

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MAY BE USED TO COMPLY WITH OSHA'S HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, 29 CFR 1910.1200 AND SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986 PUBLIC LAW 99-499. STANDARD SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

SECTION I (IDENTIFICATION)

**MANUFACTURER/
SUPPLIERS NAME:** **EUTECTIC CORPORATION**
N94 W14355 Garwin Mace Drive
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051 USA

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
1-800-558-8524

PRODUCT NAME: **Eutectic Instant Hardener 75**

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION: **Chemical Aid**

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 in Section V. The term "Hazardous" in "Hazardous Ingredients" should not only be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200), but also as defined by other regulatory agencies. The chemicals or compounds subject to reporting under Title III, in Section 313, of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) are marked by the symbol #.

WARNING: This product contains or produces a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects (or other reproductive harm) and cancer. (California Health & Safety Code 25249.5 et seq.)

<u>INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>Exposure Limit (mg/m³)</u>		<u>Percent Ingredients (by weight)</u>
		<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH-TLV</u>	
Potassium Carbonate	584-08-7	Not listed	Not listed	15 – 40
Potassium Chloride	7447-40-7	Not Listed	Not Listed	10 – 30
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	10 – 30
Barium Chloride #	10361-37-2	0.5 (Ba)	0.5 (Ba)	10 – 30
Graphite (elemental)	7782-42-5	15 mppcf	2	5 – 10
Urea	57-13-6	Not listed	Not listed	5 – 10

mppcf = millions of particles per cubic foot of air

** 10 mg/m³ / (% SiO₂ + 2)

SECTION III (PHYSICAL DATA) – black, odorless powder
Solubility: 100 % in water at 20 °C

SECTION IV (FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA)

Non-Flammable: Flames used for brazing, soldering, or welding can ignite combustibles. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 for fire prevention during welding/brazing. These products as shipped are non-hazardous, nonflammable, non-explosive, and non-reactive.

Rating under National Fire Protection 704: Health, 1: Flammability, 0: Reactivity, 0.

SECTION V (REACTIVITY DATA)

STABILITY: Stable **CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Excess heat **INCOMPATIBILITY (conditions to avoid):** None known.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None known

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

If the chemical aid is consumed during brazing / soldering or welding, the fumes cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being brazed / soldered, the process, procedure, and filler metal 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 soldered (such as paint, plating or galvanizing), the number of workers and volume of the work area, the quality and amount of ventilation, position of workers' 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).

If the material is consumed, fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section II. Fume and gas decomposition products, not the ingredients in the chemical aid, are important. Decomposition products include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section II plus those from the base metal, coating, etc. as noted above. These components are virtually always present as complex oxides and not as metals (Characterization of Arc Welding Fume: American Welding Society).

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gas to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample in the worker's breathing zone (see ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.2, F1.3, F1.4, and F1.5, available from the "American Welding Society," 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126).

SECTION VI (HEALTH HAZARD DATA)

Threshold Limit Value: The **ACGIH** recommended general limit for welding fume NOS (not otherwise specified) is 5 mg/m³. The **ACGIH 1999** 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 that may modify the **TLV**.

FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous to your health.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY is the respiratory system. Other possible routes are eyes, ingestion, and/or skin contact.

PREEXISTING respiratory or allergic conditions may be aggravated in some individuals (i.e. asthma, emphysema).

SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE to fumes may result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. **EYE CONTACT** causes irritation and may cause burns. **SKIN CONTACT** may cause irritation.

INHALATION may cause respiratory tract or burn from prolonged contact. Symptoms include nasal discharge and nosebleeds, coughing, sore throat and labored breathing.

LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE: Primary route of entry is the respiratory system.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques recommended by The American Red Cross.

SWALLOWING: Call a physician or your poison control center at once. Advise of Section II.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with water to remove all residue. If a rash develops, call a physician.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air and call a physician if necessary.

EYES: flush with water for at least 15 minutes to remove all residue. Get medical attention immediately.

CARCINOGENICITY

WELDING FUMES (not otherwise specified) are considered to be carcinogenic defined with no further categorization by **NIOSH** and **IARC**.

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

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and precautionary label on this product.

See American National Standard Z49.1, Safety in Welding and Cutting, published by the "American Welding Society," 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 for more detail 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 workers breathing zone and the general area. Train the worker to keep his head out of the fumes. Monitor fume levels and do not exceed permissible exposure limits or values.

Respiratory Protection: Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when brazing/welding in a confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below the TLV's.

Eye Protection: Wear appropriate brazing safety goggles.

Protective Clothing: Wear protective goggles and chemical resistant gloves. See ANSI Z49.1. Wash thoroughly after handling to remove all residue. Remove and professionally wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Waste: Spill or release: prevent material from contaminating environment. Dispose of any waste residues in accordance with EPA or local regulations.

Storage: Keep material sealed in original container and away from heat and open flame. Keep this product away from children.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

IARC: International Agency for the Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NTP: National Toxicology Program

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

OSHA: U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

Exposure limits are subject to change. Contact ACGIH, OSHA, NIOSH, and IARC for current values.

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