



Material Safety Data Sheet

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

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

I. Product Identification

Product Type - ALL-STATE ALL-GUARD® NOZZLE-GEL

Manufacturer - THE ESAB GROUP, INC.

Telephone No. - 1-717-637-8911

Website: www.esabna.com

1-800-933-7070

Address - 801 Wilson Avenue
Hanover, PA 17331

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

NOMINAL CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (%)

All-State Product Trade Name	Petroleum Hydrocarbon
All-State All-Guard® Nozzle-Gel ①	100

① See Note in Section VI

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 TWA (mg/m ³)	OSHA - PEL TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Petroleum Hydrocarbon	(8009-03-8)		--	--	--

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.

THE ESAB GROUP requests the users of these products to study this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the product label 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.

III. Physical Data

<u>Solubility in Water:</u>	Negligible
<u>Specific Gravity</u> (H ₂ O = 1):	0.831
<u>Water Reactive:</u>	Negligible
<u>Odor and Appearance:</u>	Blue paste hydrocarbon. Odorless.

IV. Fire & Explosion Hazard

<u>Flash Point and Method Used (Non-Aerosols):</u>	425°F TCC
<u>Extinguishing Media:</u>	Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide.
<u>Special Fire Fighting Procedures:</u>	NONE.
<u>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:</u>	NONE.

V. Reactivity Data

<u>Stability:</u>	Stable (X) Unstable () Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
<u>Conditions to Avoid:</u>	NONE
<u>Incompatibility</u> (Materials to Avoid):	Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May form carbon monoxide. Welding 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). 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 F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes", available from the American Welding Society.

VI. Physical and Health Hazard Data

Electric arc working may create one or more of the following health or physical hazards. Fumes and gases can be dangerous to your health. Electric shock can kill you. Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Noise can damage hearing.

Route of overexposure: The primary route of entry of this product is by skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion. However, carbon monoxide and dioxide may be formed during the process that uses this product. 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: Some toxic gases associated with welding may cause pulmonary edema, asphyxiation, and death. Acute effects of this product are:

<u>Inhalation:</u>	N/A
<u>Eye Contact:</u>	Reddening of eyes.
<u>Skin Contact:</u>	Reddening of skin.
<u>Ingestion:</u>	N/A

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. Use of this product may aggravate existing eye, skin, or upper respiratory conditions.

Effects of chronic (long-term) overexposure: Mild irritant.

Exposure limits for the ingredients are listed in Section II. The 1989 OSHA TWA for welding fume is 5 mg/m³. TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and excessive concentrations. 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.

Eye Contact: Wash with water.

Skin Contact: Wash with water.

Inhalation: N/A

Ingestion: Drink two glasses of water.

Carcinogenic Assessment (NTP Annual Report, IARC Monographs, Other): NONE

- ⓘ **WARNING:** This product, when used for welding or cutting, produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.)

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, Washington, D.C. 20402 for more detail on many of the following:

Respiratory Protection: Normally not required.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or face shield.

Ventilation: N/A

Protective Clothing and Equipment: Rubber gloves, if desired.

Hygienic Work Practices: N/A

Procedure for Cleanup of Spills or Leaks: Sweep up onto paper and discard. Larger spill should be collected and reused.

Waste Disposal Methods: In accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage: Keep in cool place. Empty containers must be considered a fire hazard.

Other Precautions and/or Special Hazards: None

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.