



ISO-Core "RA", SnAgCu, SnAg, SnCu leadfree Sn97Ag3, Sn96Ag4 (Sn96,5Ag3,5) Sn97Cu3, Sn99Cu1 (Sn99,3Cu0,7) Sn96Ag3Cu1 (Sn96,5Ag3Cu0,5) Sn95Ag4Cu1 (Sn95,5Ag3,8Cu0,7) #420-3180 (AUS)

RS Components

Chemwatch: 5296-66

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Issue Date: 27/08/2019

Print Date: 02/09/2019

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	ISO-Core "RA", SnAgCu, SnAg, SnCu leadfree Sn97Ag3, Sn96Ag4 (Sn96,5Ag3,5) Sn97Cu3, Sn99Cu1 (Sn99,3Cu0,7) Sn96Ag3Cu1 (Sn96,5Ag3Cu0,5) Sn95Ag4Cu1 (Sn95,5Ag3,8Cu0,7) #420-3180 (AUS)
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Brazing alloy.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components
Address	25 Pavesi Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	+1 300 656 636
Fax	+1 300 656 696
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD **NOT APPLICABLE**

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Continued...

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		metal alloy consisting of
7440-31-5	>50	<u>tin</u>
7440-22-4	0-<4	<u>silver</u>
7440-50-8	0-<3	<u>copper</u>
8050-09-7	0-<1	<u>rosin-colophony</u>
Not Available		in use, product produces brazing volatiles, as
Not Available		silver fume
7440-50-8.		<u>copper fume</u>
7440-31-5		<u>tin fume</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Wash out immediately with water. ► If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ► Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. ► DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye. ► Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. ► Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	In case of burns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Quickly immerse affected area in cold running water for 10 to 15 minutes. ► Bandage lightly with a sterile dressing. Treat for shock if required. ► Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ► Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ► Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

for copper intoxication:

- Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
- Administer egg white and other demulcents.
- Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
- Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.
- If symptoms persist or intensify (especially circulatory collapse or cerebral disturbances, try BAL intramuscularly or penicillamine in accordance with the supplier's recommendations.
- Treat shock vigorously with blood transfusions and perhaps vasopressor amines.
- If intravascular haemolysis becomes evident protect the kidneys by maintaining a diuresis with mannitol and perhaps by alkalinising the urine with sodium bicarbonate.
- It is unlikely that methylene blue would be effective against the occasional methaemoglobinemia and it might exacerbate the subsequent haemolytic episode.
- Institute measures for impending renal and hepatic failure.

[GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Commercial Toxicology of Commercial Products]

- A role for activated charcoal or emesis is, as yet, unproven.
- In severe poisoning CaNa2EDTA has been proposed.

[ELLENHORN & BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology]

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.

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- ▶ Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- ▶ The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- ▶ Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H ₂) gas
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minor hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid generating and breathing dust. ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Atmosphere should be checked against exposure standards ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	▶ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	tin	Tin, metal	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

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Australia Exposure Standards	silver	Silver, metal	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper fume	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper fume	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	tin fume	Tin, metal	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
tin	Tin	6 mg/m3	67 mg/m3	400 mg/m3
silver	Silver	0.3 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
copper	Copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
rosin-colophony	Rosin core solder decomposition products; (Colophony Gum)	72 mg/m3	790 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
copper fume	Copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
tin fume	Tin	6 mg/m3	67 mg/m3	400 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tin	Not Available	Not Available
silver	10 mg/m3	Not Available
copper	100 mg/m3	Not Available
rosin-colophony	Not Available	Not Available
copper fume	100 mg/m3	Not Available
tin fume	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	   
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear physical protective gloves, e.g. leather
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Eyewash unit. <p>Aprons, sleeves, shoulder covers, leggings or spats of pliable flame resistant leather or other suitable materials may also be required in positions where these areas of the body will encounter hot metal.</p>

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- ▶ The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- ▶ Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- ▶ Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

