



Lötdraht HS10 Sn60Pb40 #517-902, 518-056

RS Components Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5249-12

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 22/03/2017

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Lötdraht HS10 Sn60Pb40 #517-902, 518-056
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 Pty Ltd
Address	25 Pavesi Street NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	1300 656 636
Fax	1300 656 696
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	03 95733112

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING

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Hazard statement(s)

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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
7440-31-5	40-80	lötdraht hs10 sn60pb40 solder wire consisting of
7439-92-1	25-55	<u>tin</u>
8050-09-7	<=2.5	<u>lead</u>
7440-50-8	<=0.1	<u>rosin-colophony</u>
7440-22-4	<=0.1	<u>copper</u>
7440-43-9	<=0.1	<u>silver</u>
		<u>cadmium</u>
Not avail.		which upon use generates
7440-31-5	NotSpec.	<u>welding fumes</u>
7439-92-1.	NotSpec.	as
		<u>tin fume</u>
		<u>lead fumes</u>

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

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particulate bodies from welding spatter may be removed carefully. 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. For "arc eye", i.e. welding flash or UV light burns to the eye: Place eye pads or light clean dressings over both eyes. Seek medical assistance. <p>For THERMAL burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do NOT remove contact lens 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.
	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decontaminate area around burn. Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. Use compresses if running water is not available. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay the person flat.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decontaminate area around burn. Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. Use compresses if running water is not available. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay the person flat.

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- ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches.
- ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.
- ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket.
- ▶ Seek medical assistance.

For third-degree burns

Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.

In the mean time:

- ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.
- ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.
- ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.
- ▶ To prevent shock see above.
- ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.
- ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up.
- ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.

Inhalation

- ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

- ▶ Immediately give a glass of water.
- ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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.
- ▶ 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

None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Product is not combustible. No special firefighting procedures required.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. Welding arc and metal sparks can ignite combustibles.
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	Clean up all spills immediately. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in suitable containers for disposal.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment if risk of overexposure exists.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check that containers are clearly labelled
Storage incompatibility	Welding electrodes should not be allowed to come into contact with strong acids or other substances which are corrosive to metals.

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/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	lead	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	lead	Cadmium and compounds (as Cd)	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume) / Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	0.2 mg/m3 / 1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silver	Silver, metal	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	cadmium	Cadmium and compounds (as Cd)	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	welding fumes	Welding fumes (not otherwise classified)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	tin fume	Tin, metal	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	lead fumes	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	lead fumes	Cadmium and compounds (as Cd)	0.01 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
lead	Lead	0.15 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	700 mg/m3
rosin-colophony	Rosin core solder decomposition products; (Colophony Gum)	72 mg/m3	790 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
copper	Copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
silver	Silver	0.3 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
cadmium	Cadmium	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tin fume	Tin	6 mg/m3	67 mg/m3	400 mg/m3
lead fumes	Lead	0.15 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	700 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tin	Unknown mg/m3 / 400 mg/m3 / Unknown ppm	25 mg/m3 / 100 mg/m3
lead	700 mg/m3	100 mg/m3
rosin-colophony	Not Available	Not Available
copper	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	100 mg/m3
silver	N.E. mg/m3 / Unknown mg/m3 / N.E. ppm / Unknown ppm	10 mg/m3 / 1 mg/m3
cadmium	50 mg/m3 / 9 mg/m3	9 mg/m3 / 9 [Unch] mg/m3
welding fumes	Not Available	Not Available
tin fume	Unknown mg/m3 / 400 mg/m3 / Unknown ppm	25 mg/m3 / 100 mg/m3
lead fumes	700 mg/m3	100 mg/m3

MATERIAL DATA

for welding fume:

In addition to complying with any 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**, when collected in accordance with the appropriate standard (AS 3640, for example).

ES* TWA: 5 mg/m3

TLV* TWA: 5 mg/m3, B2 (a substance of variable composition)

OES* TWA: 5 mg/m3

Most welding, even with primitive ventilation, does not produce exposures inside the welding helmet above 5 mg/m3. That which does should be controlled (ACGIH). Inspirable dust concentrations in a worker's breathing zone shall be collected and measured in accordance with AS 3640, for example.

During use the gases nitric oxide, nitrogen peroxide and ozone may be produced by the consumption of the electrode or the action of the welding arc on the atmosphere.

Exposure controls

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Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
Personal protection	   
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Goggles or other suitable eye protection shall be used during all gas welding or oxygen cutting operations. Spectacles without side shields, with suitable filter lenses are permitted for use during gas welding operations on light work, for torch brazing or for inspection. ► For most open welding/brazing operations, goggles, even with appropriate filters, will not afford sufficient facial protection for operators. Where possible use welding helmets or handshields corresponding to EN 175, ANSI Z49.1:2005, AS 1336 and AS 1338 which provide the maximum possible facial protection from flying particles and fragments. <p>Welding helmet with suitable filter. Welding hand shield with suitable filter.</p>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Welding gloves conforming to Standards such as EN 12477:2001, ANSI Z49.1, AS/NZS 2161:2008 produced from leather, rubber, treated cotton, or aluminised ► These gloves protect against mechanical risk caused by abrasion, blade cut, tear and puncture ► Other gloves which protect against thermal risks (heat and fire) might also be considered - these comply with different standards to those mentioned above. ► One pair of gloves may not be suitable for all processes. For example, gloves that are suitable for low current Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW) (thin and flexible) would not be proper for high-current Air Carbon Arc Cutting (CAC-A) (insulated, tough, and durable) <p>Welding Gloves Safety footwear</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>Before starting; consider that protection should be provided for all personnel within 10 metres of any open arc welding operation. Welding sites must be adequately shielded with screens of non flammable materials. Screens should permit ventilation at floor and ceiling levels.</p> <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> <p>Overalls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type AE-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	AE-AUS P2	-	AE-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AE-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AE-2 P2	AE-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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Grey coloured rope with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Solid	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 Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available

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Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	0.0
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ► Product is considered stable. ► 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	<p>Fumes evolved during welding operations may be irritating to the upper-respiratory tract and may be harmful if inhaled.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Lead fume is toxic and acts as a cumulative poison. Regular blood testing should be considered for workers who are regularly exposed.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Ultraviolet radiation (UV) is generated by the electric arc in the welding process. Skin exposure to UV can result in severe burns, in many cases without prior warning.</p> <p>Exposure to infrared radiation (IR), produced by the electric arc and other flame cutting equipment may heat the skin surface and the tissues immediately below the surface. Except for this effect, which can progress to thermal burns in some situations, infrared radiation is not dangerous to welders.</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>Ultraviolet (UV) radiation can also damage the lens of the eye. Many arc welders are aware of the condition known as "arc-eye," a sensation of sand in the eyes. This condition is caused by excessive eye exposure to UV. Exposure to ultraviolet rays may also increase the skin effects of some industrial chemicals (coal tar and cresol compounds, for example).</p> <p>Fumes from welding/brazing operations may be irritating to the eyes.</p>
Chronic	<p>Principal route of exposure is inhalation of welding fumes from electrodes and workpiece. Reaction products arising from electrode core and flux appear as welding fume depending on welding conditions, relative volatilities of metal oxides and any coatings on the workpiece. Studies of lung cancer among welders indicate that they may experience a 30-40% increased risk compared to the general population. Since smoking and exposure to other cancer-causing agents, such as asbestos fibre, may influence these results, it is not clear whether welding, in fact, represents a significant lung cancer risk.</p> <p>Metal oxides generated by industrial processes such as welding, give rise to a number of potential health problems. Particles smaller than 5 micron (respirable) articles may cause lung deterioration. Particles of less than 1.5 micron can be trapped in the lungs and, dependent on the nature of the particle, may give rise to further serious health consequences.</p> <p>Welding fume with high levels of ferrous materials may lead to particle deposition in the lungs (siderosis) after long exposure. This clears up when exposure stops. Chronic exposure to iron dusts may lead to eye disorders.</p> <p>Silica and silicates in welding fumes are non-crystalline and believed to be non-harmful.</p> <p>Other welding process exposures can arise from radiant energy UV flash burns, thermal burns or electric shock</p> <p>The welding arc emits ultraviolet radiation at wavelengths that have the potential to produce skin tumours in animals and in over-exposed individuals, however, no confirmatory studies of this effect in welders have been reported.</p>

Lötdraht HS10 Sn60Pb40 #517-902, 518-056	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tin	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
lead	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l/4hr ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
rosin-colophony	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 3.0 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
copper	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l/4hr ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.03 mg/l/4hr ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.67 mg/l/4hr ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 300-500 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Not Available
silver	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Not Available
cadmium	TOXICITY Inhalation (monkey) LC50: 0.03 mg/L/15 min ^[1] Inhalation (monkey) LC50: 0.0467 mg/L/15 min ^[1] Inhalation (monkey) LC50: 0.204 mg/L/15 min ^[1] Inhalation (monkey) LC50: 0.23 mg/L/15 min ^[1] Inhalation (monkey) LC50: 0.94 mg/L/15 min ^[1] Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >0.00902 mg/L/15 min ^[1] Inhalation (rabbit) LC50: >0.0224 mg/L/15 min ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.025 mg/L/30m ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >63-<259 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Not Available
welding fumes	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRIGATION Not Available
tin fume	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Not Available
lead fumes	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l/4hr ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Not Available
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	

