



Consolidated Alloys Resincore Solders - High Grade DLM Wallace Pumps

Chemwatch: 8000-18
Version No: 7.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 01/11/2019
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S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Consolidated Alloys Resincore Solders - High Grade
Synonyms	63/37; 60/40; 62/2Ag/36; 60/2Cu/38
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Used for low melting point soldering operations.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	DLM Wallace Pumps
Address	55 Maurice Road, Penrose Auckland 1061 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9622 9100
Fax	+64 9622 9119
Website	www.dlmwallace.co.nz
Email	enquiries@dlmwallace.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	National Poisons Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Lactation Effects, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Acute Vertebrate Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1C (oral), 6.5B (contact), 6.6B, 6.7B, 6.8A, 6.8C, 6.9A, 9.1A, 9.1B, 9.3B

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.

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H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H432	Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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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	60-63	<u>tin</u>
7439-92-1	36-40	<u>lead</u>
7440-22-4	0-2	<u>silver</u>
8050-09-7	1-3	<u>rosin-colophony</u>
Not Available		in use, product produces soldering volatiles as
7440-31-5		<u>tin fume</u>
7439-92-1.		<u>lead fumes</u>
7440-50-8.		<u>copper fume</u>
Not Available		<u>rosin core solder decomposition products</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<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>In case of burns:</p> <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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.</p>

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

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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]

- ▶ Gastric acids solubilise lead and its salts and lead absorption occurs in the small bowel.
- ▶ Particles of less than 1 µm diameter are substantially absorbed by the alveoli following inhalation.
- ▶ Lead is distributed to the red blood cells and has a half-life of 35 days. It is subsequently redistributed to soft tissue & bone-stores or eliminated. The kidney accounts for 75% of daily lead loss; integumentary and alimentary losses account for the remainder.
- ▶ Neurasthenic symptoms are the most common symptoms of intoxication. Lead toxicity produces a classic motor neuropathy. Acute encephalopathy appears infrequently in adults. Diazepam is the best drug for seizures.
- ▶ Whole-blood lead is the best measure of recent exposure; free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) provides the best screening for chronic exposure. Obvious clinical symptoms occur in adults when whole-blood lead exceeds 80 µg/dL.
- ▶ British Anti-Lewisite is an effective antidote and enhances faecal and urinary excretion of lead. The onset of action of BAL is about 30 minutes and most of the chelated metal complex is excreted in 4-6 hours, primarily in the bile. Adverse reaction appears in up to 50% of patients given BAL in doses exceeding 5 mg/kg. CaNa2EDTA has also been used alone or in concert with BAL as an antidote. D-penicillamine is the usual oral agent for mobilisation of bone lead; its use in the treatment of lead poisoning remains investigational. 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid (DMPS) and dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) are water soluble analogues of BAL and their effectiveness is undergoing review. As a rule, stop BAL if lead decreases below 50 µg/dL; stop CaNa2EDTA if blood lead decreases below 40 µg/dL or urinary lead drops below 2 mg/24hrs.

[Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Lead in blood	30 µg/100 ml	Not Critical	
2. Lead in urine	150 µg/gm creatinine	Not Critical	B
3. Zinc protoporphyrin in blood	250 µg/100 ml erythrocytes OR 100 µg/100 ml blood	After 1 month exposure	B

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

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.
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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 poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

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. <p>If molten:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. ▶ All tooling (e.g., shovels or hand tools) and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use. ▶ Allow the spill to cool before remelting scrap.

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 storage with oxidisers ▶ 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
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	tin	Tin metal	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	lead	Lead, inorganic dusts and fumes, as Pb	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	bio-Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring. 6.7B-Suspected carcinogen
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silver	Silver metal	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	rosin-colophony	Rosin core solder thermal decomposition products as resin acids (colophony)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Reduce to the lowest practicable level dsen-Dermal sensitiser (rsen)-Respiratory sensitiser
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	tin fume	Tin metal	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	lead fumes	Lead, inorganic dusts and fumes, as Pb	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	bio-Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring. 6.7B-Suspected carcinogen
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	copper fume	Copper fume Dusts and mists, as Cu	0.2; 1 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
silver	Silver	0.3 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
rosin-colophony	Rosin core solder decomposition products; (Colophony Gum)	72 mg/m3	790 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
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
copper fume	Copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tin	Not Available	Not Available
lead	Not Available	Not Available
silver	10 mg/m3	Not Available
rosin-colophony	Not Available	Not Available
tin fume	Not Available	Not Available
lead fumes	Not Available	Not Available
copper fume	100 mg/m3	Not Available
rosin core solder decomposition products	Not Available	Not Available

