

Section I – Identification of Product and Company

Manufacturer/Supplier: Weldtool Technologies Inc.	Recommended use: Silver Braze for metal Brazing	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	
White Silver Brazing Paste; Black Silver Brazing Paste	AWS A5.31	Type FB3A (White); Type FB3C (Black)	

Section II – Hazard identification

GHS Hazard Classification: Not Classified / **Label Elements** - Irritant & Health Hazard

Hazard statement and Precautionary statement



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

Reproductive Toxicity= CATEGORY 2

Oral, Dermal, Inhalation =CATEGORY 4

Signal Word; Danger / Warning Avoid - dust, fumes, do not eat drink or smoke while using this item; Storage - store locked up
Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other Hazards which may 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/brazer 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, wires that are nonflammable, non-explosive, non-reactive and non-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 iron, manganese, silicon, copper, aluminum, titanium. (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	CAS No.	EINECS#	Percent by Weight
POTASSIUM TETRABORATE	1332-77-0	215-575-5	15-25
Boric Acid	10043-35-3	233-139-2	25-45
Potassium Fluoborate	14075-53-7	237-928-2	5-18
Boron	7440-42-8	231-151-2	< 5
Potassium Fluorohydroborate	12228-71-6	n/a	20-35

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/paste and dust which may lead to ingestion **Inhalation:** If breathing has stop or difficult move to fresh air and as needed perform artificial respiration. Call medical assistance or physician.

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 product, 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/Brazing fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. Refer to Section II under Substance

Section V – Fire-Fighting Measures

As shipped this product is odorless, which are nonflammable, non-explosive, non-reactive and non-hazardous paste. 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 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. These products are paste and miscible in water. If product becomes molten dam up with sand type media until it cools back to a solid and reuse/recycle as scrap.

Methods and Materials for containment and cleaning up: Solids can be picked up and placed back in/on the original container. 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. Spills shall be place in a suitable container for disposal.

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 be properly labeled always. Store products in original closed packages, cool dry place, while avoiding extreme temperatures or incompatible items such as acids, oxidizers and halogens. Do not store products in glass or any silicate base type of containers. 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
Boric Acid	10043-35-3	233-139-2	15 (dust) ; 5 (Resp)	10 ; 2 TWA ; 6**	none found
Potassium Fluoborate	14075-53-7	237-928-2	2.5	2.5 TWA (dust)	2.5 TWA
Boron	7440-42-8	231-151-2	15 (dust) 5 (Resp)	10 (dust) 5 (Resp)	none found
Potassium Fluorohydroborate	12228-71-6	n/a	2.5	2.5 TWA (dust) 6**	2.5 TWA
Potassium Tetraborate	1332-77-0	215-575-5	5	5	

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/flames and electrical shock or other contaminants from paste. See ANSI Z-49.1. This would include wearing welder's gloves/Chemical resistant clothing/gloves and a protective face shield which 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/brazers 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: White or Black (brown) paste that are odorless; **Odor Threshold / pH 8-9 / Flash Point / Evaporation Rate 0.3/**

Flammability (Solid, Gas) / Upper & Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: No data available; **Vapor Pressure & / Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) / Auto-**

ignition Decomposition temperature: No data available **Solubility(water): Soluble Density / Relative Density 1.6; Melting Point 932° F (500°C)**

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.

Incompatible materials: Glass or Porcelain Incompatible items such as Strong acids, strong oxidizers, silicate based items, and halogens.

Hazardous decomposition products: Boron/potassium oxides, fluoride, 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 Potassium Tetraborate: Acute oral LD50:2660mg/kg (rat) Dermal LD50 :> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit) Fluoride: Acute oral LD50: 245 mg/kg (rat) Boron: Acute oral LD50: 650 mg/kg (rat) LC50: 25-1,300 mg/m3/30 min. (rat). Boric Acid: Acute oral LD50:2660mg/kg (rat) Dermal LD50 :> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit). **Skin corrosion or irritation;** skin irritation / **Serious eye damage or irritation;** yes / **Respiratory or skin sensitization / Germ cell mutagenicity / Reproductive toxicity;** may damage fertility or unborn child / **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 welding/brazing fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. **Skin/Eye**

Contact: Heat Rays can injure eyes and burn skin. **International Agency for Research on Cancer IARC-** has classified welding fumes as a possible carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). Fluorides listed as group3 not classified as to carcinogenicity to humans **National Toxicology Program (NTP)** Cadmium known to be human carcinogens; Nickel reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens. **OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances** none; **Symptoms related to physical, chemical and**

toxicological characteristics: **Inhalation:** Copper and copper alloy compounds has effects with GASTRO-INTESTINAL system. **Delayed and immediate effects and**

chronic effects from short and long-term exposure: There are no immediate health hazards associated with the wire or rod form of this product. Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure. Cadmium is listed with OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration) **Other information during use:** **Inhalation acute toxicity:** none known

Section XII – Toxicological Information

Ecotoxicity / Persistence and Degradability / Bioaccumulative Potential / Mobility in Soil: Acute; Fish / Aquatic Invertebrates Aquatic Environment = Potassium Tetraborate LC50 Fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*) 279 mg/l, 96 hours, *EC50 Water flea* (*Daphnia magna*) 133 mg/l, 48 hours; **Boric Acid** LC50 Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) > 100 mg/l, 96 hours. **Environment-Toxicity to Aquatic Plants** LC50 (*green algae (scenedesmus dimorphus)* 3 days) 0.0623 mg/l,

Persistence and Degradability / Mobility in Soil: No data **Bioaccumulative Potential Accumulation/** No data available **Bioaccumulative Potential Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)** Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s): No data available (Static); **Other Adverse**

Effects: Possibly harmful to aquatic life. Do not allow material to be released to the environment without proper governmental permits. No further relevant information available.

Section XIII – Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods: Avoid or minimize generating waste. When possible collect scrap and by-products with proper id for recycling. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, National, Provincial, State, and local regulations. These products, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

Section XIV – Transport Information

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

Precautions: Not Regulated as Dangerous Good or Not Regulated, No international regulations

Section XV – Regulatory Information

United States: TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of these products are listed on the TSCA Inventory

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not Regulated ; **EPCRA/SARA Title III 313 Toxic Chemicals** Not Regulated

Section 311 Hazard Class: Chemical - As shipped: Immediate (Acute) In use: Immediate & delayed (Acute)

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.) Nickel and Cadmium are known to cause cancer **Developmental toxin &**

Listed date/Male or Female reproductive toxin: Hexavalent chromium compounds (12-19-2008), cadmium

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

Massachusetts- Right to Know Substance List: , Potassium Tetraborate, Boric Acid, Potassium Fluorohydroborate, Potassium Fluoborate ;

Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List: Potassium Fluorohydroborate, Potassium Tetraborate, Boric Acid, Potassium Fluoborate ; **New Jersey-Right to Know Substance**

List: Boron (black), Potassium Fluorohydroborate, Potassium Tetraborate, Boric Acid, Potassium Fluoborate;

Pennsylvania- Right to Know Substance List: Potassium Fluorohydroborate, Potassium Tetraborate, Boric Acid, Potassium Fluoborate

Section XVI – Other Information

Approval Date: 10-15-2017 NEW SDS Number: 026 Brazing Paste Flux



HMIS® ratings Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Physical hazard: 0 NFPA CODES: FIRE: 0 HEALTH: 1 REACTIVITY: 0 U.S. DOT =
Material is not hazardous and is not considered as a dangerous item.

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