Manufactured for

R & B, Inc.

3400 E. Walnut St. Colmar, PA 18915

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For U.S. Manufactured Welding Consumables and Related Products

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 must be consulted for specific requirements

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/Supplier Name: R & B, Inc.	Emergency and Telephone No.: 1-215-997-1800
Address: NO. 34 JIAN DING ROAD, HANGZHOU, ZHEJIANG, CHINA	

Trade Name	Specification	Product Type
073333Z, 6007306, 6007307, 6007308, 6007309, 6007311, 6007328, 6007329, 6007333, 6007334, 6007336, CQ07306	1/16'', 3/32'', 1/8"	ROSIN CORE SOLDER

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

IMPORTANT

This section covers the materials from which this product is manufactured. The fumes and gases produced during welding with normal use of this product are covered by Section 5. The term "Hazardous Materials" should be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200).

Copper and manganese are subject to reporting under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act(SARA) of 1986. Refer to this section for the presence and concentration of these chemicals for a particular product.

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	CAS NO.	OSHA PEL mg/m^3	ACGIH TLV mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3
Lead				0. 075
Chromium (VI)	7440-47-3	0.10	0.05	---
Nickel (soluble)	7440-02-0	1.00	0.10	---
Molybdenum (soluble)	7439-98-7	5.00	5.00	---
Manganese	7439-96-5	5.00(ceiling)	1.00(fume)	---
Silicon(Sio^2 amphorous respirable)	60676-86-0	0.08	0.10	---
Copper (fume)	7440-50-8	0.10	0.20	---

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Not Applicable

SECTION 4 – PRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Non flammable: Welding are and sparks can ignite combustibles. See Z49,1 referenced in Section 7.

SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARD DATA – STAINLESS STEEL BATE WELDING WIRE

Welding generates fumes, gases and electromagnetic radiation with know adverse health effects. The composition of welding emissions varies substantially with the welding process.

Possible Effects of Exposure: Short term exposure to welding fume may result in discomfort, dizziness, nausea and dryness or irritation of the throat. Long term exposure to welding fume, gases or dust may contribute to pulmonary irritation or pneumoconiosis. Long term exposure to iron fume may produce siderosis, which is generally regarded as benign. Nickel and chromium should be considered possible carcinogens per OSHA 29CFR

1910.1200. Certain nickel compounds have been implicated based on experience in some nickel refining operations. The specific

compounds, however, have not been determined and a direct association between nickel in welding fume and cancer has not been domonstrated. Some compounds of hexavalent chromium have been reported to be carcinogenic. No clear association, however, has been established between chromium in welding fume and the development of cancer. Exposure limits should be maintained below the levels listed in Section 2.

Routes of Entry: (1) Inhalation of Fume (2) Bums from Electromagnetic Radiation

Pre-existing Medical Condition: Individuals with impaired pulmonary function or illness may have symptoms exacerbated by irritants contained in welding fumes.

SECTION 6 – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value:

The exposure level for welding fume has been established at 5 mg/m^3 with OSHA's PEL and ACGIH' s TLV. See Section 5 for specific fume constituents which may modify this exposure limit.

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.
SHORT – TERM (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat or eyes.
PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY are the respiratory system, eyes and/or skin.
IRON, IRON OXIDE, MANGANESE – Remove from overexposure and apply artificial respiration if needed. Wash eyes or skin with water to remove dusts.
LONG – TERM (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE may lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lungs) and is believed by some investigators to affect pulmonary functions.
PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY are the respiratory systems.
IRON, IRON OXIDE – Long Term overexposure to iron fumes can cause deposits of iron in the lung. This condition is called "siderosis", lungs will clear in time when exposure to iron and its compounds ceases. Iron and Magnetite (Fe_3O_4) are not regarded as fibrogenic materials.
MANGANESE – Long term overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system. Symptoms include mascular weakness, tromors similar to Parkinson's disease. Behavioral changes and changes in handwriting may also appear. Employees overexposured to manganese compounds should get quarterty medical examinations for early detection of manganism .
ARC RAYS can injure eyes and bum skin.
ELCTRIC SHOCK can kill.
See Section 7.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques recommended by the American Red Cross.
Eyes & Skin: if irritation or flash bums develop after exposure, consult a physician.

Carcinogenicity

These products do not contain ingredients that are defined as carcinogenic per 29CFR 1910.1200 – Hazard Communication Standard.

SECTION 7 – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE/APPLICAABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. (See American National Standard Z49.1. Safety in Welding and Cutting published by the American Welding Society. P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR 1910). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402, for more detail on any of the following.)
VENTILATION: Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases below TLV's in the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes.

RESPRATORY PROTECTION: Use NIOSH approved or equivalent fume respirator or air supplied respirator

When welding in confined apace or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear helmet or use face should with filer lens. As a rule of thumb begin with Shade Number 14. Adjust if needed by selecting the next lighter andor dark shade number. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others.

PROCEDURE FOR CLEAMUP OF SPILLS OR LEAKS: Not applicable
WASTE DISPOSAL: Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations.
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: IMPORTANT: Maintain exposure below the PEL/TLV. Use industrial hygiene monitoring to ensure that your use of this material does not create exposures which exceed PEL/TLV. Always use exhaust ventilation. Refer to the following sources for important additional information.
ANSIZ49.1 The American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, FL 33135 – OSHA (29CFR1910) U.S. Dept of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

This data is believed to be accurate and to reflect qualified expert opinion regarding current research. However, no warranty expressed or implied, can be made as to this information.

SECTION 8 – DISCLAMER OF LIABILITY

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