

SECTION 3—PHYSICAL DATA

Physical State at 20°C: Solid Specific Gravity (water = 1 at 26°C): >1

Boiling Point (760 mm Hg): NA°F NA°C Melting Point: NA°F NA°C

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg at 20°C): NA Evaporation Rate (butyl acetate = 1): NA

Vapor Density (air = 1): NA Percent Volatile (by volume): NA %

Solubility in Water (% by weight): 0 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): NA g/Liter

pH: NA Odor Threshold: NE

Freezing Point (760 mm Hg): NE°F NE°C Coefficient of Water / Oil Distribution: NE

Appearance and Odor: Silver Gray Metal in wire, ribbon or preformed shapes with a core of flux, no odor.

SECTION 4—FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Flammability: No Yes Conditions to avoid: NE

Flash Point (T.O.C.): NA°F NA°C Auto-Ignition Temperature: NA°F NA°C

Flammability Limits percent by volume in air LEL: NA UEL: NA

Extinguishing Means: Water: Carbon Dioxide: Alcohol Foam: Dry Chemicals:

Hazardous Combustion Products: Melted solder may liberate Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and lead oxide fumes.

Explosion Sensitivity: Impact—None Identified. Static Discharge Sensitivity: Yes No

Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus if this material is in the vicinity of a fire.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flux core solder may ignite when solder melts in a fire.

SECTION 5—REACTIVITY DATA

Chemical Stability: Stable Unstable Conditions to avoid: None

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Strong acids, Strong oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

When heated to soldering temperatures, the solvent in the flux will boil away and carry up droplets of rosin and thermal degradation products such as aliphatic aldehydes, acids and terpenes. No lead is detected in fumes from soldering below 1000 °F (537°C).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

May Occur
 Will Not Occur

Conditions to avoid: NE

SECTION 6—HEALTH HAZARD DATA / TOXOLOGICAL PROPERTIES
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EXPOSURE LIMITS: Not determined for the product. See Section 2 for ingredients.

Primary exposure during soldering is to evaporated solvent, which may contain droplets of rosin and / or other organic decomposition products.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Eyes Ingestion Inhalation Skin

TARGET ORGANS: Flux fumes: eyes, Skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. Ingestion of lead metal can affect kidneys, gastrointestinal, reproductive, and neurological systems.

EFFECTS OF ACUTE (severe short-term) EXPOSURE:

- INHALATION** Flux fumes during soldering may cause irritation and damage of mucous membranes and respiratory system
- SKIN CONTACT** possible local irritation by contact with flux or fumes.
- SKIN ABSORPTION** None.
- EYE CONTACT** Irritation from contact with smoke from soldering.
- INGESTION** Not likely to occur.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC (prolonged) EXPOSURE:

Breathing fumes during soldering may cause respiratory system irritation, headache and irritation of mucous membranes. Smoke during soldering will contain rosin, which is an allergen and can cause respiratory system irritation and damage. Repeated ingestion of lead can result in systematic poisoning.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Flux Pre-existing conditions of the lungs. Lead Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs, kidneys, nerves, and possibly reproductive system.

CARCINOGENICITY/ NTP OSHA IARC Not Listed
TERATOGENICITY / MUTAGENICITY See Section 9 for additional information.

SECTION 7—FIRST AID AND MEASURES

Seek medical assistance for further treatment, observation and support if needed

- EYE CONTACT** For burns flush immediately with cool water. For fumes irritation use eye drops and remove from exposure.
- SKIN CONTACT** For burns flush immediately with cool water. If rash develops from flux fumes, remove person from exposure and wash skin with soap and water.
- INHALATION** Remove person from exposure
- INGESTION** N/A

SECTION 8—PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

PROCEDURES FROM MATERIAL CONTROL

Steps to be Taken if Material is Spilled or Released:

Melted solder will solidify on cooling and can be scraped up. Use caution to Avoid breathing fumes if a gas torch is used to cut up large pieces.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:

Store away from sources of sulfur. Wash hands after handling solder containing lead before eating or smoking. Avoid breathing smoke / fumes generated during soldering. Do not place flux cored solder into a pot because the flux may ignite.

Waste Disposal Method:

Solder can be reclaimed.

CAUTION: Empty containers may contain product residue. Observe all label precautions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

VENTILATION TO BE USED:

Provide adequate exhaust ventilation (general and / or local) if necessary to meet exposure requirements. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred to minimize dispersion of smoke and fumes into work area.

Respiratory Protection

When ventilation is not sufficient to remove fumes from breathing zone a NIOSH approved respirator should be worn.

Protective Gloves: Usually not required

Eye Protection When soldering, use goggles or face shield.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: None

Hygienic Work Practices:

Wash hands thoroughly after handling solder containing lead and before eating or smoking.

SECTION 9—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If the solder contains lead, these precautions are applicable.

This product contains lead, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Lead and its components have been placed in class B2, probably carcinogenic to humans by USEPA. I.A.R.C. has placed lead and its components in class 2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans.

SECTION 10—PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared By: A. Barren Date Prepared: Nov. 04, 2002

Telephone Number: 631-654-1225 Supersedes: Oct. 15, 1995

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