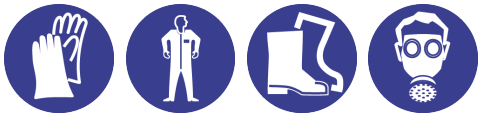
Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
rosin core solder decomposition products	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

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 Wear safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Eyewash unit. 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.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
PE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	A
TEFLON	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	B
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	B

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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.
- 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 solids with no odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available

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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 Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	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 Available

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	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The inhalation of small particles of metal oxide results in sudden thirst, a sweet, metallic foul taste, throat irritation, cough, dry mucous membranes, tiredness and general unwellness. Headache, nausea and vomiting, fever or chills, restlessness, sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. Lead fume is toxic and acts as a cumulative poison. Regular blood testing should be considered for workers who are regularly exposed.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
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	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. Lead, in large amounts, can affect the blood, nervous system, heart, glands, immune system and digestive system. Anaemia may occur. For copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride): Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. Animal testing shows that skin in exposure to copper may lead to hardness of the skin, scar formation, exudation and reddish changes. Inflammation, irritation and injury of the skin were noted. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows that very high levels of copper monochloride may cause anaemia. Rosin (colophony) has caused allergic contact dermatitis in solderers using resin flux-cored solders, can be a sensitiser for strings instrument players, and has caused dermatitis after use in adhesive tapes [NIOSH/TEC]. It is found in many products that commonly come in contact with the skin, including cosmetics, sunscreens, veterinary medications, adhesives, sealants, polishes, paints and oils. Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fume can result in substantial amounts being deposited in the lungs and result in reduced lung function and difficulty breathing.

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	Not Available	Not Available
tin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
lead	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l4 h ^[1]	Not Available

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	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
silver	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.16 mg/l4 h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
rosin-colophony	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
tin fume	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
lead fumes	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
copper fume	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4 h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 300-500 mg/kg ^[1]	
rosin core solder decomposition products	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION 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.
LEAD FUMES	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
rosin core solder decomposition products	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
TIN & TIN FUME	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ROSIN-COLOPHONY & rosin core solder decomposition products	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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.

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

Consolidated Alloys Resincore Solders - High Grade	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
tin	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
lead	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.06756mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.029mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0205mg/L	2
	BCFD	8	Fish	4.324mg/L	4
	NOEC	672	Fish	0.00003mg/L	4
silver	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
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000003mg/L	2
rosin-colophony	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
tin fume	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
lead fumes	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.06756mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.029mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0205mg/L	2
	BCFD	8	Fish	4.324mg/L	4
	NOEC	672	Fish	0.00003mg/L	4
copper fume	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
	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.0008mg/L	4
rosin core solder decomposition products	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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*

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
rosin-colophony	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.4607)

Consolidated Alloys Resincore Solders - High Grade

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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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002613	Metal Industry Products (Toxic [6.1 + 6.7]) Group Standard 2017

tin is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

lead is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

silver is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

rosin-colophony is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

tin fume is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

lead fumes is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

copper fume is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

rosin core solder decomposition products is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
6.1A, 6.1B, 6.1C (except for propellant powders of classes 1.1C (UN 0160) and 1.3C (UN 0161))	Any quantity
9.1A, 9.2A, 9.3A, and 9.4A	Any quantity

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (tin; lead; silver; rosin-colophony; tin fume; lead fumes; copper fume)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (tin; lead; silver; rosin-colophony; tin fume; lead fumes; copper fume)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (tin; lead; silver; rosin-colophony; tin fume; lead fumes; copper fume)
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	01/11/2019
Initial Date	16/01/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
6.1.1.1	04/12/2017	Synonyms
7.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

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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