

Section I – Identification

Manufacturer/Supplier: Weldtool Technologies Inc.	Telephone No: (714) 646-7527
Address: 3911 E. La Palma Ave, Anaheim, CA 92807	Emergency No: (714) 646-7527
Trade Name: ALU-ZINC	Classification: INTERNAL

IMPORTANT: This section covers the materials from which the product is manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during welding/brazing with the normal uses of this product are covered under Section V. *The term “HAZARDOUS MATERIALS” should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD 29 CFR 1910.1200 however the use of this term does not necessarily imply the existence of any hazard.

Alloy Ingredients	CAS No.	Exposure Limit (mg/m ³)	
		OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Aluminum (Al) (1) 3-5%	7429-90-5	15 (total dust) 5 (Resp)	10 (dust) 5 (Resp)
Copper (Cu) ^(A) ⁽¹⁾ 2-4 %	7440-50-8	1 (dust) 0.1(fume)	1 (dust) 0.2 (fume)
Magnesium (Mg) 1%	7439-95-4	15 (total particulate)	10
Zinc (Zn) Fume ⁽¹⁾ >90 %	7440-66-6	5	5

Section II – Identity Information and Hazardous Materials*

Notes: Single values are maximum, except where noted Other elements or ingredients may be present but in quantities much less than 1%. ⁽¹⁾Subject to reporting requirements of Section 302, 304, 311, 312, and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and 40CFR 370 and 372;

(Resp) = Respiratory/ Respiration : Welding and cutting of products that contain Chromium may produce hexavalent chromium and YOU should read and follow OSHA 's final rules Fed Register #:71:10099-10385 dated 02-28-2006. Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 CFR 1910.1000 Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). American Conference of Governmental : Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV[R]). *Ceiling Limit

Section III – Physical Data

As shipped these are odorless, silvery to white- bluish, solid rods that are nonflammable, non-explosive, non-reactive and non-hazardous

Melting point of 728° F (387° C)

Boiling Point of 2400° F (1314° C)

Specific Gravity of 6.68

Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Non-Flammable: Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles. See Z-49.1 referenced in Section VI.

CO2 or Dry Chemical extinguisher with NIOSH/MSHA self contained breathing apparatus and full fire protective clothing should be used for fire fighting. DO NOT USE WATER with any molten alloy or metal. Boiling of Zinc alloy may form Zinc Oxide Fume.

Section V – Reactivity Data

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Welding and brazing fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of these fumes and gases are dependent upon the metals, the procedures followed and the alloys used. Workers should be aware that the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which they may be exposed, are influenced by: coatings which may be present on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of workers in operation and the volume of the work area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the operator'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 procedure). When the alloy is consumed, the fumes and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section II, The composition of these fumes and gases are the concerning matter and not the composition of the filler itself. Decomposition products include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the ingredients shown in Section II, plus those from the base metal, coating and the other factors noted above.

Reasonable expected fume constituents of this product would include: Complex oxides of aluminum, magnesium, zinc, and copper.

Other complex oxides may be present when using fluxes. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc or flame.

One method of determining the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which the workers are exposed is to take an air sample from inside the welder's helmet while worn or within the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1 publication available from the American Welding Society 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126.

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Threshold Limit Value: The ACGIH recommended general limit for welding fume NOC (Not otherwise classified) is 5 mg/m³. ACGIH-1985 preface states: "The TLC-TWA should be used as guides in the control of health hazards and should not be used as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations." See section V for specific fume constituents, which may modify this TLV.

Common Entry Is by Inhalation or Through the Eyes and Skin.

Effects of Overexposure: Inhalation of welding or brazing fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes.

Arc Rays can injure eyes and burn skin.

Electric shock can kill.

See Section VII.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Call for medical assistance. Use first aid procedures recommended by the American Red Cross. If breathing is difficult – give oxygen. If not breathing-use CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation).

Carcinogenicity

This product contains no ingredients that are defined as carcinogenic per 29 CFR 1910.1200) – Hazard Communication Standard.

NIOSH classifies brazing fumes as carcinogens.

California Proposition 65

These products may contain or produces chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, and/or birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (Health and Safety Code section 25249.5 et seq.)

Section VII – Control Measures and Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and precautionary label on this product and your employer's safety practices. See American National Standard ANSI Z49.1 *Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes*, published by the AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126; OSHA *Safety and Health Standards* are published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401 for more details on the following topics.

Ventilation: Use plenty of ventilation and/or local exhaust at the arc or work area, to keep the fumes and gases below the threshold limit value within the worker's breathing zone and the general work area. Welders should be advised to keep their head out of the fumes.

Respiratory Protection: Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding or general work area where local exhaust and/or ventilation does not keep exposure below the threshold limit value.

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses, welding goggles/ helmet, or face shield with an appropriate filter lens shade number. Shield other workers by providing screens and flash goggles.

Protective Clothing: Wear approved head, hand and body protection, which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See ANSI Z-49.1. This would include wearing welder's gloves and a protective face shield and may include arm protectors, apron, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Welders should be trained not to allow electrically live parts to contract the skin or wet clothing and gloves. The welders should insulate themselves from the work and ground.

Waste Disposal Method: Discard any product, residue, disposal container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner approved by Federal, State and Local regulations.

Weldtool Technologies Inc. believes that the information contained in this (MSDS) Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate. However, Weldtool Technologies Inc. does not express or implies any warranty with respect to this information.

Download the most current MSDS and product information @ www.weldtool.com