

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

THIS MSDS IS EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2018 AND SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUSLY ISSUED SAFETY 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 P 328
Classification:	Spray Powder 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 the product are covered in Section V. The term "Hazardous" in "Hazardous" 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 <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH-TLV mg/M <sup>3</sup>	CARCINOGENICITY
Iron	7439-89-6	0.5 – 2.0	.	5	No
Aluminum	7429-90-5	7 - 12	.	5	No
Tin	7440-31-5	0 - 2	.	2	No
Copper	7440-50-8	Balance	.	1	No

### SECTION III (PHYSICAL DATA) Not Applicable

Metal Powder. Melting temperature 1900 F<sup>0</sup>

### SECTION IV (FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA)

Fire and Explosion Hazard Data – Not Applicable.

### SECTION V (HEALTH HAZARD 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 worker's 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 powder is consumed, and gas decomposition products are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section II. Fume and gas decomposition, not the ingredients in the powder, 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).

Reasonably expected fume constituents would include Copper bearing dust that may irritate the skin, acute respiratory reaction or conclusive metal fever from exposure to copper fumes have been observed. Exhaust away all fumes and use enough ventilation. Use fire resistant garments. Wear a face shield. Use all precaution in handling pressurized gases. Oxygen and flammable gases. Use respirator in confined areas.

### SECTION V (HEALTH HAZARD DATA)

Primary route of entry is inhalation. If exposed to metal fumes, remove immediately to fresh air and employ first aid techniques recommended by the American Red Cross.

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### SECTION VI (REACTIVITY DATA)

**Condition to avoid.** Stable material. **Incompatibility.** Torch flame can ignite combustibles. Hazardous. Non – Hazardous and polymerization will not occur. It will not deteriorate.

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### 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 Welding and cutting, published by the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR 1910), US Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 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 welder to keep his head out of the fumes.

**Respiratory Protection:** Use respirable fume 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 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 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 dark substantial clothing. Train the welder 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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### SECTION VIII (SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION)

**Respiratory protection:** Use enough ventilation and use respirator in the confined areas.

**Ventilation:** Exhaust away fumes to keep TLV lower than required.

**Protective gloves:** Wear cloth gloves and wear eye protection having a No 4 or better shade.

**Protective requirement:** Wear proper fire resistant clothes to protect body.

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### SECTION IX (SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS)

Keep the material in a safe, cool dry place away from heat.

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