SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier **Safety-Silv® 20, Safety-Silv® 25, Safety-Silv® 30, Safety-Silv® 35, Safety-Silv® 40, Safety-Silv® 45, Safety-Silv® 50, Safety-Silv® 72**

Other means of identification

SDS number 0010

Product type Solid wire and rod bare and flux coated

Synonyms High Silver Brazing Alloys containing Silver, Copper, Zinc or Silver and Copper

Recommended use Metal brazing.

Recommended restrictions None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer/Supplier
Harris Products Group
4501 Quality Place
Mason, Ohio 45040 US
custservmason@jwharris.com

Telephone number 513-754-2000

Emergency Telephone Numbers 1-888-609-1762 (US, Canada, Mexico only)

Please quote 333988

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards Not classified.

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Hazard symbol None.

Signal word None.

Hazard statement The mixture does not meet the criteria for classification.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Response Wash hands after handling.

Storage Store away from incompatible materials.

Disposal Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

Supplemental information

FUMES AND GASES developed during product melting can be hazardous to your health. HEAT RAYS, (infrared radiation) from flame or hot metal can injure eyes. Wear correct eye, ear, and body protection. Chemical flux used with the product, or flux coating on the rod, may contain fluorides or other materials that generate hazardous fumes when heated.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Silver	7440-22-4	20 - 72
Copper	7440-50-8	25 - 50
Zinc	7440-66-6	10 - 40

Flux

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Potassium fluoroborate	14075-53-7	30 - 60
Boric acid	10043-35-3	10 - 35
Methacrylate polymer	Proprietary	1 - 5
Water	7732-18-5	Balance

Composition comments

Rods may be coated with flux containing Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3) and Potassium fluoborate (CAS 14075-53-7). It can be reasonably assumed that on coated rods each of the flux constituents may comprise up to 30% by mass of the total mass.

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if needed. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately rinse mouth and drink a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Contact may cause irritation and redness. Dust may irritate respiratory system. Typical metal fume fever begins four to twelve hours after sufficient exposure to freshly formed fumes. The first symptoms are a metallic taste, dryness and irritation of the throat. Cough and shortness of breath may occur along with headache, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, muscle and joint pain, fever and chills. The syndrome runs its course in 24-48 hours.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.

General information

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water or halogenated extinguishing media.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire or high temperatures create: Metal oxides.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

There is no spilled material. Product has metal rods or wire form.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid inhalation of dust and fumes. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control sources of dust and fumes. Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Do not get this material on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store in a closed container away from incompatible materials. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	PEL	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
		0.1 mg/m3	Fume.
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)	PEL	0.01 mg/m3	
Decomposition	**Type**	**Value**	**Form**
Zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		5 mg/m3	Fume.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
Flux	**Type**	**Value**	
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	PEL	2.5 mg/m3	

US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Flux	Type	Value	Form
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	Dust.

ACGIH

Components	Type	Value	Form
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
		0.2 mg/m3	Fume.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	Dust and fume.
Decomposition	**Type**	**Value**	**Form**
Zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
	TWA	2 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Flux	**Type**	**Value**	**Form**
Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)	STEL	6 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
	TWA	2 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)	TWA	0.01 mg/m3	Dust.
Decomposition	**Type**	**Value**	**Form**
Zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2)	Ceiling	15 mg/m3	Dust.
	STEL	10 mg/m3	Fume.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Fume.
		5 mg/m3	Dust.
Flux	**Type**	**Value**	
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Flux	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	3 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine	*
	2 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Exposure guidelines No exposure standards allocated.

Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of inhalation of dust and fumes. Shower, hand and eye washing facilities near the workplace are recommended.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). When these products are used in conjunction with brazing, it is recommended that safety glasses, goggles, or face-shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, “Safety in Welding and Cutting”) be worn.
Skin protection	
Hand protection	Wear protective gloves (i.e. latex, nitrile, neoprene).
Other	Protective clothing is recommended. When these products are used in conjunction with brazing, wear protective clothing that protects from sparks and flame (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, “Safety in Welding and Cutting”).
Respiratory protection	Use a respirator when local exhaust or ventilation is not adequate to keep exposures below the TLV. In a confined space a supplied respirator may be required. Selection and use of respiratory protective equipment should be in accordance with OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910.134; or in Canada with CSA Standard Z94.4. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. In case of inadequate ventilation or risk of inhalation of dust or fumes, use suitable respiratory equipment.
Thermal hazards	Not available.
General hygiene considerations	Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Wire and rods.
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Solid.
Color	Not available.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Insoluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases. Acetylene. Ammonia. Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2). Chlorine. Bromine, iodine, turpentine, magnesium metal. Hydrogen sulfide. Ammonium nitrate.
Hazardous decomposition products	Toxic metal oxides are emitted when heated above the melting point. Products containing flux may also release boric anhydride, fluoride compounds and hydrogen fluorides. Methacrylate polymer decomposes when heated and will release flammable vapors which irritate eyes and the respiratory system. They comprise mainly n-butyl methacrylate (CAS 97-88-1).

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause respiratory tract irritation. Lung damage and possible pulmonary edema can result from dust exposure. Inhalation of fumes may cause a flu-like illness called metal fume fever.
Skin contact	Dust may irritate skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. Exposure to hot material may cause thermal burns.
Eye contact	Fumes from heated material may cause eye irritation. Dust may irritate the eyes. Exposure to hot material may cause thermal burns.
Ingestion	Not a likely route of exposure as the product is a solid metal wire or rod.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Contact may cause irritation and redness. Dust may irritate respiratory system. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Typical metal fume fever begins four to twelve hours after sufficient exposure to freshly formed fumes. The first symptoms are a metallic taste, dryness and irritation of the throat. Cough and shortness of breath may occur along with headache, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, muscle and joint pain, fever and chills. The syndrome runs its course in 24-48 hours.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	When heated, the vapors/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation. High concentrations of freshly formed fumes/dusts of metal oxides can produce symptoms of metal fume fever. Exposure to extremely high levels of fluorides can cause abdominal pain, diarrhea, muscular weakness, and convulsions. In extreme cases it can cause loss of consciousness and death.

Toxicological data

Flux	Species	Test Results
Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
Oral		
LD50	Rat	2660 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation	Dust may irritate skin.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Dust may irritate the eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization	Not a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin sensitization	This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity	This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. Clinical studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of the Boric Acid and Copper components of this product indicate adverse reproductive effects.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Not classified.
Aspiration hazard	Not an aspiration hazard.
Chronic effects	Ingestion of silver may cause a permanently benign bluish gray discoloration to the skin (argyria). Repeated exposure to fluorides may cause excessive calcification of the bone and calcification of ligaments of the ribs, pelvis and spinal column. Absorbed fluoride can cause metabolic imbalances with irregular heartbeat, nausea, dizziness, vomiting and seizures. Chronic inhalation of fumes or dust may cause irritation or other respiratory conditions (e.g., bronchitis).
Further information	No other specific acute or chronic health impact noted.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Alloys in massive forms present a limited hazard for the environment.

Flux		Species	Test Results
Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Razorback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus)	> 100 mg/l, 96 hours

Persistence and degradability	The product is not biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential	The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.
Mobility in soil	Not available.
Other adverse effects	Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hazardous waste code	D011: Waste Silver
Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Scrapped material should be sent for refining to recover precious metal content. Solid metal and alloys in the form of particles may be reactive. Its hazardous characteristics, including fire and explosion, should be determined prior to disposal.
Contaminated packaging	Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is not hazardous according to OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200.
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	LISTED
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)	LISTED
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6)	LISTED

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories
Immediate Hazard - No
Delayed Hazard - No
Fire Hazard - No
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Silver	7440-22-4	20 - 72
Copper	7440-50-8	25 - 50
Zinc	7440-66-6	10 - 40
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	1

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

US state regulations This product does not contain a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)
Potassium fluoroborate (CAS 14075-53-7)
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6)

US. California Proposition 65

Not Listed.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 07-July-2015

Revision date -

Version #	01
Further information	HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.
HMIS® ratings	Health: 0 Flammability: 0 Physical hazard: 0
References	ACGIH EPA: AQUIRE database NLM: Hazardous Substances Data Base US. IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens ACGIH Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices
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