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Safety Data Sheet

WARNING: PRODUCT COMPONENTS PRESENT HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS. READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (M.S.DS.). ALSO, FOLLOW YOUR EMPLOYER'S SAFETY PRACTICES.

The information contained herein relates only to the specific product. If the product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. **BE SURE TO CONSULT THE LATEST VERSION OF THE MSDS. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE FROM HARRIS PRODUCTS GROUP** Harris Products Group, HGE PTY LTD, Brisbane | Melbourne | Perth | New Zealand, 14 Queensland Rd, Darra, QLD 4076, Phone: (07) 3375 3670 | Fax: (07) 3375 3620, Email: sales@hgea.com.au, www.harrisproductsgroup.com.au,

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1 IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Trade name: Phosphorus/Copper/Tin Brazing Filler Metal

Product size: Variable

Other means of identification Blockade®, Harris FS70

SDS Number: No other identifiers

Recommended use and restriction on use

Recommended use: Metal Brazing

Restrictions on use: No further relevant information available.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Importer:

Harris Products Group

14 Queensland Rd

Darra, QLD, Australia 4076

(07) 33753670

Safety Data Sheet Questions: sales@hgea.com.au

Arc Welding Safety Information: www.lincolnelectric.com/safety

24-Hour Emergency Response Telephone Numbers:

000 - Australia

111 - New Zealand

3E Company Access Code: 333895

2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture.

Classified according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia. (Continued on Page 2)

Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is not classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Additional information:

0 percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.
There are no other hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified.

Label elements**GHS label elements**

The product is not classified as hazardous according to OSHA GHS regulations within the United States.

Hazard pictograms Not Regulated

Signal word Not Regulated

Hazard-determining components of labelling: None.

Hazard statements Not Regulated

Precautionary statements Not Regulated

Additional information:**Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:**

Heat rays (infrared radiation) from flame or hot metal can injure eyes. Overexposure to brazing fumes and gases can be hazardous. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using this product.

3 Composition/information on ingredients**Chemical characterization: Mixtures**

Description: Mixture of the substances listed below with nonhazardous additions

Dangerous components:		
CAS	Name	Proportion
7440-50-8	Copper	84-89%
7723-14-0	Phosphorus	5-9%
7440-31-5	Tin	6-7%

Additional information:

For the listed ingredient(s), the identity and exact percentage(s) are being withheld as a trade secret.

Composition comments:

The term "Hazardous Ingredients" should be interpreted as a term defined in Hazard Communication standards and does not necessarily imply the existence of a hazard. The product may contain additional nonhazardous ingredients or may form additional compounds under the condition of use. Refer to Sections 2 and 8 for more information.

4 First-aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

General information: No special measures required.

After inhalation:

Move to fresh air if breathing is difficult. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance at once.

After skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, or thermal burns, obtain medical assistance at once.

After eye contact:

Dust or fume from this product should be flushed from the eyes with copious amounts of clean, tepid water until transported to an emergency medical facility. Do not allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly closed. Obtain medical assistance at once.

After swallowing:

Unlikely due to form of product, except for granular materials. Avoid hand, clothing, food, and drink contact with metal fume or powder which can cause ingestion of particulate during hand to mouth activities such as drinking, eating, smoking, etc. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention at once.

Information for doctor:**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

No further relevant information available.

Danger

Brazing hazards are complex and may include physical and health hazards such as but not limited to infrared radiation from flame or hot metal, physical strains, thermal burns due to hot metal or spatter and potential health effects of overexposure to brazing fume or dust. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically.

5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing agents:**

As shipped, the product will not burn. In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing agent. For metal fires: Use specific agents only.

For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: For metal fires: Use specific agents only.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Infrared radiation from flame or hot metal can ignite combustibles and flammable products.

Advice for firefighters**Special fire fighting procedures:**

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

Protective equipment:

Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.

Wear fully protective suit.

Additional information

Read and understand the Work Safe Australia Code of Practice on Welding Processes and "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work" before using this product. Section 274 of the Work Health and Safety Act (the WHS Act.)

6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

If airborne dust and/or fume is present, use adequate engineering controls and, if needed, personal protection to prevent overexposure. Refer to recommendations in Section 8.

Environmental precautions:

Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the personal protective equipment in Section 8. Avoid generating dust. Prevent product from entering any drains, sewers or water sources.

Pick up mechanically.

Send for recovery or disposal in suitable receptacles.
Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal information.

7 Handling and storage

Handling:

Precautions for safe handling

Prevent formation of dust.
Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.
Any deposit of dust which cannot be avoided must be regularly removed.
Read and understand the manufacturer's instruction and the precautionary label on the product. Refer to Lincoln Safety Publications at www.lincolnelectric.com/safety. See the Australian Standard - AS 1674.1 – 1997 – Reconfirmed 2016. Safety in Welding and Allied Processes Australia.

