associated with repeated exposure are specific to the individual welding fume and gas components. Repeated exposure to welding fume may result in pulmonary dysfunction.

#### Aspiration hazard

No data available.

### 11.2. Information on other hazards

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 12.1 Toxicity

#### Acute toxicity

The welding process can effect the environment if fume is released directly into the atmosphere. Residues from welding consumables could degrade and accumulate into soils and ground water.

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Copper is a natural element and is therefore, by definition, not degradable. As an essential nutrient, copper is homeostatically regulated by aquatic organisms and does not pose a concern for bioaccumulation or secondary poisoning in aquatic food chains.

## 12.3 Bio accumulative potential

No information provided

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Waste disposal** Reuse where possible. No special precautions are normally required when handling this product.

**Legislation** Dispose in accordance with relevant / local legislation.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE: DANGEROUS GOODS 2005; NZS 5433:2012, UN, IMDG OR IATA**

	LAND TRANSPORT (NZS 5433)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	None allocated	None allocated	None allocated
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	None allocated	None allocated	None allocated
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	None allocated	None allocated	None allocated
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	None allocated	None allocated	None allocated

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

No further relevant information available

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

No further relevant information available

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**Approval Code** HSR002612 (2020)

**Group Standard** Metal Industry Product (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020

**Inventory listings** NEW ZEALAND: NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
All components are listed on the NZIoC inventory, or are exempt.  
WESNz Worksafe Exposure Limits  
Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Additional information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to exposures scenarios and welding techniques, processes, materials used, nature of the surface being welded and the presence of contaminants, the fumes & gases associated with welding will vary in composition and quantity. When assessing a welding process, the toxic fumes generated may not only be associated with the parent metal, filler wire or electrode. The welding/cutting arc may generate nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide & other gases, whilst UV radiation emitted from some arcs generates ozone. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

RPE - In addition to complying with individual exposure standards for specific contaminants, where current manual welding processes are used, the fume concentration inside the welder's helmet should not exceed 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ( unless otherwise classified) when collected in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3853.1: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of particulate matter and AS 3853.2: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of gases. Airway irritation and metal fume fever are the most common acute effects from welding fumes.

Other gases and fumes associated with welding processes include: Inert shielding gases (e.g. argon, carbon dioxide, helium) which may reduce the atmospheric oxygen content in poorly ventilated areas. UV-radiation and Infra-Red radiation may decompose chlorinated degreasing agents to form highly toxic and irritating phosgene gas. This may occur if a metal has been degreased but inadequately dried or when vapours from a nearby degreasing bath enter the welding zone.

Welding fumes may contain a wide variety of chemical contaminants, including oxides and salts of metals and other compounds which may be generated from electrodes, filler wire, flux materials and from the welded material (e.g. painted surfaces). Welding stainless-steel and its alloys generates nickel and chromium (VI) compounds. Welding fumes are retained in the lungs. Sparingly soluble compounds may be released slowly from the lungs. Welding fume is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE: It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

### Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CCID	Chemical Classification and Information Database (HSNO)
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority [New Zealand]
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms

IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate (for oral and dermal exposure)
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
RPE	Respiratory Protective Equipment
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
WES	Workplace exposure standards

Euromarc Industries Ltd requires that all customers read this safety data sheet carefully so as to be informed about the risks implied in the use of the product, and provide any person involved with a copy of the same and/or adequate training on the use of the product.

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**END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET**