



# BERNZOMATIC LEAD FREE SILVER BEARING SOLDER - TIN/COPPER/SILVER ROSIN CORE SOLDER ALLOYS (TCI-107-2)

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name Bernzomatic Lead Free Silver Bearing Solder - Tin/Copper/Silver

Rosin Core Solder Alloys (TCI-107-2)

Product Code - Other Names -

Product Use Soldering applications

**Company Name**Address
Bromic Group
1 Suttor Street

Silverwater NSW 2128

**Telephone Number** 02 9748 3900 **Emergency Telephone** 1300 276 642

#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

This product consists of silver to silver grey metal wire which contains core of yellow rosin. There is no immediate health hazard associated with the wire product and it is not reactive under normal circumstances of use. Though the wire is not flammable, if involved in a fire and exposed to extremely high temperatures, harmful fumes of metal oxides may be generated. During soldering operations, the most significant routes of exposure are inhalation, and contact of the skin and eyes. Molten solder can cause thermal burns. Prolonged or repeated exposure to tin fumes can result in benign pneumoconiosis, which causes inflammation of the lungs, but there is no distinct fibrosis or evidence of disability.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

**Inhalation:** The fumes generated during soldering operations may cause respiratory irritation. **Ingestion:** Ingestion is not expected to occur in normal use.

**Eye Contact:** Contact with the wire form of this product can be physically damaging to the eye. Contact with the molten core solder will cause burn to the eyes. Fumes generated during soldering operations can be irritating to the eyes.

**Skin Contact:** Contact of the wire form of this product with skin is not anticipated to be irritating. Contact with the molten core solder will burn contaminated skin. Fumes generated during soldering operations can be irritating to the skin.

## HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Hazards Xi - Irritant

**Risk Phrases** R36/37/38 - Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Safety Phrases S2 - Keep out of reach of children.

S23 - Do not breathe fumes/vapour.

S36/37/39 - Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face

protection.





# 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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Ingredient (common name)	CAS Number	Proportion
Tin	7440-31-5	>97%
Copper	7440-50-8	3-4%
Silver	7440-22-4	<1%
Rosin, hydrogenated (core)	65997-06-0	1-6%
Silver	7440-22-4	<1%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Chemical Characterisation

Inhalation If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial

respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek immediate

medical attention.

Ingestion Give water to drink. Induce vomiting only to a conscious, non-

Mixture

convulsing individual. Never give anything by mouth to an

unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin In case of skin contact, wash affected areas with water and soap. In

> case of skin contact with molten solder, immediately flush with cold running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if

symptoms develop.

In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water **Eyes** 

for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if symptoms

develop.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

For major fires call the Fire Brigade. Ensure that an escape path is

available from any fire.

Suitable Extinguishing

Media

**Hazardous Combustion** 

**Products** 

**Special Protective** 

Unusual Fire or **Explosion Hazards** 

Actions for Firefighters

Metal oxide fumes may be evolved at temperatures above 250°C

(melting point).

Evacuate all unnecessary personnel from the area. Allow only properly trained and protected emergency response personnel in area. If involved in a fire, use a Safe Work Australia approved self-

contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. The solid metal form is not a fire hazard. However, dust generated

from processing operations may present a moderate fire or

Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam.

explosion hazard.

Accidental contaminants to a product such as moisture, ice, snow, grease or oil can cause an explosion when charged to a molten bath or melting furnace (preheating metal will remove moisture from

product).

Hazchem Code Not applicable.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal Precautions,** Minimum personal protective equipment should be gloves and

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Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

goggles, as well as appropriate body protection. If dust/fume exposure exist respiratory protection should be worn. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from affected area. Do not breathe vapour

and dust. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Environmental Precautions Methods and Material In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or

water courses.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Material in dust form clean up using dustless methods (HEPA vacuum). Do not use compressed air. If the material is molten,

allow it to cool and solidify, then scrap-up the product.

Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spilled residues in a

suitable container for consequent disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation of fumes during soldering operations. Use

only with adequate ventilation.

Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in a dry, well ventilated area. Keep material dry. Prevent dust

accumulation. Keep away from incompatible materials.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters -Exposure Standards (Safe Work Australia) Tin (metal):

TWA: - ppm / 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL: - ppm / - mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Tin, organic compounds (as Sn):

TWA: - ppm / 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL: - ppm / 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Copper (fume):

TWA: - ppm / 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL: - ppm / - mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu):

TWA: - ppm / 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL: - ppm / - mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Silver (metal):

TWA: - ppm / 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL: - ppm / - mg/m<sup>3</sup> Formaldehyde:

TWA: 1.2 ppm / 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL: 2.5 ppm / 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Engineering Controls** 

Adequate mechanical ventilation to control airborne concentrations

below the exposure guidelines/limits.





## **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

**Respiratory Protection** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations

to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, use a Safe Work Australia approved respiratory protection (weld fume respirator or air line respirator). Respiratory protection is recommended to be worn during welding operations. See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more

information.

**Eye/Face Protection** Safety glasses with top and side shields or goggles.

See Australian Standards AS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for more

information.

Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this

chemical.

**Skin Protection** Wear gloves that protect from sparks and flame and protective

clothing.

See Australian Standards AS 2161 and 2919 and AS/NZS 2210 for

more information.