Information about protection against explosions and fires: No special measures required.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage:

Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

Store in closed original container in a dry place. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Information about storage in one common storage facility: No special requirements.

Further information about storage conditions: No special requirements.

Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Additional information about design of technical systems: No further data; see item 7.

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines:

Refer to the Safe Environments risk management document – Welding Fume - <http://www.safeenvironments.com.au/welding-fume/> The exposure standard refers to the publication by Work Safe Australia “Workplace Exposure Standard for Airborne Contaminants” with the Date of Effect being 22 December 2011. Work Safe Australia note that “exposure standards do not represent a fine dividing line between a healthy and unhealthy work environment. Natural biological variation and the range of individual susceptibilities mean that a small number of people might experience adverse health effects below the exposure standard.

The American Governmental Congress of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) however recommends a Threshold Limit Value (TLV) Time Weighted Average (TWA) of 5 mg/m³ for welding fume, on the assumption that there are no highly toxic constituents. However, in Australia, there is no specific exposure standard for welding fume This is due to the fume being a combination of the metals and filler material being molten together along with cleaning and fluxing agents present. Each metal or material within the process of welding will generally have its own exposure standard. (Continued on Page 5).

7440-50-8 Copper	Australia	TWA 0.2 mg/m ³
7723-14-0 Phosphorus	Australia	TWA 0.1 mg/m ³
7440-31-5 Tin	Australia	TWA 2 mg/m ³

Refer to Worksafe Australia for standards:

http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/639/Workplace_Exposure_Standards_for_Airborne_Contaminants.pdf

Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment:

General protective and hygienic measures:

The usual precautionary measures for handling chemicals should be followed.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits. Personal air monitoring is generally undertaken over a representative period of time undertaken to Australian Standard AS 3640-2009 Workplace atmospheres – Method for sampling and gravimetric determination of inhalable dust using IOM sampling heads with flow rate of 2.0 L/min. Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

Engineering controls: No further relevant information available.

Ventilation

Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the the flame or heat source, or both to keep the fumes and gases from the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the operator to keep his head out of the fumes. Keep exposure as low as possible.

Breathing equipment:

Keep your head out of fumes. Use enough ventilation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. An approved respirator should be used unless exposure assessments are below applicable exposure limits.

Protection of hands:



Thermally-protective gloves.

Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.

Eye protection:



Wear glasses or face shield with appropriate shading for brazing operations.
(Continued on page 6)

Body protection: Protective work clothing

Limitation and supervision of exposure into the environment No special requirements.

Risk management measures No special requirements.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(Contd. on page 6)

General Information**Appearance:**

Form:	Solid material
Colour:	According to product specification
Odour:	Odourless
Odour Threshold:	Not Determined
pH-value:	Not applicable

Change in condition

Melting point/Melting range:	Undetermined
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Undetermined

Flash point:	Undetermined
Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not Determined
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not Determined
Decomposition temperature:	Not Determined
Auto igniting:	Product is not self-igniting
Danger of explosion:	Product does not present and explosion hazard

Explosion Limits:

Lower:	Not Determined
Upper:	Not Determined

Vapour Pressure:	Not Applicable
Density:	Not Determined
Relative Density:	Not Determined
Vapour Density:	Not Determined
Evaporation Rate:	Not Determined

Solubility in/Miscibility with water:	Insoluble
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Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not Determined
Viscosity:	
Dynamic:	Not applicable
Kinematic:	Not applicable
Other Information:	No further relevant information available

10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with strong acids and alkali.
Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid heat or contamination.

Incompatible materials: No further relevant information available.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Brazing fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and products: quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being joined, the process, procedure and filler metals and flux 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 joined (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of operators and the volume of the worker area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the operator's head with respect to the fume and fumes from chemical fluxes used in some brazing operations. When the wire or rod is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above.

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11 Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion:

Unlikely route of exposure.

Health injuries from ingestion are not known or expected under normal use.

Inhalation:

Potential chronic health hazards related to the use of welding consumables are most applicable to the inhalation route of exposure.

Skin Contact: Heat rays can burn skin.

Eye Contact: Heat rays (infrared radiation from flame) or hot metal can injure eyes.

Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation

Short-term (acute) overexposure to brazing fumes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to brazing fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects.

Acute toxicity:

LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification: None.

Primary irritant effect:

On the skin: No irritant effect.

On the eye: No irritating effect.

In the respiratory system: No irritating effect.

Sensitization: No sensitizing effects known.

