# SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

## 1.1. Product identifier

| Trade name | All-State 101FC Cadmium Free |

## 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| Use          | Brazing and Soldering Wires, Rods and Strip |

## 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDS created by</th>
<th>TDST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>THE ESAB GROUP, INC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Street address | 801 Wilson Avenue  
PA 17331 Hanover  
USA |
| Telephone      | 1-717-637-8911, 1-800-933-7070 |
| Web site       | www.esabna.com |

## 1.4. Emergency telephone number

| Emergency phone number | 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec) |
| Available outside office hours | No |

## Other

Classification(s): NA

# SECTION 2: Hazards identification

## 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is not classified

## 2.2. Label elements

The product does not require labelling

## 2.3. Other hazards

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

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

When these products are used in a brazing or soldering process, the most important hazards are heat, radiation, electric shock and brazing 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 brazing and soldering fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Chronic overexposure to brazing and 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. Some individuals may develop a blue-grey skin pigmentation from exposure to silver (argyria).
Flame Processing: When used with combustible gas equipment (e.g., oxy-acetylene torch), read the use and safety information for that equipment.

Other
Emergency Overview: Metallic wires, rods, flux coated rods or strip in varying colors. This product is normally not considered hazardous when transported. Gloves should be worn when handling to prevent contaminating hands with product dust.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REACH No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methacrylate/Aliphatic &amp; Naphthenic Hydrocarbon Compound</td>
<td>Proprietary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>7440-22-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>213-131-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 - 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>231-159-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01-2119480154-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 - 27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc powder - zinc dust (pyrophoric)</td>
<td>7440-66-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>231-175-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 - 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium Tetraborate</td>
<td>1332-77-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>215-575-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 - 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boric acid</td>
<td>10043-35-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>233-139-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Bifluoride</td>
<td>7789-29-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>232-156-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 - 8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhalation</th>
<th>Skin contact</th>
<th>Eye contact</th>
<th>Ingestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance immediately! If breathing is difficult, provide fresh air and call physician.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>If paste product is swallowed, call a physician or poison control center immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not applicable

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Not applicable

Other

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 CPR Call a physician immediately. General: Move to fresh air and call for medical aid.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Not applicable

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Not applicable

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus as fumes or vapors may be harmful.
Other

No specific recommendations for welding consumables. Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustible and flammable materials. Use the extinguishing media recommended for the burning materials and fire situation.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Refer to Section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Refer to Section 13.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Not applicable

6.4. Reference to other sections
Not applicable

Other

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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Preventive handling precautions
Handle with care to avoid stings and cuts. Wear gloves when handling welding consumables. Avoid exposure to dust. Do not ingest. Some individuals can develop an allergic reaction to certain materials. Retain all warning and identity labels.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep separate from chemical substances like acids and strong bases, which could cause chemical reactions. Store in cool/well-ventilated place.

7.3. Specific end use(s)
Not applicable

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits
Use industrial hygiene monitoring equipment to ensure that exposure does not exceed applicable national exposure limits. The following limits can be used as guidance. Unless noted, all values are for 8 hour time weighted averages (TWA). For information about welding fume analysis refer to Section 10.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS no.</th>
<th>EC No.</th>
<th>Short-term exposure limit mg/m³-ppm</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zinc powder - zinc dust (pyrophoric)</td>
<td>7440-6-6</td>
<td>231-1 75-3</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-5-0-8</td>
<td>231-1 59-6</td>
<td>0,1 - - -</td>
<td>as Cu(fume)</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-5-0-8</td>
<td>231-1 59-6</td>
<td>1 - - -</td>
<td>as Cu(dust,mist)</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>7440-2-2-4</td>
<td>231-1 31-3</td>
<td>0,01 - - -</td>
<td>as Ag</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boric acid</td>
<td>10043-3-5-3</td>
<td>231-1 39-2</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methacrylate/Aliphatic &amp; Naphthenic Hydrocarbon Compound</td>
<td>Proprietary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Bifluoride</td>
<td>7789-2-9-9</td>
<td>232-1 56-2</td>
<td>2,5 - - -</td>
<td>as F</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Pentaborate</td>
<td>11128-2-9-3</td>
<td>234-3 71-7</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Tetraborate</td>
<td>1332-7-0</td>
<td>215-5 75-5</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate</td>
<td>151-21-3</td>
<td>205-7 88-1</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
<td>OSHA 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2. Exposure controls

**Technical precaution measures**

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

**Other**

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

**Personal protective equipment**

Use respirator or air supplied respirator when brazing in a confined space, or where local exhaust or ventilation is not sufficient to keep exposure values within safe limits. Use special care when brazing 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.

