

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**PLEASE CAREFULLY READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

For Welding Consumables and Related Products

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazards Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

SECTION I (IDENTIFICATION)

Manufacturer/Supplier Name: UNIWELD PRODUCTS, INC. Emergency Phone No.: (954) 584-2000
 2850 Ravenswood Road
 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312

Product Name(s): **UNI-4100 FLUX**
 Product Classification: **ALUMINUM BRAZING POWDER FLUX**

SECTION II (HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION)

Important: This section covers the materials from which these products are manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during normal use of these products are covered by Section V. The term "Hazardous Materials" should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 26 CFR 1910.1200 and it does not necessarily imply the existence of hazard.

INGREDIENT	% WEIGHT	CAS NO.	EXPOSURE LIMIT (mg/m ³)	
			OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
SODIUM ALUMINUM FLUORIDE	5-15	15096-52-3	1.5 PPM	N/A
ZINC CHLORIDE	3-6	7646-85-7	1 PPM	N/A

SECTION III (PHYSICAL DATA)

Boiling Point: N/A
 Percent volatile by volume: 0%
 Vapor pressure (mm Hg): N/A
 Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate=1): N/A
 Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/A
 Solubility in water: Unlimited
 Melting Point: 630°C/1166°F
 Reactivity in water: Exothermic
 Appearance and Odor: White odorless powder

SECTION IV (FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA)

Flash Point: N/A
 Flammable Limits: N/A
 Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemical, CO₂ Foam
 Auto Ignition Temperature: None
 Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Normal cautions when dealing with chemicals
 Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Fluorides

SECTION V (REACTIVITY DATA)

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedures, and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of the work 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).

When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 2. Fume and gas decomposition products, not the ingredients in the electrode, are important. Decomposition products generated in normal operations include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in section 2 plus those from the base metal, coating, etc., as noted above.

It is understood, however, that the elements and/or oxides to be mentioned are virtually always present as complex oxides and not as metals (characterization of Arc Welding Fume: American Welding Society). The elements or oxides listed below correspond to the ACGIH categories located in "TLV Threshold Limited Values for chemical substances and physical agents in the workroom environment".

Reasonably expected constituents of the fume would include: complex oxides of copper, manganese, and silicon. The limits of vapor for chromium (Cr) (0.5 mg.m³) can be reached before the general limit of vapor of 5 mg/m³. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.

One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. [See ANSI/AWS F1.1, available from the "American Welding Society", P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135. Also, from AWS is F1.3 "Evaluating Contaminants in the Welding Environment - A Sampling Strategy Guide", which gives additional advice on sampling.] At a minimum, materials listed in this section should be analyzed for the following:

Stability: Product is stable
 Conditions to Avoid: Metals
 Incompatibility: Alkaline, strong oxidizing or reducing materials, cyanides or sulfides.
 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen chloride fumes, fluorides with high heat.
 Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.
 Conditions to Avoid: Excessive heat or cold.

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 1984-85 preface states, "The TLV-TWA should be used as guides in the control of health hazards and should not be used as firm lines between safe and dangerous concentrations." See Section V for specific fume constituents which may modify this TLV.

EYES: Flush with water for 10 minutes. Call a physician.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with water.

CONTINUED ON THE BACK

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air or administer oxygen. Call a physician.

INGESTION: Give water or milk. Get medical attention.

▽ **WARNING: DO NOT BREATHE FUMES!**

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Fume inhalation, ingestion, skin, and eyes.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Pulmonary edema, abdominal pain, vomiting, eye damage and skin burn.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: None presently known.

CHEMICAL LISTED AS A CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN: None

OSHA PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL): 1 PPM

ACGIH THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV): 1 PPM.

▽ **WARNING: CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** This product, when used for welding, soldering, brazing, cutting and other metal working or flame processes, produces fumes, particulates, residues and other by-products which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. ▽ **WARNING:** This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SECTION VII (PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE/APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES)

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. (See American National Standard Z-49.1, "Safety in Welding and Cutting," published by the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29 CFR 1910), US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 for more details on the following):

VENTILATION: Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases below the TLV's in the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes.

▽ **WARNING: DO NOT BREATHE FUMES!**

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use NIOSH approved or equivalent respirable fume respirator or air supplies respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens. As a rule of thumb, begin with shade #14. Adjust if needed by selecting the next lighter or darker shade number.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See ANSI Z-49.1. 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 substantial clothing. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

PROCEDURE FOR CLEANUP OR SPILLS OR LEAKS: First neutralize with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate, dilute with water and dispose of in accordance with EPA Regulations.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS: Store in plastic containers in a cool area, away from heat.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Safe precautionary practices to avoid spills and exposure to skin and fumes.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: IMPORTANT. MAINTAIN EXPOSURE BELOW PEL/TLV. USE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE MONITORING TO ENSURE THAT YOUR USE OF THIS MATERIAL DOES NOT CREATE EXPOSURES WHICH EXCEED PEL/TLV. Always use exhaust ventilation. Refer to the following sources for important additional information: ANSI Z-49.1. The American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami FL 33135; OSHA (29 CFR 1910), US Dept. of Labor, Washington, DC 20210.

Uniweld Products, Inc. believes this data to be accurate and to reflect qualified expert opinion regarding current research. Uniweld Products, Inc. cannot make any expressed or implied warranty as to this information.