

Section I – Identification of Product and Company

Manufacturer/Supplier: Weldtool Technologies Inc.	Recommended use: Spatter preventer during welding	Restriction on use: Not Known	Telephone No: (714) 646-7527
Address: 3911 E. La Palma Ave, Anaheim, CA 92807			Emergency No: (714) 646-7527
Trade Name: SUPERFLOW®	Specification	Classification	
Anti-Spatter (Aerosol)	Internal	N/A	

Section II – Hazard identification

GHS Hazard Classification: / **Label Elements** - Hazard symbol and Signal word; Eye Irritation Irritant & Health Hazard

Hazard statement and

Harmful when inhaled, swallowed or in contact eyes and skin; If concerned/exposed seek medical advice/attention: Causes severe

Precautionary statement

skin irritation and eye damage. Causes serious eye damage; May cause respiratory irritation; May cause drowsiness or dizziness;



Suspected of causing cancer: May cause damage to the central nervous system, the kidneys and the blood through prolonged or repeated exposure, If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand; Keep out of reach of children; - Read and understand label and all safety guidelines before use. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray - Wash skin thoroughly

Response: IF ON SKIN (or hair):	after handling- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product- Avoid release to the environment- Wear protective
Remove/Take off immediately all	gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection. Use outdoors or well-ventilated area. Contains gas under pressure; may
contaminated clothing. Rinse skin	explode if heated CATEGORY 3 Oral, Dermal, Inhalation =CATEGORY 4 Signal Word; Danger / Warning CATEGORY 2 Carcinogen, Skin; CATEGORY 2A Eye Irritation
with water/shower ;If skin	Avoid - dust, fumes, do not eat drink or smoke while using this item; Storage - store locked up
irritation occurs: Get medical	Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

advice/attention ;Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; Inhalation IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing; Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting; IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; Collect spillage; Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant; Store locked up; IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing; Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

Other Hazards which do not result in GHS classification and Overview: Flame or hot metal can injure your eyes. Electric shock can kill. Wear approved head, hand and body protection, which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock.

Welding arc, Torch flame and sparks can ignite combustibles or flammable materials. 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/brazers 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. Arc Rays and heat rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and precautionary label on this product and your employer's safety practices. See Section XIII. As shipped, these are odorless, that are nonflammable, non-explosive, non-reactive but considered hazardous.

Substance: Welding fumes/brazing fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of these fumes and gases are dependent upon the metal being welded or brazed, the procedures followed, and the filler used. Fumes and gases may affect eyes, skin, respiratory system as well as pancreas and liver. 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/brazed (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of stations 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 filler is consumed, the fumes and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section III, the composition of these fumes and gases are the concerning matter and not the composition of the electrode itself. Decomposition products include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the ingredients shown in Section III, plus those from the base metal, coating and the other factors noted above. Reasonable expected fume constituents of this product may include: Complex oxides or compounds of chlorides and fluorides (Other complex oxides may be present when using fluxes).

Section III – Composition / Information on Ingredients

*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.

Chemical Identity Ingredients	Percent	CAS No.	EINECS#
Methylene Chloride	75-99	75-09-2	200-838-9
Carbon Dioxide	< 5	124-38-9	204-696-9

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 **Short Term Exposure Limit

Section IV – First Aid Measures

Contact with skin, eyes, ingestion or injection should not be a source for exposure with proper protection.

Ingestion: Avoid contact with fume or powers and dust which may lead to ingestion DO NOT induce vomiting without physician advice. Immediately rinse mouth several times. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: If breathing has stop or difficult move to fresh air and as needed perform artificial respiration. Call medical assistance or physician as needed.

Skin Contact: Remove any contaminated clothing, gloves or other personnel equipment and promptly wash/flush with mild soap and water. For reddish or blistered skin from thermal/arc radiation promptly wash/flush with water. Get medical assistance or physician help as needed.

