

HMIS Ratings

Fire

Health

Reactivity

Special

Hazard Ratings

4 = Extreme  
3 = High  
2 = Moderate  
1 = Slight  
0 = Insignificant

# Material Safety Data Sheet

(Essentially Similar to U.S. Department of Labor Suggested  
Form For Hazard Communication Compliance)

## I. Product Identification

**Product Type** - ALL-STATE WELDING AID (HEAT SINK)

**Manufacturer** - THE ESAB GROUP, INC.

**Website:** [www.esabna.com](http://www.esabna.com)

**Telephone No.** - 1-717-637-8911

1-800-933-7070

**Address** - 801 Wilson Avenue  
Hanover, PA 17331

**Emergency No.** - 1-717-637-8911  
(CHEMTREC) 1-800-424-9300

**Product Description:** A putty like material used in joining to attain proper spacing, plate firmness and surface shielding.

**Caution:** Do not use All-State Handi-Jig as a weld backing material. Avoid temperatures in excess of 1475°F. When overheated; toxic fumes of chlorine and sodium oxide are emitted.

### APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (Wt. %)

All-State Product Trade Name	Potassium Alumina Silicate; Mica	Sodium Alginate	Sodium Alumina Sulpha Silicate	Sodium Chloride	Water
All-State Handi-Jig	55-65	0-10	0-5	1-11	1-11

**THE ESAB GROUP** requests the users of these products to study this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the product labels and become fully aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote the safe use of these products a user should (1) notify and train its employees, agents and contractors concerning the information on this MSDS and any product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this same information to each of its customers for these products, and (3) request that such customers notify and train their employees and customers, for these products, of the same product hazards and safety information.

## II. Hazardous Ingredients

**IMPORTANT:** This section covers the materials from which this product is manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during normal use of these products are covered in Section V. The term **HAZARDOUS** should be interpreted as a term required and defined by Laws, Statutes, or Regulations, and does not necessarily imply the existence of any hazard when the products are used as directed by **THE ESAB GROUP**.

Material	(CAS No.)	SARA	ACGIH TLV		OSHA - PEL	
			TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )		TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Mica	(12001-26-2)		3 (Respirable Fraction)		20 mppcf if <1% crystalline silica otherwise use quartz formula 10/(% SiO <sub>2</sub> +2) ; SiO <sub>2</sub> measured as Respirable Fraction	--
Silica, (SiO <sub>2</sub> ), crystalline Use Quartz Formula	(14808-60-7)		0.05 (Respirable Fraction)		10/(% SiO <sub>2</sub> +2) ; SiO <sub>2</sub> measured as Respirable Fraction	--
Sodium Alginate	(9005-38-3)		--		--	--
Sodium Alumina Sulpha Silicate	(57455-37-5)		--		--	--
Sodium Chloride	(7647-14-5)		--		--	--
Water	(7732-18-5)		--		--	--

**NOTE:** In the ingredients table, an asterisk (\*) after the CAS number indicates a toxic chemical subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (SARA) and 40 CFR Part 372.

In the table above, "C" indicates "Ceiling Limit."

Commercial Micas may be contaminated with silica. If "Handi-Jig" putty is dried and sheared to create dust, crystalline silica may be liberated. In the table above, mppcf means "millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques" OSHA § 1910.1001 Table Z-3.

## III. Physical Data

As shipped, these products are nonflammable, nonexplosive, nonreactive, and nonhazardous

**Physical State:** GAS ( ) LIQUID ( ) SOLID (X)

**Odor and Appearance:** Putty-like consistency. Odorless.

## IV. Fire & Explosion Hazard

**Flammable/Explosive:** NO (X) YES ( )

**Under what conditions:** Only the packaging for this product will burn.

**Extinguishing Media:** This product will not burn. However, welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustible and flammable materials. Use the extinguishing media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation. See ANSI Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" and "Safe Practices" Code: SP, published by the American Welding Society, P. O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135, and NFPA 51B "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work," published by the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269 for additional fire prevention and protection information.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Full protective equipment required. When involved in a fire, this product may emit toxic fumes of chlorine and sodium oxide.

## V. Reactivity Data

**Stability:** Stable (X)    Unstable ( )    Polymerization will not occur

**Incompatible products:** Bromide Trifluoride.

**Conditions to Avoid:** High temperature and flames.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** When heated above 1475°F, this product emits toxic fumes of chlorine and sodium oxide. When welding, braze welding, brazing, soldering or doing other hot work, the fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the material being worked, the process, procedures and consumables 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 material being worked (such as paint, plating or galvanizing), the number of welding operations and the volume of the work area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the 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 or painting activities). Vapors of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents will decompose in the presence of heat and ultraviolet radiation and form highly toxic phosgene gas. When the materials are consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section II. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the ingredients, plus those from the material being worked and the coatings etc. noted above.

**Reasonably expected decomposition products** from normal use of these products include a complex of the oxides of the materials listed in Section II, as well as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone and nitrogen oxides (refer to "Characterization of Arc Welding Fume" available from the American Welding Society). The only way to determine the true identity of the decomposition products is by sampling and analysis. The composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which a worker may be overexposed can be determined from a sample obtained from inside the welder's helmet, if worn, or in the workers breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.5, "Methods for Sampling and Analyzing Gases from Welding and Allied Processes," and ANSI/AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes" available from the American Welding Society.

