



Harris Products Group
Since 1905

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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1. Identification

Product identifier Stay-Silv® White Brazing Flux

Other means of identification

SDS number 0134

Recommended use Metal brazing operations.

Recommended restrictions None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer/Supplier Harris Products Group
14 Queensland Rd, Darra, QLD, Australia 4076
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2. Hazard(s) identification

Not classified.

Physical hazards Acute toxicity, oral

Health hazards Acute toxicity, dermal Category 4

OSHA defined hazards Acute toxicity, inhalation Category 4

Reproductive toxicity (the unborn child) Category 4

Label elements Not classified. Category 2

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.



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled. Suspected of damaging the unborn child by ingestion.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage Store locked up.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

Supplemental information The reproductive toxicity associated with this product is expected to occur via the ingestion route only. Hydrogen fluoride, a possible decomposition product, is extremely corrosive and a poison by all routes of entry. Hydrogen fluoride can penetrate the skin and produce burns, which may not be immediately painful or visible; the burns impact the lower layers of skin and bone tissue. Hydrogen fluoride exposures involving 20 percent of the body or more can be fatal through systemic fluoride poisoning.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Potassium difluorodihydroxyborate	85392-66-1	>50
POTASSIUM FLUORIDE	7789-23-3	20-30

Composition comments All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if needed.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. A 2.5 pct calcium gluconate gel applied topically after skin has been thoroughly washed will help reduce severity of symptoms.

Eye contact

Immediately rinse eyes with water. Remove any contact lenses, and continue flushing eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eye and lids with water. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately rinse mouth and drink a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Contact with this material may cause burns to the eyes. Symptoms include itching, burning, redness, and tearing of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact with the product may cause irritation of skin. Itching, redness, burning of skin. Edema. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

General information

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials. Water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

During fire, hazardous combustion products are released that may include: Hydrogen fluoride, fluorine-, boron- and potassium-containing compounds.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

Specific methods

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

General fire hazards

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

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

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Avoid inhalation of vapors and spray mists. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

This product is miscible in water.

Large Spills: Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid inhalation of vapors and spray mists. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Avoid prolonged exposure. Do not taste or swallow. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Keep out of the reach of children. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Do not store in container made of glass or silicate-based material.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

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.

Components	Type	Value
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	PEL	2.5 mg/m3
POTASSIUM FLUORIDE (CAS 7789-23-3)	PEL	2.5 mg/m3

Components	Type	Value	Form
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Dust.
POTASSIUM FLUORIDE (CAS 7789-23-3)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Dust.

Components	Type	Value	Form
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	
Potassium difluorodihydroxyborate (CAS 85392-66-1)	STEL	6 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
	TWA	2 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
POTASSIUM FLUORIDE (CAS 7789-23-3)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	

Components	Type	Value
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3
Potassium difluorodihydroxyborate (CAS 85392-66-1)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3
POTASSIUM FLUORIDE (CAS 7789-23-3)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3

Biological limit values ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	3 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine
	2 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen
POTASSIUM FLUORIDE (CAS 7789-23-3)	3 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine
	2 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine

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 guidelines	No exposure standards allocated.
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation. Observe Occupational Exposure Limits and minimize the risk of inhalation of dust. Shower, hand and eye washing facilities near the workplace are recommended.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). 
Skin protection	
Hand protection	Wear protective gloves (i.e. latex, nitrile, neoprene). 
Other	Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended. Chemical resistant clothing is recommended.
Respiratory protection	Use a respirator when local exhaust or ventilation is not adequate to keep exposures below the TLV. In a confined space a supplied respirator may be required. Selection and use of respiratory protective equipment should be in accordance with OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910.134; or in Canada with CSA Standard Z94.4.
Thermal hazards	Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.
General hygiene considerations	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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White paste.
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Paste.
Color	White.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Relative density temperature	1.5 - 1.7
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.

Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Halogenated compounds. Silicate-based materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Hydrogen fluoride, fluorine-, boron- and potassium-containing compounds.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Harmful by inhalation. Dust may irritate respiratory system.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Harmful in contact with skin. Hydrogen fluoride, a possible decomposition product, is extremely corrosive and a poison by all routes of entry. Hydrogen fluoride can penetrate the skin and produce burns, which may not be immediately painful or visible; the burns impact the lower layers of skin and bone tissue. Hydrogen fluoride exposures involving 20 percent of the body or more can be fatal through systemic fluoride poisoning.
Eye contact	May cause eye burns. Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may produce burns to the lips, oral cavity, upper airway, esophagus and possibly the digestive tract.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Contact with this material may cause burns to the eyes. Symptoms include itching, burning, redness, and tearing of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact with the product may cause irritation of skin. Itching, redness, burning of skin. Edema. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
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Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Harmful if inhaled. Harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes eye burns. Prolonged or repeated contact with the product may cause burns to the skin. Dust irritates the respiratory system, and may cause coughing and difficulties in breathing.
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Components	Species	Test Results
POTASSIUM FLUORIDE (CAS 7789-23-3)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	245 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	May cause burns.	
Respiratory or skin sensitization		
Respiratory sensitization	Knowledge about sensitization hazard is incomplete.	
Skin sensitization	Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Knowledge about sensitization hazard is incomplete.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.	
Carcinogenicity	This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.	
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity		
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.	
POTASSIUM FLUORIDE (CAS 7789-23-3)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.	
NTP Report on Carcinogens		
Not listed.		

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity	Suspected of damaging the unborn child by ingestion. Possible reproductive hazard. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility and sterility by repeated ingestion.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Knowledge about health hazard is incomplete.
Aspiration hazard	Knowledge about health hazard is incomplete.
Chronic effects	Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. May cause damage to the kidneys. Exposure to extremely high levels of fluorides can cause abdominal pain, diarrhea, muscular weakness, and convulsions. In extreme cases it can cause loss of consciousness and death. Prolonged overexposure to fluorides may increase fluoride content of bones and teeth, and may result in fluorosis, with mottling of teeth (in children) and brittleness of bones.
Further information	Symptoms may be delayed.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment. Large amounts of the product may affect the acidity (pH-factor) in water with possible risk of harmful effects to aquatic organisms.
Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the degradability of this product.
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Local disposal regulations	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hazardous waste code	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not established.

15. Regulatory information

Product Name: Stay-Silv® White Brazing Flux

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 Code of Practice
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

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

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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[End of SDS]