Eye Contact: Removal of dust and fumes requires flushing with abundant amounts of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance or physician help as needed or if issues persist.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: **Symptoms:** Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding/brazing fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. Pre-existing respiratory issues may be aggregated. Long-term (chronic) over-exposure to welding/brazing fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and is believed to affect pulmonary function. **Indication of any**

immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically.

Hazards: Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. Refer to Section II under Substance

Section V – Fire-Fighting Measures

As shipped, this product has an ether odor, which are nonflammable, non-explosive, non-reactive and hazardous. Welding arcs/Brazing flame and sparks can ignite combustibles or flammable materials. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and precautionary label on this product and your employer's safety practices. Read and understand: 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. Also, National Fire Protection Association NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and other Hot Work*

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media: As shipped these items will not burn however in the event use media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation and surroundings. No water used on molten metal – use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide.

Specific hazards arising from the chemicals: Welding arcs/brazing flame and sparks can ignite combustibles or flammable materials.

Specific protective equipment and precautions for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing suit in case of fire or when fumes and vapors are present. Follow general fire-fighting precautions as in the workplace.

Section VI – Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: With airborne mist, dust and fumes, be sure to use adequate engineering ventilation controls and personal protection to prevent overexposure limits recommendations found in Section VIII.

Environment precautions: Control work practices to eliminate environmental release and do not allow to enter sewers or surface and ground water. This product is clear/light yellow liquid under pressure with possible spill or leak hazards as shipped if not handle properly.

Methods and Materials for containment and cleaning up: Clean up immediately while following all safety guidelines as well as using all personal protection safety listed in section VIII. Avoid generating dust and prevent materials from entering and drains, sewers or water sources. Disposal considerations found in Section XIII.

When fumes and vapors are present. Follow general fire-fighting precautions as in the workplace.

Section VII – Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Handle with care wearing gloves and keep formation of airborne dust and fumes to a minimum. If needed use adequate engineering ventilation controls and personal protection to prevent overexposure limits recommendations found in Section VIII. Also read 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. Do not eat or drink while using these products and ensure proper ventilation is used. Wash hands after use.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: All employees who handle these products should be trained to handle it safely. Open packages of these products/containers on a safe stable surface and must always be properly labeled. Store products in original closed packages, cool dry place, while avoiding extreme temperatures or incompatible items such as acids, oxidizers and halogens. Always follow all regulations in accordance with local/regional/state/national guidelines.

Section VIII – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Chemical Identity Ingredients	CAS No.	EINECS#	Exposure Limit (mg/m ³)		
			OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	200-838-9	25ppm TWA, 125 ppm STEL	50 ppm TWA 100 ppm	IDLH: 2300 ppm
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	204-696-9	5000 ppm	5000 ppm 30,000 ppm STEL	5000 ppm

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; 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**Short Term Exposure Limit***Inhalable fraction^(SC) = Soluble compounds **ACGIH** - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits used a guideline in control for health hazards but not an indication of safe and dangerous exposure limits **TLV - Threshold Limit Value** - an airborne concentration of a substance, which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers, may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour & **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.**OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. **PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit** - this exposure value means the same as a TLV, except that it is limits guideline by OSHA.

Eye Protection: Wear a safety glasses with side shields, goggles or face shield with a filter lens shade number 3-4 or darker for brazing. Shield other workers by providing screens and flash goggles. Use safety equipment with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, "Safety in Welding and Cutting").

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/brazers should be trained not to allow electrically live parts or flames to contract the skin or wet clothing and gloves. The operator should insulate themselves from the work and ground.

Ventilation: Use plenty of ventilation and/or local exhaust at the arc/flame, 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 working in a confined space or general work area where local exhaust and/or ventilation does not keep exposure below the threshold limit value.

HYGIENE/ WORK PRACTICES: With all chemicals/materials, avoid getting these products ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling these products. Do not eat or drink while handling these products. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure to these products.

