

# **CASWELL INC**

# Safety Data Sheet Casweld Silver Solder

# **SECTION 1: Identification**

# 1.1 Product identifier

	Product name	Casweld Silver Solder
	Product number Brand	CWS Caswell
1.4	Supplier's details	
	Name Address	Caswell Inc 7696 Route 31 Lyons, NY 14489 USA
	Telephone Fax email	315 946 1213 315 946 4456 sales@caswellplating.com

## 1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

Office Hours (9-4ET): 315 946 1213 24 Hour: CHEMTEL US# 1-800-255-3924 Intl# +01-813-248-0585

# **SECTION 2: Hazard identification**

## General hazard statement

Not considered a hazard in its solid form. Hazards are from fumes during use and heat.

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

## GHS classification in accordance with: (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2A
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment acute hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1

## 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

## Pictogram



Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
Precautionary statement(s)	
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/
P321	Specific treatment (see on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P391	Collect spillage.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

# 3.1 Substances

## Hazardous components

<b>1. TIN</b> Concentration CAS no.	1 - 11 % 7440-31-5
<b>2. Silver</b> Concentration CAS no.	12 - 35 % 7440-22-4
<b>3. Copper (Foil, Rod, Slug)</b> Concentration CAS no.	13 - 24 % 7440-50-8
<b>4. Zinc oxide</b> Concentration EC no. CAS no. Index no.	6 - 13 % 215-222-5 1314-13-2 030-013-00-7
<b>5. Potassium carbonate</b> Concentration CAS no.	1 - 11 % 584-08-7
<b>6. Potassium fluoborate</b> Concentration CAS no.	15 - 25 % 14075-53-7

# 7. Potassium tetraborate Tetrahydrate

Concentration	1 - 11 %
CAS no.	12045-78-2
8. BORIC ACID Concentration EC no. CAS no.	1 - 11 % 233-139-2 10043-35-3

# **SECTION 4: First-aid measures**

## 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.		
If inhaled	If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.		
In case of skin contact	Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.		
In case of eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.		
If swallowed	Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.		
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders			
	See section 8		

- **4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed** not established
- 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary not established

# **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

## 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Welding sparks can ignite combusible and flammable materials. Use media recommended for burning material.

- 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical Boric Acid Fumes
- **5.3** Special protective actions for fire-fighters Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

# **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

- 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures See section 8
- 6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 13

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Do not flush with water. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1 Control parameters

1. Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn) (CAS: 7440-31-5) PEL (Inhalation): 2 mg/m3 (OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**2. Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn) (CAS: 7440-31-5)** PEL (Inhalation): 2 mg/m3; also tin oxide; except SnH4 (Cal/OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**3. Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn) (CAS: 7440-31-5)** REL (Inhalation): 2 mg/m3; except tin oxides (NIOSH) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

4. Tin, organic compounds (as Sn) (CAS: 7440-31-5)

PEL (Inhalation): 0.1 mg/m3 (OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

## 5. Tin, organic compounds (as Sn) (CAS: 7440-31-5)

PEL (Inhalation): 0.1 mg/m3, (ST) 0.2 mg/m3 (Cal/OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

## 6. Tin, organic compounds (as Sn) (CAS: 7440-31-5)

REL (Inhalation): 0.1 mg/m3uxcept Cyhexatin (NIOSH) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

## 7. SILVER (CAS: 7440-22-4 EC: 231-131-3)

PEL-TWA (Inhalation): 0.01 mg/m3 (OSHA) USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants

## 8. SILVER (CAS: 7440-22-4 EC: 231-131-4)

PEL-TWA (Inhalation): 0.1 mg/m3 (ACGIH) USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

# 9. Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag) (CAS: 7440-22-4)

PEL (Inhalation): 0.01 mg/m3 (OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

## 10. Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag) (CAS: 7440-22-4)

PEL (Inhalation): 0.01 mg/m3 (Cal/OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**11. Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag) (CAS: 7440-22-4)** REL (Inhalation): 0.01 mg/m3 (NIOSH) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**12. Zinc oxide fume (CAS: 1314-13-2)** PEL (Inhalation): 5 mg/m3 (OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**13. Zinc oxide fume (CAS: 1314-13-2)** PEL (Inhalation): 5 mg/m3, (ST) 10 mg/m3 (Cal/OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**14. Zinc oxide fume (CAS: 1314-13-2)** REL (Inhalation): 5 mg/m3, (ST) 10 mg/m3 (NIOSH) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**15. Zinc oxide (CAS: 1314-13-2)** PEL (Inhalation): See PNOR (Cal/OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**16. Zinc oxide, Total dust (CAS: 1314-13-2)** PEL (Inhalation): 15 mg/m3 (OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**17. Zinc oxide, Total dust (CAS: 1314-13-2)** PEL (Inhalation): 10 mg/m3 (Cal/OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**18. Zinc oxide, Total dust (CAS: 1314-13-2)** REL (Inhalation): 5 mg/m3, (C) 15 mg/m3 (NIOSH) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**19. Zinc oxide, Respirable fraction (CAS: 1314-13-2)** PEL (Inhalation): 5 mg/m3 (OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

**20. Zinc oxide, Respirable fraction (CAS: 1314-13-2)** PEL (Inhalation): 5 mg/m3 (Cal/OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

## 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

# Pictograms



## Eye/face protection

Welder's helmet or face shield with color absorbing lenses. Shield and filter to provide protection from UV radiation, infrared and molten metal approved to standard EN379. Filter shade to be a minimum of shade 9.