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- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Silver grey solid with characteristic odour; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	217-227	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Copper poisoning following exposure to copper dusts and fume may result in headache, cold sweat and weak pulse. Capillary, kidney, liver and brain damage are the longer term manifestations of such poisoning. Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever". Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever". Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalised feeling of malaise. Mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, fever or chills, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur.
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Skin Contact	Skin contact does not normally present a hazard, though it is always possible that occasionally individuals may be found who react to substances usually regarded as inert. Molten material is capable of causing burns.
Eye	Fumes from welding/brazing operations may be irritating to the eyes.
Chronic	There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. Chronic copper poisoning is rarely recognised in man although in one instance, at least, symptoms more commonly associated with exposures to mercury, namely infantile acrodynia (pink disease), have been described. Tissue damage of mucous membranes may follow chronic dust exposure. A hazardous situation is exposure of a worker with the rare hereditary condition (Wilson's disease or hereditary hepatolenticular degeneration) to copper exposure which may cause liver, kidney, CNS, bone and sight damage and is potentially lethal. Haemolytic anaemia (a result of red-blood cell damage) is common in cows and sheep poisoned by copper derivatives. Principal routes of exposure include accidental contact with the molten metal and inhalation of fume arising as a consequence of the action of the flame on the rod / wire. Although fume generation rates are generally low, excessive heating of the material, well above its quoted melting point, may result in over-exposure. Metallic dusts generated by the industrial process give rise to a number of potential health problems. The larger particles, above 5 micron, are nose and throat irritants. Smaller particles however, may cause lung deterioration. Particles of less than 1.5 micron can be trapped in the lungs and, dependent on

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the nature of the particle, may give rise to further serious health consequences.

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	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
tin	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.16 mg/l4 h ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRIGATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
silver	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4 h ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 300-500 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
copper	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4 h ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 300-500 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
rosin-colophony	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
copper fume	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4 h ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 300-500 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
tin fume	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

COPPER	WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever. for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride): Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw.
ROSIN-COLOPHONY	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
TIN & TIN FUME	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: **✗** – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Continued...

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	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.0124mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00018mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.009-0.846mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-mg/L	2
silver	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.001-0.93mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00024mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000016mg/L	2
	BCF	336	Crustacea	0.02mg/L	4
copper	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.09mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.013335mg/L	4
	BCF	960	Fish	200mg/L	4
	EC25	6	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00150495mg/L	4
rosin-colophony	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.144mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>2-mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.031mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.013mg/L	2
copper fume	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.09mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.013335mg/L	4
	BCF	960	Fish	200mg/L	4
	EC25	6	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00150495mg/L	4
tin fume	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.0124mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00018mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.009-0.846mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-mg/L	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
rosin-colophony	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
rosin-colophony	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.4607)

Mobility in soil

Continued...

ISO-Core "RA", SnAgCu, SnAg, SnCu leadfree Sn97Ag3, Sn96Ag4 (Sn96,5Ag3,5) Sn97Cu3, Sn99Cu1 (Sn99,3Cu0,7) Sn96Ag3Cu1 (Sn96,5Ag3Cu0,5) Sn95Ag4Cu1 (Sn95,5Ag3,8Cu0,7) #420-3180 (AUS)

Ingredient	Mobility
rosin-colophony	LOW (KOC = 21990)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ► Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ► Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

TIN IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SILVER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

COPPER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix A

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index

ROGIN-COLOPHONY IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

COPPER FUME IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix A

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index

TIN FUME IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (copper fume; rosin-colophony; tin fume; copper; tin; silver)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes

Continued...

ISO-Core "RA", SnAgCu, SnAg, SnCu leadfree Sn97Ag3, Sn96Ag4 (Sn96,5Ag3,5) Sn97Cu3, Sn99Cu1 (Sn99,3Cu0,7) Sn96Ag3Cu1 (Sn96,5Ag3Cu0,5) Sn95Ag4Cu1 (Sn95,5Ag3,8Cu0,7) #420-3180 (AUS)

Japan - ENCS	No (copper fume; rosin-colophony; tin fume; copper; tin; silver)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	27/08/2019
Initial Date	28/03/2018

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	27/08/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification, Appearance, Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), Ingredients, Use, Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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