Section IX – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance / Color / Odor / Physical state / Form: This product is clear/light yellow liquid under pressure with a chloroform/ether-like odor; **Odor Threshold:** Neutral to none/ **Flash Point / Flammability (Solid, Gas)** No data available ; @ 70°F (20 °C) **Vapor Pressure** 453 hPa / **Vapor Density (AIR=1)** 2.93; **Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)** / **Auto-ignition Decomposition temperature** : 1121°F (605 °C) **Solubility in water** 1.3 % by weight : **Reactivity in Water** ; Exothermic ; **Specific Gravity (H₂O=1):** 1.32 **Boiling Point** 104°F (40°C) **Melting Point** -142°F (-96.7°C); **Evaporation Rate (BA=1)** 14.50; **Flammability Limits Vol %:** Upper 13.0 & Lower 22.0 **Solids content of 5.5 % = VOC %:** 90%, **VOC Content:** >900 g/kg, **HAP Content:** 90%, **MIR Value:** 0.068 g O₃/g

Section X – Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability: These products are considered stable as shipped and under normal conditions

Possibility of hazard reactions: No data and will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid exposure to extreme temperatures, Incompatible materials. Heat, sparks, open flame, red hot metal, electrical arcs, high pressure in aluminum systems.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing materials (i.e. oxygen, nitrogen, peroxide, oxidizers) and reactive metals (i.e. aluminum, potassium, sodium, etc). Incompatible items such as Strong acids, strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: CO, CO₂, phosgene and /or HCl, Read Substance in Section II. 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). The best method to determine the actual composition of generated fumes and gases is to take an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in breathing zone. For additional information, refer to the American Welding Society Publication, "Fumes and Gases in the Welding Environment".

Section XI – Toxicological Information

Oral/Dermal/inhalation; Methylene chloride Acute oral LD₅₀:1600 mg/kg (rat) **Inhalation** LC₅₀:88,000 mg/m³/30 min(rat)

Primary irritant effect skin: Irritant to skin and mucous membranes, **eye:** Irritating effect, **Sensitization:** No sensitizing effects known.

Additional toxicological information: The product shows the following dangers according to internally approved calculation methods for preparations: **Carcinogenic categories IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)** 75-09-2 methylene chloride=2B **NTP (National Toxicology Program)** 75-09-2 methylene chloride=R

Skin corrosion or irritation / Serious eye damage or irritation / Respiratory or skin sensitization / Germ cell mutagenicity / Reproductive toxicity / Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure / Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Heat Rays can injure eyes and burn skin. **Information on the likely routes of exposures:** **Ingestion** is not a likely route of exposure for this product or expected under normal use. If swallowed call physician immediately! Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Rinse mouth with water if person is conscious. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if person is unconscious, having convulsions, or not breathing. **Inhalation** of powders or dust, welding/brazing fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health.

Skin/Eye Contact: Heat Rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Powder and dust can injure eyes **International Agency for Research on Cancer IARC-** has classified welding fumes, methylene chloride, as a possible carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). **National Toxicology Program (NTP)** methylene chloride reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens;

Symptoms related to physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Inhalation: Symptoms may include basic itching, burning and redness of your eyes alloy with GASTRO-INTESTINAL system.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from

short- and long-term exposure: There may be health hazards associated with the flux form of this product causing headache, dizziness, tiredness including vomiting or nausea. Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure. **Other information during use:**

Inhalation acute toxicity: none known

Section XII – Toxicological Information

Environmental properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Releases to the environment should be avoided.

Ecotoxicity / Persistence and Degradability / Bioaccumulative Potential / Mobility in Soil: Acute Aquatic Environment = Environment-Toxicity to Aquatic Plants Persistence and Degradability / Mobility in Soil: Bioaccumulative Potential Accumulation/ Bioaccumulative Potential Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)

Specified substance(s): No data available. **Other**

Adverse Effects: Possibly harmful to aquatic life. Do not allow material to be released to ground water, water course, sewage system or the environment without proper governmental permits. Danger to drinking water if even small quantities leak into the ground. No further relevant information available.

Section XIII – Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods: Do not allow this product to enter sewers or water supplies. Avoid or minimize generating waste. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, National, Provincial, State, and local regulations.