## Skin protection

Heat resistant protective clothing. Safety boots, apron, arm and shoulder protection.

## Body protection

Type A or B gloves. Type B recommended when high dexterity is required.

## **Respiratory protection**

Use an air purifying dust respirator when welding or brazing in a confined space, or when local exhaust or ventialtion is not sufficient to keep exposure values within safe limits.

# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

## 10.1 Reactivity

Contact with chemical substances like acids or strong bases cause generation of gas.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability Stable

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts with acid

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## Information on toxicological effects

## Acute toxicity

Overexposure to brazing and soldering fumes may result in symptoms like metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, dryness or irritation of the nose, throat or eyes. Tin: May cause skin irritation. May cause eye irritation due to mechanical action. Inhalation of tin dust may cause respiratory tract and mucous membrane tract irritation due to mechanical action. It is poorly absorbed from the digestive tract. It can cause gastrointestinal tract disturbance which may be irritant or astringent on the stomach. Silver may cause argyria (a slate-grey or bluish discoloration of the skin and deep tissues due to the deposit of insoluble albuminate of silver). Symptoms of systematic copper poisoning may include: capillary damage, headache, cold sweat, weak pulse, kidney and liver damage, central nervous system excitation followed by depression, jaundice, convulsions, paralysis and coma. Signs and

symptoms of zinc exposure are central nervous system depression, cough, chest pain and difficulty breathing. Exposure to high airborne concentrations can cause anaesthetic effects. Toxicity reported for borates in humans: ingestion or absorption may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, anderythematous lesions on the skin and mucous membranes. Other symptoms include: circulatory collapse, tachycardia, cyanosis, delirium, convulsions and coma. Death has been reported to occur in infants from less than 5 grams and in adults from 5 to 20 grams.

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification Silver 7440-22-4 Oral LD50 >5000 mg/kg (rat)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification Copper 7440-50-8 Oral LD50 >2000 mg/kg (rat) Dermal LD50 >2000 mg/kg (rat) Inhalation LC50 >5.11 mg/L/4 hr (rat) Intraperitoneal LD50 3.5 mg/kg (mouse)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification Zinc 7440-66-6 Oral LD50 630 mg/kg (rat)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification Potassium Carbonate 584-08-7 Oral LD50 1870 mg/kg (rat) LC50 <510 mg/l (96h) (fathead minnow)

LD/LC50 Values that are relevant for classification Boric Acid 10043-35-3 Oral LD50 2660 mg/kg (rat) LC50 53.2 mg/l (21d) (water flea)

## Serious eye damage/irritation

Copper deposition in the cornea as exemplified by humans with Wilson's disease.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

Overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Chronic copper poisoning is typified by hepatic cirrhosis, brain damage and demyelination, kidney defect.

## Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

It has also been reported that copper poisoning has led to haemolytic anemia and accelerates arteriosclerosis, damage to the lungs, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and blood disorders. Excessive inhalation of zinc oxide fumes may produce symptoms known as "Zinc Shakes" which are flu-like and usually cease when the individual is removed from the source. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause vomiting, diarrhoea, lung irritation.

## STOT-repeated exposure

Overexposure to welding fumes may affect pulmonary function.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### Toxicity

Welding rods contain metals which are considered to be very toxic towards aquatic organisms. Finely divided welding rods are therefore considered harmful to aquatic organisms

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### Disposal of the product

Consult appropriate federal and local regulations for disposal. Empty containers are subject to the same regulations.

## **Disposal of contaminated packaging**

Consult appropriate federal and local regulations for disposal. Empty containers are subject to the same regulations.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

**DOT (US)** Not dangerous goods

IMDG Not dangerous goods

IATA Not dangerous goods

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

New Jersey Right To Know Components Common name: TIN CAS number: 7440-31-5

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components Chemical name: Tin CAS number: 7440-31-5

Massachusetts Right To Know Components Chemical name: Silver CAS number: 7440-22-4

New Jersey Right To Know Components Common name: SILVER CAS number: 7440-22-4

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components Chemical name: Silver

CAS number: 7440-22-4

Massachusetts Right To Know Components Chemical name: Copper CAS number: 7440-50-8

New Jersey Right To Know Components Common name: COPPER CAS number: 7440-50-8

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components Chemical name: Copper CAS number: 7440-50-8

Massachusetts Right To Know Components Chemical name: Zinc oxide CAS number: 1314-13-2

New Jersey Right To Know Components Common name: ZINC OXIDE CAS number: 1314-13-2

**Pennsylvania Right To Know Components** Chemical name: Zinc oxide CAS number: 1314-13-2

**HMIS Rating** 



**NFPA Rating** 



# **SECTION 16: Other information**

## 16.1 Further information/disclaimer

DISCLAIMER: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Caswell Inc be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, whatsoever arising, even if Caswell Inc has been advised of the possibility of such damages.