

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

THIS MSDS IS EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2018 AND SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUSLY ISSUED DATA SHEETS.

SECTION I (IDENTIFICATION)

Manufacturer/ Processor/Importer:	Eagle Alloys Ltd. Emergency Tel No (780) 481 8082
Address:	10077 - 166 Street Edmonton Alberta T5P 4Y1
Product Name:	Eagle 1850 FC
Classification:	Flux Coated Brazing Alloy

SECTION II (HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION)

IMPORTANT: This section covers the materials of which the products are manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during normal use of this product are covered in Section V. The term "Hazardous" in "Hazardous Material" should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910-1200 and it does not necessarily imply the existence of hazard.

INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	PERCENT RANGE	OSHA PEL mg/M ³	ACGIH-TLV mg/M ³	CARCINOGENICITY
Copper	7440-50-8	30 - 60	.0.1	.02	No
Zinc	7440-66-6	30 - 60	5	5	No
Nickel	7440-02-0	7 - 13	1	1	Yes

SECTION III (PHYSICAL DATA)

Physical Data Not Applicable..

SECTION IV (FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA)

Non-Flammable - There are no fire or explosion hazards with this alloy. Never use water as an extinguishing agent around molten metal. Water will react violently with molten metal. The alloy is stable, non-hazardous solid at room temperatures. Material will react with acids, bases or oxidizers. Material does not present a significant health hazard under normal handling and storage conditions. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 for fire prevention during welding.

SECTION V (REACTIVITY DATA)

Welding fumes 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 galvanization), number of welds and volume of work area, quality and amount of ventilation, position of weldor'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 are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section II. Fume and gas decomposition products, not the ingredients in the electrode, 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 compounds and not as metals (Characterization of Arc Welding Fume: American Welding Society).

SECTION V (REACTIVITY DATA)

Reasonable expected fume constituents would include fluorides (in flux coated brazing rods) and complex oxides of copper, zinc, and Manganese may cause metal fume fever. Symptoms of metal fume fever include fever, fatigue, dryness of throat, head and body ache, and chill. Chronic exposures may affect the central nervous system leading to emotional disturbances, gait and balance difficulties and paralysis. Overexposure to copper may result in skin and hair discoloration. Nickel has been identified as a potential cancer-causing agent. Prolonged exposure to silver may produce a greyish-blue discoloration of the skin. The product will not irritate the skin or eyes in bulk form. Particles may cause dermatitis due to mechanical irritation. Gaseous reaction products include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which worker's are exposed is to take an air sample inside the weldor's helmet, if worn, or in the worker's breathing zone. ANSI/AWS F1.1 available from the American Welding Society. P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135.

SECTION VI (HEALTH HAZARD DATA)

Threshold Limit Value: The ACGIH recommended general limit for welding fume NOC (Not Otherwise Classified) is 5 mg/M³. The 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 that may modify this TLV.

Effects of Overexposure: FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous to your health. Primary route of exposure is inhalation of fumes. Preexisting respiratory or allergic conditions may be aggravated in some individuals. SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE to welding may result in discomfort such as: dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE may lead to siderosis (iron deposits in the lungs) and is believed by some investigators to affect pulmonary function. ARC RAYS can injure eyes and burn skin. ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill. See Section VII.

Emergency & First Aid Procedures: Call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques recommended by the Canadian Red Cross.

SECTION VII

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

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on this product. See American National Standard Z-49.1, Safety in the Welding and cutting, published by the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami FL and OSHA Publications 2206 (29CFR 1910), US Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402 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 worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the weldor to keep his head out of the fumes.

Respiratory Protection: Use 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, start with a shade darker to see the weld zone. Then go to the next lighter shade that gives sufficient view of the weld zone. Provide screens and flash goggles, to shield others.

Protective Clothing: Wear head, hand and body protection that will help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See ANSI Z-49.1. At a minimum, this includes weldor's gloves and a protective face shield and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Train the weldor not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

Waste: Dispose of any grinding dust or waste residues in accordance with EPA or local regulations.

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