



Reviewed on 06/04/2022

## Safety Data Sheet

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### 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product identifier

**Trade name:** Tuf Kut

**Other means of identification:** Welding Rod

SDS # 0004

#### Recommended use and restriction on use

**Recommended use:** Metal Brazing

**Restrictions on use:** No further relevant information available.

#### Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

##### Importer:

NEW ZEALAND

Harris Products Group

Unit 16, 232 Ellis St

Frankton, Hamilton

New Zealand 3204

(06) 83405875

**Safety Data Sheet Questions:** [sales@harrisnz.com](mailto:sales@harrisnz.com)

**Website:** <http://www.harrisproductsgroup.co.nz>

**New Zealand National Poisons Centre/Helpline (24 hours) 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)**

**Fire Service - Ambulance – 111**

AUSTRALIA

Harris Products Group

14 Queensland Rd

Darra, QLD, Australia 4076

(07) 33753670

**Safety Data Sheet Questions:** [sales@hgea.com.au](mailto:sales@hgea.com.au)

**Website:** <http://www.harrisproductsgroup.com.au>

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### 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.

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### GHS Classification(s)

##### Label elements

**Hazard Symbol** – No symbol required

**Signal word** – No signal word required

##### Hazard Statement(s)

Not Applicable

##### Prevention Statement(s):

Not Applicable

**Storage Statement(s):** Store Locked Up

**Disposal Statement(s):** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

**Other Hazards** No information provided

**Additional information:**

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

**WARNING!** - Avoid breathing welding fumes and gases, they may be dangerous to your health. Always use adequate ventilation. Always use appropriate personal protective equipment. 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: consisting of the following components.

Sustances/Mixtures		
CAS	Ingredient	Proportion %
7440-50-8	Copper	25-50
7440-66-6	Zinc Metal	25-50
12070-12-1	Tungsten Carbide	25-50
7440-02-0	Nickel	<20

**Additional information:**

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

**Composition comments:**

The term "Dangerous Components" 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**

**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 centre. Unless the poison control centre advises otherwise, wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention at once.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: No 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

**Fire Hazards:** Welding consumables applicable to this sheet as shipped are nonreactive, non-flammable, non-explosive and essentially nonhazardous until welded.

Welding arcs and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. If there are flammable materials, including fuel or hydraulic lines, in the work area and the worker cannot move the work or the flammable material, a fire-resistant shield such as a piece of sheet metal or fire resistant blanket should be placed over the flammable material. If welding work is conducted within 35 feet or so of flammable materials, station a responsible person in the work zone to act as fire watcher to observe where sparks are flying and to grab an extinguisher or sound the alarm if needed.

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** 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.

## 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.

**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 relevant information available.

## 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

**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.

Exposure Standards					
CAS	Ingredient	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
7440-50-8	Copper Dust & Fumes Copper Fume		1 0.2		
7440-66-6	Zinc Metal Fume Zinc Metal Dust		5 10		10
12070-12-1	Tungsten Carbide		N/E		
7440-02-0	Nickel Metal		1		

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Refer to Worksafe Australia for standards:

[http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/639/Workplace\\_Exposure\\_Standards\\_for\\_Airborne\\_Contaminants.pdf](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/639/Workplace_Exposure_Standards_for_Airborne_Contaminants.pdf)

**Exposure controls**

**VENTILATION:** Use enough ventilation or local exhaust at the arc or both to keep the fumes and gases below the PEL/TLV in the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Use fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below the regulatory limits.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Wear helmet or use face shield with filter lens for open arc welding processes. As a rule of thumb begin with Shade Number 14. Adjust if needed by selecting the next lighter and/or darker shade number. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others from the weld arc flash.

**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:** Wear hand, head and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. At a minimum this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection as well as dark non-synthetic clothing. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

**PROCEDURE FOR CLEANUP OF SPILLS OR LEAKS:** Not applicable

**Engineering controls:** No further relevant information available.

**Ventilation**

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

**Breathing equipment:**

Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator. If using product in a confined area, wear an Air-line respirator.

**Protection of hands:**

Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response.

**Eye protection:**

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). When these products are used in conjunction with soldering, it is recommended that safety glasses, goggles, or face-shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, "Safety in Welding and Cutting") be worn.

**Body protection:** Protective work clothing**9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties****General Information**

<b>Appearance</b>	Metal Rod	<b>Physical State</b>	Solid Material
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless	<b>Flammability</b>	Not Determined
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Flash Point</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Auto Igniting</b>	Not Self Igniting
<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not Determined	<b>Solubility water</b>	Insoluble
<b>Vapour Pressure, mmHg@980°C</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Flash Point</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour Density</b>	Not Available	<b>Density at 20°C (68°F)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Boiling Point &amp; boiling range</b>	Not Determined	<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not Determined
<b>Freezing/Melting Point</b>	Not Determined	<b>Specific Gravity @200C (water = 1)</b>	Not Determined

**10 Stability and reactivity**

**GENERAL:** Welding consumables applicable to this sheet are solid and non-volatile as shipped. This product is only intended for use per the welding parameters it was designed for. When this product is used for welding, hazardous fumes may be created. Other factors to consider include the base metal, base metal preparation and base metal coatings. All of these factors can contribute to the fume and gases generated during welding. The amount of fume varies with the welding parameters.

**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 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.

## 11 Toxicological information

Toxicity				
CAS	Ingredient	Oral Toxicity LD50	Intravenous Toxicity LD50	Inhalation Toxicity LD50
7440-50-8	Copper Dust & Fumes	0.12mg/kg Human	3.5mg/kg Mouse	
7440-66-6	Zinc Metal	>5,000 mg/kg Mouse		
12070-12-1	Tungsten Carbide	N/A		
7440-02-0	Nickel Metal		250mg/kg Rat	

**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.

Heat rays can burn skin.

**On the eye:**

No irritating effect.

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

**In the respiratory system:** No irritating effect.

**Sensitization:** No sensitizing effects known.

**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:** Call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques, If irritation or flash burns develop after exposure, consult a physician.

## 12 Ecological information

CAS #	Ingredient	Result	Species	Exposure
7440-50-8	Copper Dust & Fumes	58 mg/L	Fish	96 Hours
7440-66-6	Zinc Metal	0.00272mg/L	Fish	96 Hours
12070-12-1	Tungsten Carbide	N/A		
7440-02-0	Nickel Metal	1.3mg/L	Carp	96 Hours

Welding processes can release fumes directly to the environment. Welding wire can degrade if left outside and unprotected. Residues from welding consumables and processes could degrade and accumulate in the soil and groundwater.

**Ecotoxicity:** Limited ecotoxicity data was available for this product at the time this report was prepared.

Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment.

**Persistence and Degradability:** No data is available on the degradability of this product

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** No data is available on the degradability of this product

**Mobility in soil:** No data is available on the degradability of this product

**Other adverse effects:** No data is available on the degradability of this product

### 13 Disposal considerations

#### Waste treatment methods

##### Recommendation:

Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

**Uncleaned packagings:** Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

**Recommendation:** Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

### 14 Transport Information

This product is not classed as hazardous.

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 regulated.

### 15 Regulatory information

**Product Name:** Tuf Kut

**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:**

#### Poison Schedule:

Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

#### 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)].

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.  
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/m<sup>3</sup> ( 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, **STATEMENT OF LIABILITY-DISCLAIMER**

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