

**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:** **MESSER – MG Welding Products**  
N94 W14355 Garwin Mace Drive  
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051 USA

**TELEPHONE NUMBER:**  
262-532-4677

**PRODUCT NAME:** **MG 420**

**PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION:** **FLUX CORED ALUMINUM FOR BRAZING**

**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.)

<b>INGREDIENTS</b>	<b>CAS</b>	<b>Exposure Limit (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>		<b>Percent Ingredients (by weight)</b>
	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>OSHA PEL</b>	<b>ACGIH-TLV</b>	
Aluminum #	7429-90-5	5	10	60 – 100
Silicon	7440-21-3	5	10	1 – 5
Lithium Chloride	7447-41-8	Not listed	Not listed	1 – 5
Potassium Chloride	7447-40-7	Not listed	Not listed	1 – 5
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	Not listed	Not listed	1 – 5
Sodium Fluoride	7681-49-4	2.5 (as F)	2.5 (as F)	1 – 5
Zinc Chloride #	7646-85-7	1	1	1 – 5

**SECTION III (PHYSICAL DATA) -- Solid****SECTION IV (FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA)**

Nonflammable - Brazing flames can ignite combustibles. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 for fire prevention during welding. 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)**

Welding fumes cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being brazed, the process, the flux, procedures and alloy 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 brazed (such as paint, plating or galvanization), number of welds and volume of work area, quality and amount of ventilation, position of 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 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 oxides and not as metals (Characterization of Arc Welding Fume: American Welding Society). Reasonably expected fume constituents of the fume could include: complex oxides of aluminum and silicon. Fluorides and chlorides may also be present.

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may also be formed by radiation from the arc. **Monitor fume levels.** One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gas 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, 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/m<sup>3</sup>. 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.

**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 fumes may result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. **FLUORIDES** - Fluoride compounds produced may cause eye and skin burns, and pulmonary edema bronchitis. Exposure to extremely high levels of fluorides can cause abdominal pain, diarrhea, muscular weakness, and convulsions. In extreme cases it can cause loss of consciousness and death.

**LONG TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE. FLUORIDES** - Overexposure to fluorides can cause serious bone erosion, excessive calcification of the bone and calcification of the ribs, pelvis and spinal column. May cause skin rash. **PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY** is the respiratory system. **WELDING FUMES: WELDING FUMES** (not otherwise classified) are considered to be carcinogenic defined with no further categorization by NIOSH. **ARC RAYS** can injure eyes. **ELECTRIC SHOCK** can kill. **See Section VII.**

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

**INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, begin artificial respiration.

If no detectable pulse, begin Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. (CPR). Call for medical aid.

**SKIN:** Wash affected area with soap and water. If rash develops, see a physician.

**EYES:** Flush with a large amount of fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

**INGESTION:** Seek medical attention.

### **CARCINOGENICITY**

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

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### **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 welder to keep his head out of the fumes. Monitor fume levels and do not exceed permissible exposure limits or values. Keep exposure as low as possible.

**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 a face shield with a filter lens. As a rule of thumb, start with a shade darker to see the weld zone, then go to the next lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone. Provide screens and flash goggles to shield others.

**Protective Clothing:** Wear head, hand, and body protection which helps to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electrical shock (see ANSI Z-49.1). At a minimum, this includes welders' 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 residue in accordance with EPA or local regulations.

**Storage:** Keep material dry and stored at ambient temperature. Keep sealed before use.

### **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

OSHA 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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