



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For Welding Consumables and Related Products
 Essentially Similar to U.S. Department of Labor Form OSHA 20
 (to comply with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200)

SECTION I Identification

Manufacturer/Supplier Name: UNIBRAZE CORP.
Address: 1050 PENNER CREST, HOUSTON, TX 77055
Emergency Phone: (713) 869-6000, 1-800-364-6900
Product Type: Cobalt Alloys Bare and Coated
Classification: AWS A5.13
Trade Name: Unibraze#1 Bare (RCoCr-C)/Coated (ECoCr-C),
 Unibraze#6 Bare (RCoCr-A)/Coated (ECoCr-A),
 Unibraze#12 Bare (RCoCr-B)/Coated (ECoCr-B),
 Unibraze#21 Bare/Coated

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/Identity Information

IMPORTANT: This section covers the materials from which the product is manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during welding with the normal use 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.

Flux or other ingredients	CAS No.	Exposure Limit (mg/m ³)	
		OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4	0.1	0.05
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	1	0.5
Tungsten (W)	7440-37-1	Nothing Found	1, 3**
Iron (Fe)	1309-37-1	5	N/A
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	1	1
Carbon (C)	7440-44-0	3.5	3, 7, 17**
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	Nothing Found	10, 20**
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	15	10, 20**
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	5*	5*
Calcium Fluoride	7789-75-5	2.5 (as F)	2.5 (as F)
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	15	10, 20**
Potassium Titanate	12030-97-6	Nothing Found	5 ND
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	15	10

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 ND=Nuisance Dust Chromium and Nickel have been recognized as a suspect carcinogen by NTC and IARC.

**SECTION III
PHYSICAL DATA
NOT APPLICABLE**

**SECTION IV
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammables. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 for fire prevention during the use of welding and allied procedures.

**SECTION V
REACTIVITY DATA**

Hazardous Decomposition Products Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of these fumes and gases are dependent upon the metal being welded, the procedures followed and the electrodes 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 welders in operation 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 procedure). When the electrode 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 electrode 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.

Rod and electrodes are stable at ordinary temperatures, however, caution should be taken with acids, bases, and oxidizers. Molten metal will react violently with water.

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc. 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.

Effects of Overexposure: Inhalation of welding 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. Chromium (VI) compounds present in the fume may cause abdominal pain, diarrhea, muscular weakness and convulsions. Continued inhalation could cause loss of consciousness and death. Chromium (VI) compounds may burn eyes. Chromium compounds may cause allergic reactions in some people. Nickel oxides present in the fume may cause tightness around the chest, fever and allergic reactions in some people. Long-term (chronic) over-exposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung) and is believed to affect pulmonary function. Repetitive exposure to fluoride fumes and/or gases may cause excessive calcification of the bones and ligaments of the ribs, pelvis and spinal column. Constant inhalation of chromium (VI) compounds may cause an ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum as well as liver and kidney damage. Workers exposed to chromium (VI) compounds have a higher incidence of lung and nasal cancers. Chromium and nickel compounds are on the IARC (International Agency for Research of Cancer) list as posing a carcinogenic risk to humans. 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 OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200) lists Nickel and Chromium as possible carcinogens.

SECTION VI

CONTROL MEASURES AND PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and precautionary label on this product. See American Standard Z49.1 Safety in Welding and Cutting, published by the AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY, 550 N.W. Lejeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29 CFR 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402 for more details on the following topics.

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

Eye Protection: Wear a helmet or face shield with a filter lens shade number 12-14 or darker. 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 contact 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.

Unibraze believes that information set forth in this Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate.

Unibraze makes no warranty, expressed or implied, with respect thereto and disclaims any liability from reliance therein.