Section XIV – Transport Information

UN Number / UN Proper shipping name / Transport Hazard class (es)/ Packing group / Marine pollutant / Special

Precautions: UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1950 PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Aerosols HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Nonflammable Gas) PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Nonflammable Gas NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 1996: 126;

Special precautions for user: Warning: Gases Danger code (Kemler): - ; EMS Number: F-D,S-U; **Stowage Code** SW1 Protected from sources of heat. SW22 For AEROSOLS with a maximum capacity of 1 liter:

Category A. For AEROSOLS with a capacity above 1 liter: Category B. For WASTE AEROSOLS: Category C, Clear of living quarters. **Segregation Code** SG69 For AEROSOLS with a maximum capacity of 1 liter: Segregation as for class 9. Stow "separated from" class 1 except for division 1.4. For AEROSOLS with a capacity above 1 liter: Segregation as for the appropriate subdivision of class 2. For WASTE AEROSOLS: Segregation as for the appropriate subdivision of class 2. **Transport/Additional information:** **DOT Quantity limitations** On passenger aircraft/rail: 75 kg, On cargo aircraft only: 150 kg **Remarks:** This product may be shipped according to the Limited Quantity Exceptions provided that all Limited Quantity shipping requirements are met. **TDG** This product may be shipped according to the Limited Quantity Exceptions provided that all Limited Quantity shipping requirements are met. **Excepted quantities (EQ)** Code: E0 Not permitted as Excepted Quantity; **IMDG Limited quantities (LQ)** 1L, **Excepted quantities (EQ)** Code: E0, Not permitted as Excepted Quantity, **Remarks:** This product may be shipped according to the Limited Quantity Exceptions provided that all Limited Quantity shipping requirements are met.

IATA Remarks: This product may be shipped according to the Limited Quantity Exceptions provided that all Limited Quantity shipping requirements are met.

UN "Model Regulation": UN 1950 AEROSOLS, 2.2

Section XV – Regulatory Information

United States: TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of these products are listed or exempted on the TSCA Inventory
EPCRA/SARA Title III 313 Toxic Chemicals The following components are listed as SARA 313 “Toxic Chemicals” and potential subject to annual SARA 313 reporting. See Section 3 for weight percent. Ingredient & Disclosure threshold: Methylene Chloride

Section 311 Hazard Class: As shipped: Immediate (Acute) In use: Immediate & delayed (Acute) This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.



California Proposition 65 California Proposition 65:

WARNING: This product may expose you to chemicals including Methylene Chloride known to California to cause cancer. For more information go to <https://www.p65warnings.ca.gov/>

Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance: N/A **Developmental toxin &**

Listed date/Male or Female reproductive toxin: N/A

US State Regulations list: California-Hazardous Substances Listed substance: Methylene Chloride **California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance:** none known - **CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance:** none known,

New Jersey-Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Methylene Chloride, **Pennsylvania-Hazardous**

Substance List: Methylene Chloride

Section XVI – Other Information

GHS Phrases or Reference data; Causes skin irritation H315. Causes serious eye irritation H319. May cause respiratory irritation H335. May cause drowsiness or dizziness H336. Suspected of causing cancer H351.

EU Classes and Risk Phrases for References (See Sections 2 and 3):

Irritant Xi. Harmful Xn. Cat 2 Carcinogen Category 2 Carc. Irritating to eyes R36. Possible risk of cancer R40.

Other: Not Established N/E. Not Available N/Av. Not Applicable N/Ap. International Agency for Research on Cancer IARC American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ACGIH. National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety NIOSH. Threshold Limit, Time Weighted Average TLV-TWA. North American Emergency Response Guidebook NAERG Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System WHMIS



Approval Date: 9-28-2019 NEW SDS Number: 057 Anti-Spatter HMIS® ratings Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Physical hazard: 0 NFPA CODES: FIRE: 3 HEALTH: 0 REACTIVITY: 0 U.S. DOT = Material is considered as a dangerous item. (Per 49 CFR 172.101) BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Weldtool Technologies Inc. believes that the information contained in this (SDS) 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 SDS and product information @ www.weldtool.com