Possible hazards during processing by soldering, brazing, braze welding, welding or arc spray metallizing

	<b>ACGIH TLV</b>	<b>OSHA PEL</b>
Ozone	0.1 ppm (ceiling)	0.1 ppm
Nitric oxide	25 ppm	25 ppm
Nitrogen dioxide	3, 5ppm (STEL)	5 ppm (ceiling)
Welding fumes	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	---
Carbon monoxide	25 ppm	50 ppm
Phosgene gas	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm
Chlorine	0.5; 1 ppm (STEL)	1 ppm (ceiling)

## VI. Physical and Health Hazard Data

**WARNING:** Electric arc working may create one or more of the following health or physical hazards. Fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Fumes and gases containing fluoride burn eyes and skin on contact and can be fatal if swallowed. Electric shock can kill you. Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Heat rays (infrared radiation) from flame or hot metal can injure eyes. Noise can damage hearing. See ANSI Z49.1 "Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes" available from the American Welding Society. An additional detailed description of the Health and Physical Hazards and their consequences may be found in ESAB's free publications F52-529 "Precautions and Safe Practices for Electric Welding and Cutting" and 17982 "Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting and Heating." You may obtain copies from your local supplier or by writing to the address in Section I.

**Route of overexposure:** The primary route of entry of the decomposition products is by inhalation. Skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion are possible. Absorption by skin contact is unlikely. When these products are used as recommended by **THE ESAB GROUP**, and ventilation maintains exposure to the decomposition products below the limits recommended in this section, overexposure is unlikely.

**Effects of acute (short term) overexposure** to the gases, fumes and dusts may include irritation of the eyes, lungs, nose and throat. Some toxic gases associated with welding may cause pulmonary edema, asphyxiation, and death. Acute overexposure may include signs and symptoms such as watery eyes, nose and throat irritation, headache, dizziness, difficulty in breathing, frequent coughing, or chest pain. The presence of chlorine is extremely irritating to eyes and mucous membranes at 3 ppm; at 3.5 chlorine produces a detectable odor; concentrations in excess of 50 ppm may be fatal, even when exposure is brief.

**Pre-existing Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure:** Individuals with allergies or impaired respiratory function may have symptoms worsened by exposure to welding fumes. However, such reaction cannot be predicted due to the variation in composition and quantity of the decomposition products.

**Effects of chronic (long term) overexposure** to air contaminants may lead to their accumulation in the lungs, a condition which may be seen as dense areas on chest X-rays. The severity of the change is proportional to the length of the exposure. The changes seen are not necessarily associated with symptoms or signs of reduced lung function or disease. In addition, the changes on X-rays may be caused by non-work factors such as smoking, etc. Long term exposure to welding and allied processes gases, dusts and fumes may contribute to pulmonary irritation or pneumoconiosis.

**Exposure limits** for the ingredients are listed in Section II. The ACGIH and the 1989 OSHA TWA for welding fume is 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. At times, the limit for a particular hazardous chemical is reached before the limit for welding fumes. TLV-TWAs should be used as a

guide in the control of health hazards and not as firm lines between safe and excessive concentrations. As noted in Section V, the fume from welding, brazing, soldering and allied processes is a mixture of many components. Therefore, a statutory computation of the *equivalent exposure* is required. The *equivalent exposure* value for the fume mixture from the welding or from an allied process shall always be less than one. When these products are used as recommended by THE ESAB GROUP, and the preventive measures taught in this MSDS are followed, overexposure to hazardous substances will not occur.

**Emergency First Aid Measures:** In case of emergency, call for medical aid. Employ first aid technique recommended by the Red Cross. **IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT**, give oxygen and call for a physician. **FOR ELECTRIC SHOCK**, disconnect and turn off the power. If not breathing, begin artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If no detectable pulse, begin Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Immediately call a physician. **FOR ARC BURN**, apply cold, clean compresses and call a physician.

**Eye Contact:** Flush with water for at least fifteen minutes to remove all residue. If irritation persists, obtain medical assistance.

**Skin Contact:** Promptly flush with soap and water to remove all residue. If irritation persists, consult a physician.

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance immediately!

**Ingestion:** Call a physician or your Poison Control Center IMMEDIATELY! Advise of Section II.

**Carcinogenic Assessment (NTP Annual Report, IARC Monographs, Other):** Mica is not listed as a carcinogen; however commercial micas contain crystalline silica that may be liberated as such. Crystalline Silica is a known carcinogen (IARC-1, NIOSH-Ca, NTP-K).

## VII. Precautions 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 (29 C.F.R. 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 for more detail on many of the following:

**Ventilation:** Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the exposure within legal limits. In the worker's breathing zone and the general area, the fumes and gases must be kept below the TLVs and the *equivalent exposure* must compute to less than one. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes. Keep exposure as low as possible.

**Respiratory Protection:** Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV. Where respiratory protection is necessary, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be used. The selection of the appropriate respiratory protection (dust respirator, etc.) should be based on the actual or potential airborne contaminants and their concentrations present. However, at least a NIOSH approved type TC-21-C dust mask is recommended.

**Eye Protection:** Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens. As a rule of thumb, start with a shade which is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to the next lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others. Wear safety glasses or goggles when handling this material to prevent eye contact. Do not wear contact lenses in any environment where dust or fumes are present. Readily available eye baths are recommended in areas where operations may produce fumes and dusts.

**Protective Clothing:** Wear head, hand and body protection which 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.

**Hygienic Work Practices:** Avoid contact to eyes, skin, and mucous membranes. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling and use. Do not smoke, eat, drink, chew gum or tobacco, or apply cosmetics within the working area. Do not carry or store tobacco products, gum, food, drinks or cosmetics in the working area. Otherwise follow the standards of good industrial hygiene practices.

**Procedure for Cleanup of Spills or Leaks:** Gather up the material, put it in a sealed container, and reuse it.

**Waste Disposal Method:** Material can be reused many times. If you decide to dispose of it, prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

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The opinions expressed in this MSDS are those of qualified experts within **THE ESAB GROUP**. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this MSDS. Since the use of this information and these opinions and the conditions of use of these products are not within the control of **THE ESAB GROUP**, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of these products.