3/16/2008

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: AUFHAUSER BROTHERS EMERGENCY PHONE:
SUPPLIERS NAME: 39 WEST MALL 516-694-8696
PLAINVIEW, NY 11803
PRODUCT NAME: Flux Core Aluminum Rod
PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION: Flux Cored Aluminum Brazing Rod

SECTION II (HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION
IMPORTANT: This section covers the materials of which these products are manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during normal use of this products is covered in Section V. The term "Hazardous" in "Hazardous Ingredients" should not be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). The chemicals or compounds subject to reporting under Title III, in Section 313, of SARA are marked by the symbol #. WARNING: Welding with these products produce chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	(Max. by Weight)	OSHA PEL	ACGIH-TLV
Aluminum	7429-90-5	84	5	5
Silicon	7440-21-3	6	5	10
Iron	7439-89-6	1	10	5
Aluminum Fluoride	7784-18-1	1	2.5 (as F)	2.5 (as F)
Lithium Hexafluoroaluminate	13821-20-0	2	2.5 (as F)	2.5 (as F)
Potassium Hexafluoraluminate	13775-52-5	2	2.5 (as F)	2.5 (as F)
Potassium Chloride	7447-40-7	2	N/A	N/A
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	2	N/A	N/A

SECTION III (PHYSICAL DATA) -- Not Applicable

SECTION IV (FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA)
Nonflammable: Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 for fire prevention during welding. These products as shipped are nonharardous, nonflammable, nonexplosive, and nonreactive. Rating under National Fire Protection 704: Health 0, 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 welded, the process, procedure, 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), the number of welders and volume of the work area, the quality and amount of ventilation, position of weldor's head with respect to the fume plume, a well as 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. 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 would include fluorides, chlorides, and complex oxides of aluminum and silicon. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc in welding. Monitor fume levels. One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases 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. ANSI/AWS F1.1 available from American Welding Society. P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135.

SECTION VI (HEALTH HAZARD DATA)

Threshold Limit Value: The ACGIH and OSHA have set the exposure level for welding fumes at S 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 which may modify the TLV.

Effects of Overexposure: Electric arc welding may create one or more of the following health hazards: FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous to your health. PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY are the respiratory system, eyes, and/or skin. 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. LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE may lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lungs) and is believed by some investigators to affect pulmonary functions. 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 American Red Cross.

Carcinogenicity NTP IARC Monographs OSHA Regulated

When Present Welding fumes (n.o.c.)

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 OSH@ Publication 2206 (29CFR 1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402, for more details 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.

Respiratory Protection: Use respirator fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep expesure 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 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 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 iosulate himself from work and ground.

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

All ingredients are listed on the TSCA Inventory List.

The information in this MSDS was obtained from sources we believe are reliable. However, this information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy or correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability or loss, damage or expense arising from it or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.

HMIS Classification

Health: 3 (Blue) Flammability: 0 (Red) Reactivity: 0 (Yellow) Protective Equipment: X (use respiratory apparatus and body protection see section 7)