



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ASBURY FLUXMASTER OF UTAH

2855 Franklin Canyon Road

Rodeo, CA 94572

PHONE: 510-799-3636

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

800-424-9300 CHEMTREC

Revised 1/1/00 MSDS #133

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Chemical name: Salt Flux

Chemical Family: Mixture of Alkali Salts and Metal oxides

Formula: Blend

Trade name: #760 Bronze Cover Flux, #761 Bronze De-gas

CONSTITUENTS

% of Mix	Name	CAS #	Niosh	OSHA Pel	ACGIH tlv
20-30	Sodium Chloride	77647-14-5	n/l ¹	15;5**	10
10-30	Sodium Borate	1330-43-4	n/l ¹	15;5**	10
30-50	Olivine Sand	1317-71-1	n/l ¹	15;5**	10
0-1	Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	0.05 ^{1*}	0.1 ¹	0.1 ¹
0-25	Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	n/l ¹	15;5**	10

* values expressed in Mg/m³

¹ Total Dust,

** Respirable dust

¹ classed as Particulates, not otherwise classified

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Freezing point: N/A

Melting point: approx. 900-1250 F

Boiling point: N/A

Sublimes: N/A

Evaporation: N/A

Vapor Pressure: N/A

Vapor Density: N/A

Density (g/cc): 2.7

H₂O Solubility: >75% at 20 C

% Volatiles: none

Appearance and odor: Brown to Beige granules or powder. NO ODOR.

EXPLOSION AND REACTIVITY DATA

Flash Point: none

Flammable (explosive) Limits: V/V%

LEL: none

UEL: none

Extinguishing Media: This material is non-combustible. Use extinguishing media suitable such as water fog, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical.

File: MS_133_.doc

EXPLOSION AND REACTIVITY DATA (continued)

Special Firefighting Procedures: If this material is involved in a fire-fighting situation, use a full-face, air-supplied, positive pressure respiratory device.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: If involved in a fire, this material exhibits no unusual fire or explosion hazards.

General Reactivity Information: The product is a stable material.

Incompatibility: None. Store in a dry location.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: During melting operations and at elevated temperatures chlorine fumes may be generated.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION/EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

General: Exposure to the dust of flux salts may present health hazards. Salts may cause poisoning and/or death (very large scale ingestion). Skin contact and exposure to soft tissues or mucous membranes may result in severe irritation and/or tissue damage.

ACUTE: Ingestion of flux salts can cause gastric pain, internal bleeding, tissue damage and death. Nose bleeds, skin rashes, eye irritation and slow healing scars may result if exposure is excessive. Some salts are soluble in sweat and other body fluids and are corrosive to the skin and mucous membranes.

CHRONIC: Chronic exposure may lead to dermatitis, ulceration, discoloration of skin and/or hair.

Inhalation: NIOSH approved respirators are recommended if engineering controls are not feasible or unable to maintain a concentration below that specified. **If overexposed, remove victim to fresh air. Rinse mouth and nasal passages with water if the person is conscious.**

Ingestion: If conscious, give victim large quantities of water and induce vomiting. **Do not induce vomiting in an unconscious subject. Seek medical attention immediately.**

Dermal: Wear gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is expected. **If irritation is evident, wash the contaminated area repeatedly with water and a mild soap. Always wash thoroughly after contact with salts.**

Ocular: Proper protective equipment is recommended at all times. Safety-glasses should be worn at any time there is a reasonable probability of exposure. **In the event of exposure, flush the eyes with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.**

Carcinogenic References: Crystalline silica, a tramp element, has been identified as a suspected human carcinogen.

File: MS_133_.doc