Thermal Hazards The molten material can present a significant thermal hazard. Wear

safety glasses with top and side shields or goggles and protective equipment. Keep melting/soldering temperatures as low as

possible to minimize generation of fumes.

# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance Solid – Silver to silver grey metal. Contains core of

vellow rosin

Odour Odour Threshold No information available No information available pH No information available

Melting Point / Freezing Point 227-250°C

Initial Boiling Point / Range No information available

Flash Point

Evaporation Rate
Flammability

Lower Flammability or Explosive

Not applicable
Not flammable
Not applicable

Limit

Upper Flammability or Explosive Not applicable

Limit

Vapour PressureNot volatileVapour DensityNot volatile

Relative Density (Specific Gravity)
Solubility in Water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
Auto-ignition Temperature

No information available
No information available
No information available

Decomposition Temperature Viscosity

Viscosity No information available Percent Volatile by Weight Not volatile

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No information available





# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical Stability** Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of

use

**Hazardous Polymerization** Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid No information available.

**Incompatible Materials** Chlorine, turpentine, magnesium and acetylene gas.

**Hazardous Decomposition** Metal oxide fumes may be evolved at temperatures above 250°C

**Products** (melting point).

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicity** Tin:

> Acute, short term exposure to tin fumes can cause irritation of the eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. Prolonged or repeated exposure to tin can results in benign pneumoconiosis (stannosis), which causes inflammation of the lungs, but there is no distinct fibrosis or evidence of disability.

Copper:

Oral  $TD_{10}$  (human) = 120  $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup> – gastrointestinal tract effects Acute, short term exposure to copper fumes can cause irritation of the eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. Severe fume exposure may cause metal fume fever with flu-like symptoms such as sweet metal taste, dry throat, coughing, fever, tightness in chest, blurred vision, back pain, nausea, vomiting and fatigue. Symptoms usually disappear in 24 hours. Copper may cause skin and hair discolouration.

Silver:

Inhalation  $TC_{Lo}$  (human) =  $1mg/m^3$ 

Chronic skin contact or ingestion of dusts, salts, or fumes of silver can result in a condition known as argyria. This condition is marked

by a bluish appearance of the skin and eves.

Rosin:

Acute exposure to rosin pyrolisis products (formaldehyde), may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.

**Acute Health Effects** 

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Yes Serious Eye Yes

Damage/Irritation

Sensitization No information available. Mutagenicity No information available.

This product does NOT contain any IARC listed chemicals. Carcinogenicity

**Reproductive Toxicity** No information available. **STOT-Single Exposure** No information available. STOT-Repeated No information available.

**Exposure** 

**Aspiration Hazard** No information available.

**Routes of Exposure** Inhalation: The fumes generated during soldering operations may

cause respiratory irritation.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not expected to occur in normal use. Contact with the wire form of this product can be Eye:





physically damaging to the eye. Contact with the molten core solder will cause burn to the eyes. Fumes generated during soldering operations can be irritating

to the eyes.

Skin: Contact of the wire form of this product with skin is not

anticipated to be irritating. Contact with the molten core solder will burn contaminated skin. Fumes

generated during soldering operations can be irritating

to the skin.

**Chronic Health Effects** Prolonged or repeated exposure to tin fumes can result in benign

pneumoconiosis, which causes inflammation of the lungs, but there

is no distinct fibrosis or evidence of disability.

Existing Conditions Aggravated by Exposure Wilson's disease.

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** Silver: 0.1 ppm is toxic to bacteria and aquatic life.

Discharge into marine waters should not exceed 1/20 of

96 hour LC<sub>50</sub>, 0.25-0.025 mg/kg/day.

Bioaccumulation, Persistence and

Degradibility

**Silver:** Insoluble in water. Many silver salts are only slightly soluble. The biological half-life for silver is a few

days for animals and up to 50 days for humans.

Tin: Insoluble in water.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and

containers

Dispose according to applicable local and state government

regulations.

Special precautions for landfill or incineration

Please consult your state Land Waste Management Authority for

more information.

# 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as a dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous goods by road or rail.

**UN Number** Not applicable **Proper Shipping Name** Not applicable **Dangerous Goods Class** Not applicable **Subsidiary Risk** Not applicable **Hazchem Code** Not applicable **Packing Group** Not applicable **Special Provisions** Not applicable Not applicable **Limited Quantities** Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction Not applicable Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision Not applicable Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers – Instruction Not applicable Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Not applicable **Provisions** 

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SEA TRANSPORT - IMDG

UN NumberNot applicableProper Shipping NameNot applicableDangerous Goods ClassNot applicablePacking GroupNot applicable

AIR TRANSPORT - ICAO / IATA

UN NumberNot applicableProper Shipping NameNot applicableDangerous Goods ClassNot applicablePacking GroupNot applicable

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Tin, copper, silver and rosin are listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Last Revision of MSDS Rev 1.0 (14/02/2012)

Prepared by MSDS.COM.AU Pty Ltd

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Abbreviations Used IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ASCC: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

NTP: National Toxicology Program (U.S.)

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.)

STEL: Short term exposure limit TWA: Time weighted average

#### **Emergency Contacts**

Bromic Group 02 9748 3900 Bromic Group – Emergency Number 1300 276 642

Police and Fire Brigade 000
Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

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Please read instructions / label before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the Safe Work Australia document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]