Additional toxicological information:

Organic polymers may be used in the manufacture of various welding consumables. Overexposure to their decomposition by products may result in a condition known as polymer fume fever. (Continued on page 8) Polymer fume fever usually occurs within 4 to 8 hours of exposure with the presentation of flu like symptoms, including mild pulmonary irritation with or without an increase in body temperature. Signs of exposure can include an increase in white blood cell count. Resolution of symptoms typically occurs quickly, usually not lasting longer than 48 hours.

The product is not subject to classification according to internally approved calculation methods for preparations:

When used and handled according to specifications, the product does not have any harmful effects according to our experience and the information provided to us.

Carcinogenic categories

(Contd. on page 8)

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

None of the ingredients is listed.

NTP (National Toxicology Program)

None of the ingredients is listed. (Continued on Page 8)

OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)

None of the ingredients is listed.

Other information relevant to carcinogenicity

Cancerous lesions have been reported in persons exposed to arc rays.

CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction):**Germ cell mutagenicity**

In viro Not classified

In vivo Not classified

Reproductive toxicity Not classified

STOT-single exposure Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure Not classified

Aspiration hazard Not classified

12 Ecological information**Persistence and degradability**

Inorganic product, is not eliminable from water by means of biological cleaning processes.

Behavior in environmental systems:

Bioaccumulative potential No further relevant information available.

Mobility in soil No further relevant information available.

Additional ecological information:**General notes:**

Negative ecological effects are, according to the current state of knowledge, not expected.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

PBT: Not applicable.

vPvB: Not applicable.

Other adverse effects No further relevant information available.

13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods****Recommendation:**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. When practical, recycle in an environmentally acceptable, regulatory compliant manner. Dispose of non-recyclable products in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, Provincial, and Local requirements.

The user of this material has the responsibility to dispose of unused material, residues and containers in compliance with all relevant local, state and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment, storage and disposal for hazardous and nonhazardous wastes.

Uncleaned packagings:**Recommendation:** Disposal must be made according to official regulations.**14 Transport Information**

UN-Number DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA	Not Regulated
UN proper shipping name DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA	Not Regulated
Transport hazard class(es) DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA Class	Not Regulated
Packing group DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA	Not Regulated
Environmental hazards: Marine pollutant:	No
Special precautions for user	Not applicable.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.
UN "Model Regulation":	Not applicable.

15 Regulatory information**Product Name: Phosphorus/Copper/Tin Brazing Filler Metal**

Refer to the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances – AICS at <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemicals-on-AICS#main>

Poison schedule: Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L01638>

Classifications: Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

16 Other information**References**

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Codie of Practice

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Modell Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work, Australia

American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

WELDING (1): Due to the diversity of welding techniques, processes, materials used, nature of the surface being welded and the presence of contaminants, the fumes & gases associated with welding will vary in composition and quantity. When assessing a welding process, the toxic fumes generated may not only be associated with the parent metal, filler wire or electrode. The welding/cutting arc may generate nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide & other gases, whilst UV radiation emitted from some arcs generates ozone. Ozone may irritate mucous membranes and cause pulmonary oedema & haemorrhage. Shielding gases (e.g. carbon dioxide and inert gases i.e. argon and helium) in high concentrations, in confined spaces, may reduce oxygen in the atmosphere to dangerous levels, resulting in possible asphyxiation.

WELDING (2): In addition to complying with individual exposure standards for specific contaminants, where current manual welding processes are used, the fume concentration inside the welder's helmet should not exceed 5 mg/m³ (unless otherwise classified) when collected in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3853.1: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of particulate matter and AS 3853.2: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of gases. Airway irritation and metal fume fever are the most common acute effects from welding fumes. Reported to cause reduced sperm quality in welders.

WELDING (3): Other gases and fumes associated with welding processes include: Inert shielding gases (e.g. argon, carbon dioxide, helium) which may reduce the atmospheric oxygen content in poorly ventilated areas. UV-radiation and Infra-Red radiation may decompose chlorinated degreasing agents to form highly toxic and irritating phosgene gas. This may occur if a metal has been degreased but inadequately dried or when vapours from a nearby degreasing bath enter the welding zone.

WELDING (4): Welding fumes may contain a wide variety of chemical contaminants, including oxides and salts of metals and other compounds which may be generated from electrodes, filler wire, flux materials and from the welded material (e.g. painted surfaces). Welding stainless-steel and its alloys generates nickel and chromium (VI) compounds. Welding fumes are retained in the lungs. Sparingly soluble compounds may be released slowly from the lungs. Welding fume is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

Disclaimer:

We urge each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist or other expert to understand this information and safeguard the environment and protect workers from potential hazards associated with the handling or use of this product. Harris Products Group cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for use, handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.

[End of SDS]