**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**
### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Metallic rods, wires and strip in various colors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance, colour</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance, physical state</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>The product is not flammable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH value</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>None for uncoated materials. Flux coating is slightly soluble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity</td>
<td>8 to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.2. Other information

Not applicable
SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity

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

10.2. Chemical stability

Chemical stability

This product is stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not applicable

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Not applicable

10.5. Incompatible materials

Not applicable

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Not applicable

Other

When these products are used in a brazing or 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 this product may contain compounds of the following chemical elements: Ag, B, Cd, Cu, F, K, Ni, Sn, 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 have low exposure limits, in some countries, that may be easily exceeded.

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information on toxicological effects</th>
<th>Inhalation of brazing and soldering fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Classification of brazing and 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).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acute toxicity</td>
<td>Overexposure to soldering fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skin corrosion/irritation</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serious eye damage/irritation</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Respiratory/skin sensitization
Not applicable

### germ cell mutagenicity
Not applicable

### Genotoxicity
Not applicable

### carcinogenicity
Not applicable

### reproductive toxicity
Not applicable

### STOT-single exposure
Not applicable

### STOT-repeated exposure
Not applicable

### Aspiration hazard
Not applicable

### Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long term effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overexposure to brazing and 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. Some individuals may develop a blue-grey skin pigmentation from exposure to silver (argyria). Chronic exposure to fluorides above safe exposure levels can cause changes in bone density and the teeth (fluorosis).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazing and soldering consumables and materials could degrade/weather into components originating from the consumables or from the materials used in the brazing and soldering process. Avoid exposure to conditions that could lead to accumulation in soils and groundwater.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability
Not applicable

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential
Not applicable

### 12.4. Mobility in soil
Not applicable

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not applicable

### 12.6. Other adverse effects
Not applicable
SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

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: This product is not considered hazardous waste if discarded. Residues from brazing and welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in soils and groundwater. Brazing and soldering slag from these products typically contain mainly the following components originating from the coating of the electrode: Ag, B, Cu, F, K, Sn and Zn.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number
Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name
Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
Not applicable

14.4. Packing group
Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards
Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user
Not applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Other regulations, limitations and legal regulations
Canada: WHMIS classification: Class D; Division 2, Subdivision A
Class D; Division 1, Subdivision A
Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): All constituents of this product are on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).
USA: Under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, this product is considered hazardous.
USA: This product contains or produces 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 this product 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
In Use: Immediate delayed

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
Copper / 1.0% de minimis concentration
Zinc (fume or dust)/1.0% de minimis concentration
Silver/1.0% de minimis concentration

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment No

Other

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 welding and protect yourself and others.

WARNING: Welding 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.

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes to previous revision
This Safety Data Sheet has been revised due to modification(s) to section(s) 1-16

References to key literature and data sources
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: www.esab.com

Phrase meaning
F - Highly flammable
N - Dangerous for the environment
Aquatic Acute 1 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute hazard category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic hazard category 1
Pyr. Sol. 1 - Pyrophoric solids, hazard category 1
Repr. 1B - Reproductive toxicity, hazard category 1B
Water react. 1 - Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases, hazard category 1
R15 - Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases.
R17 - Spontaneously flammable in air.
R50 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R53 - May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
H250 - Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.
H260 - In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously.
H301 - Toxic if swallowed.
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H360FD - FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other

Additional information


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. 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: Accident prevention regulation BGV D1, "Welding, cutting and related procedures".

Canada: CSA Standard CAN/CSA-W117.2-01 "Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes". This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

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

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

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