LEAD	WARNING: Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause abortion and intellectual impairment to unborn children of pregnant workers.
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.
COPPER	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. 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.
WELDING FUMES	Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
Lötdraht HS10 Sn60Pb40 #517-902, 518-056 & WELDING FUMES	Most welding is performed using electric arc processes - manual metal arc, metal inert gas (MIG) and tungsten inert gas welding (TIG) – and most welding is on mild steel. There has been considerable evidence over several decades regarding cancer risks in relation to welding activities. Several case-control studies reported excess risks of ocular melanoma in welders. This association may be due to the presence in some welding environments of fumes of thorium-232, which is used in tungsten welding rods.
TIN & TIN FUME	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
WELDING FUMES & LEAD FUMES	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

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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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

✗ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
tin	LC50	96	Fish	>0.0124mg/L	2
tin	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00018mg/L	5
tin	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0192mg/L	2
tin	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0192mg/L	2
tin	NOEC	168	Crustacea	<0.005mg/L	2
lead	LC50	96	Fish	0.0079mg/L	2
lead	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.029mg/L	2
lead	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0205mg/L	2
lead	BCFD	8	Fish	4.324mg/L	4
lead	EC50	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0217mg/L	2
lead	NOEC	672	Fish	0.00003mg/L	4
rosin-colophony	LC50	96	Fish	0.144mg/L	3
rosin-colophony	EC50	48	Crustacea	=4.5mg/L	1
rosin-colophony	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.170mg/L	3
rosin-colophony	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.076mg/L	3
copper	LC50	96	Fish	0.0028mg/L	2
copper	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	5
copper	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.013335mg/L	4
copper	BCF	960	Fish	200mg/L	4
copper	EC50	96	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	5
copper	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.0008mg/L	4
silver	LC50	96	Fish	0.00148mg/L	2
silver	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00024mg/L	4
silver	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001628837mg/L	4
silver	BCF	336	Crustacea	0.02mg/L	4
silver	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00024mg/L	4
silver	NOEC	480	Crustacea	0.00031mg/L	2
cadmium	LC50	96	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
cadmium	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0033mg/L	5
cadmium	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.018mg/L	2
cadmium	BCF	960	Fish	500mg/L	4
cadmium	EC50	336	Crustacea	0.00065mg/L	5
cadmium	NOEC	168	Fish	0.00001821mg/L	4
tin fume	LC50	96	Fish	>0.0124mg/L	2
tin fume	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00018mg/L	5
tin fume	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0192mg/L	2
tin fume	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0192mg/L	2
tin fume	NOEC	168	Crustacea	<0.005mg/L	2
lead fumes	LC50	96	Fish	0.0079mg/L	2
lead fumes	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.029mg/L	2
lead fumes	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0205mg/L	2
lead fumes	BCFD	8	Fish	4.324mg/L	4
lead fumes	EC50	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0217mg/L	2
lead fumes	NOEC	672	Fish	0.00003mg/L	4

Continued...

Lötdraht HS10 Sn60Pb40 #517-902, 518-056

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

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(7440-31-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

LEAD(7439-92-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ROSIN-COLOPHONY(8050-09-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

COPPER(7440-50-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SILVER(7440-22-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CADMIUM(7440-43-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

WELDING FUMES(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Continued...

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TIN FUME(7440-31-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

LEAD FUMES(7439-92-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (welding fumes)
Canada - DSL	N (welding fumes)
Canada - NDSL	N (lead; rosin-colophony; tin fume; copper; welding fumes; tin; lead fumes; silver; cadmium)
China - IECSC	N (welding fumes)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (welding fumes)
Japan - ENCS	N (lead; rosin-colophony; tin fume; copper; welding fumes; tin; lead fumes; silver; cadmium)
Korea - KECI	N (welding fumes)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (welding fumes)
Philippines - PICCS	N (welding fumes)
USA - TSCA	N (welding fumes)
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
copper	7440-50-8, 133353-46-5, 133353-47-6, 195161-80-9, 65555-90-0, 72514-83-1

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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