



SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet complies with European Commission Directive 91/155/EEC, ISO 11014-1 and ANSI Z400.1

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ALL-STATE GALVOVER GALVANIZING RODS P/Ns: 69070070, 69071070, 69071170
Application: Low temperature solder repair for galvanized steels
Classification: None
Supplier: THE ESAB GROUP, INC., 801 Wilson Avenue, P. O. Box 517, Hanover, PA 17331
Telephone No.: 1-717-637-8911, 1-800-933-7070
Emergency No.: 1-717-637-8911 and 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
Web site: www.esabna.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Silver metal rods. These products are normally not considered hazardous as shipped. Gloves should be worn when handling to prevent cuts and abrasions. Lead content may contaminate hands if handled without gloves.

Avoid eye contact or inhalation of dust from these products. Skin contact is normally no hazard but should be avoided to prevent possible allergic reactions.

Persons with a pacemaker should not go near soldering operations until they have consulted their doctor and obtained information from the manufacturer of the device.

When these products are used in a soldering process, the most important hazards are heat, radiation, electric shock and soldering fumes.

Heat: Spatter and melting metal can cause burn injuries and start fires.

Radiation: Arc rays can severely damage eyes or skin.

Electricity: Electric shock can kill.

Fumes: Overexposure to soldering fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Chronic overexposure to soldering fumes may affect pulmonary function. Overexposure to lead compounds above safe exposure limits can cause damage to the blood, nervous system and cause reproductive toxicity. Lead is considered to be a suspect carcinogen. Prolonged inhalation of nickel and chromium compounds above safe exposure limits can cause cancer. Overexposure to manganese and manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain, symptoms of which may include slurred speech, lethargy, tremor, muscular weakness, psychological disturbances and spastic gait.

Flame Processing: When used with combustible gas equipment (e.g., oxy-acetylene torch), read the use and safety information for that equipment.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

These products are solid metal rods.

Ingredients	Weight %	CAS#	EINECS#	Hazard classification ⁽¹⁾	IARC ⁽²⁾	NTP ⁽³⁾	OSHA List ⁽⁴⁾
Lead (nonvolatile)	50	7439-92-1	231-100-4	Repr. Cat. 1; R61 Repr. Cat. 3; R62 Xn; R20/22 R33 N; R50-53	2B	S	--
Tin	30	7440-31-5	231-141-8	No	--	--	--
Zinc	20	7440-66-6	231-175-3	F; R15-17 N; R50-53	--	--	--

⁽¹⁾ Hazard Classification according to European Council Directive 67/548/EEC, for R-phrases, see Section 16.

⁽²⁾ Evaluation according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

1 – Human Carcinogen 2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans

⁽³⁾ Classification according to the 11th Report on Carcinogens, published by the US National Toxicology Program.

K – Known Carcinogen S – Suspect Carcinogen

⁽⁴⁾ Carcinogen listing according to OSHA, Occupational Safety & Health Administration (USA).

S – Suspect Carcinogen (use only when Formaldehyde is used)

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation: If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance immediately! If breathing is difficult, provide fresh air and call physician.
- Eye contact: For radiation burns due to arc flash, see physician. To remove dusts or fumes flush with water for at least fifteen minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical assistance.
- Skin contact: For skin burns from arc radiation, promptly flush with cold water. Get medical attention for burns or irritations that persist. To remove dust or particles wash with mild soap and water.
- Electric shock: Disconnect and turn off the power. Use a nonconductive material to pull victim away from contact with live parts or wires. If not breathing, begin artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If no detectable pulse, begin Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Immediately call a physician.
- General: Move to fresh air and call for medical aid.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

No specific recommendations for soldering consumables. The soldering process can ignite combustible and flammable materials. Use the extinguishing media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus as fumes or vapors may be harmful.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Solid objects may be picked up and placed into a container. Liquids or pastes should be scooped up and placed into a container. Wear proper protective equipment while handling these materials. Do not discard as refuse.

Personal precautions: refer to Section 8.

Environmental precautions: refer to Section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Handle with care to avoid stings and cuts. Wear gloves when handling soldering consumables. Avoid exposure to dust. Do not ingest. Wash hands after using. Also follow OSHA's Lead specific standard: 29CFR1910.1025.

Some individuals can develop an allergic reaction to certain materials. Retain all warning and identity labels.

Storage:

Keep separate from chemical substances like acids and strong bases, which could cause chemical reactions.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Avoid exposure to soldering fumes, radiation, spatter, electric shock, heated materials and dust.

Engineering measures: (Soldering operations)

Ensure sufficient ventilation, local exhaust, or both, to keep soldering fumes and gases from breathing zone and general area. Keep working place and protective clothing clean and dry. Train welders to avoid contact with live electrical parts and insulate conductive parts. Check condition of protective clothing and equipment on a regular basis.

Personal protective equipment: (Soldering operations)

Use respirator or air supplied respirator when soldering in a confined space, or where local exhaust or ventilation is not sufficient to keep exposure values within safe limits. Use special care when soldering painted or coated steels since hazardous substances from the coating may be emitted. Wear hand, head, eyes, ear and body protection like welders gloves, helmet or face shield with filter lens, safety boots, apron, arm and shoulder protection. Keep protective clothing clean and dry.

Use industrial hygiene monitoring equipment to ensure that exposure does not exceed applicable national exposure limits. The following limits can be used as guidance. For information about soldering fume analysis refer to Section 10.

Substance	CAS#	ACGIH TLV ⁽¹⁾ mg/m ³	OSHA PEL ⁽²⁾ mg/m ³
Lead (nonvolatile) (as Pb)	7439-92-1	0.05	0.05 as Pb
Tin (metal)	7440-31-5	2	2
Zinc (metal)	7440-66-6	None	None

⁽¹⁾ Threshold Limit Values according to American Conference of Governmental Hygienists, 2010

⁽²⁾ Permissible Exposure Limits according to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (USA)

Unless noted, all values are for 8 hour time weighted averages (TWA).

* Total dust, ** Respirable fraction, *** Inhalable fraction.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Silver metal rods in various shapes and sizes.
Specific Gravity:	6.26
Boiling Point:	Not determined.
Melting Point:	232-315°C/450-600°F
Vapor Pressure:	Not determined (solid).
Vapor Density:	Not determined (solid).
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable.
Solubility in Water:	None.
Flash Point:	Not flammable.
Upper/Lower Flame Limit:	None.
Auto-ignition Temperature:	None.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General: These products are only intended for normal soldering purposes.

Stability: These products are stable under normal conditions.

Reactivity: Contact with chemical substances like acids or strong bases could cause generation of gas.

When these products are used in a soldering process, hazardous decomposition products would include those from the volatilization, reaction or oxidation of the materials listed in Section 3 and those from the base metal and coating.

Fumes from these products may contain compounds of the following chemical elements: Pb, Sn and Zn. The rest is not analyzed, according to available standards.

Refer to applicable national exposure limits for fume compounds, including those exposure limits for fume compounds found in Section 8. A significant amount of the chromium in the fumes can be hexavalent chromium, which has a very low exposure limit in some countries. Manganese and nickel also have low exposure limits that may be easily exceeded.

Reasonably expected gaseous products would include carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and ozone. Air contaminants around the soldering area can be affected by the soldering process and influence the composition and quantity of fumes and gases produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation of soldering fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Classification of soldering fumes is difficult because of varying base materials, coatings, air contamination and processes. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified welding fumes as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Acute toxicity: Overexposure to soldering fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Exposure to lead produces blood and nervous system effects.

Chronic toxicity: Overexposure to lead can cause reproductive, hematological and neurological effects. Overexposure to tin may affect pulmonary function and other effects depending upon the base metals involved. Lead is a suspect carcinogen.

Overexposure to soldering fumes may affect pulmonary function. Prolonged inhalation of nickel and chromium compounds above safe exposure limits can cause cancer. Overexposure to manganese and manganese compounds above safe exposure limits can cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system, including the brain, symptoms of which may include slurred speech, lethargy, tremor, muscular weakness, psychological disturbances and spastic gait.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Contains zinc which may be toxic to aquatic species and is regulated as an environmental hazard in the European Union. This hazard is not anticipated from the handling of soldering consumables but is relevant if consumables enter natural waterways.

Soldering consumables and materials could degrade/weather into components originating from the consumables or from the materials used in the soldering process. Avoid exposure to conditions that could lead to accumulation in soils or groundwater.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal and local regulations. Use recycling procedures if available.

USA RCRA: Unused products or product residue containing lead is considered hazardous waste if discarded, RCRA ID characteristic Toxic Hazardous Waste D008.

Residues from soldering consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in soils and groundwater.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

No international regulations or restrictions are applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, your employer's safety practices and the health and safety instructions on the label. Observe any federal and local regulations. Take precautions when soldering and protect yourself and others.

WARNING: Soldering fumes and gases are hazardous to your health and may damage lungs and other organs. Use adequate ventilation.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

ARC RAYS and **SPARKS** can injure eyes and burn skin.

Wear correct hand, head, eye and body protection.

Canada: WHMIS classification: Class D; Division 2, Subdivision A

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): All constituents of these products are on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

USA: Under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, these products are considered hazardous.

These products contain or produce a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq.)

United States EPA Toxic Substance Control Act: All constituents of these products are on the TSCA inventory list or are excluded from listing.

CERCLA/SARA Title III

Reportable Quantities (RQs) and/or Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs):

Ingredient name	RQ (lb)	TPQ (lb)
Product is a solid solution in the form of a solid article.	--	--

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ require immediate notification to the National Response Center and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Section 311 Hazard Class

As shipped: Immediate delayed In use: Immediate delayed

EPCRA/SARA Title III 313 Toxic Chemicals

The following metallic components are listed as SARA 313 "Toxic Chemicals" and potential subject to annual SARA 313 reporting. See Section 3 for weight percent.

Ingredient name	Disclosure threshold
Lead	100 lbs
Zinc (fume or dust)	1.0% de minimis concentration

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This Safety Data Sheet has been revised due to modifications to several paragraphs and/or new format. This SDS supersedes 24-D.

Refer to ESAB "Welding and Cutting - Risks and Measures", F52-529 "Precautions and Safe Practices for Electric Welding and Cutting" and F2035 "Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting and Heating" available from ESAB, and to:

USA: Contact ESAB at www.esabna.com or 1-800-ESAB-123 if you have questions about this SDS.

American National Standard Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting", ANSI/AWS F1.5 "Methods for Sampling and Analyzing Gases from Welding and Allied Processes", ANSI/AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes", AWSF3.2M/F3.2 "Ventilation Guide for Weld Fume", American Welding Society, 550 North Le Jeune Road, Miami, Florida, 33135. Safety and Health Fact Sheets available from AWS at www.aws.org.

OSHA Publication 2206 (29 C.F.R. 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.

American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH), Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, 6500 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45211, USA.

NFPA 51B "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work" published by the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169.

UK: WMA Publication 236 and 237, "Hazards from Welding Fume", "The arc welder at work, some general aspects of health and safety".

Germany: Unfallverhütungsvorschrift BGV D1, "Schweißen, Schneiden und verwandte Verfahren".

Canada: CSA Standard CAN/CSA-W117.2-01 "Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes".

These products have been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

R-phrases: R15 – Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases.
R17 – Spontaneously flammable in air.
R22 – Harmful if swallowed.
R33 – Danger of cumulative effects.
R50 – Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R53 – May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R61 – May cause harm to the unborn child.
R62 – Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R20/22 – Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

ESAB requests the users of these products to study this Safety Data Sheet (S.D.S.) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of these products a user should:

- notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this S.D.S and any product hazards/safety information.
- furnish this same information to each of its customers for these products.
- request such customers to notify employees and customers for the same product hazards and safety information.

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