



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Identification

**Product identifier** Safety-Silv® 30T, Safety Silv® 34T, Safety-Silv® 38T, Safety-Silv® 40T, Safety-Silv® 45T, Safety-Silv® 56

**Other means of identification**

**SDS number** 0009

**Product type** High Silver Brazing Alloy made of: Silver, Copper, Zinc, Tin

**Synonyms** Solid wire and flux coated rod

**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	30 - 60
Copper	7440-50-8	20 - 40
Zinc	7440-66-6	15 - 30
Tin	7440-31-5	1 - 6
Other components below reportable levels		0.62

## Flux

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Potassium tetraborate tetrahydrate	12045-78-2	0 - 40
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

<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if needed. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed</b>	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.
<b>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.
<b>General information</b>	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Powder. Dry sand. Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Water. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Do not use water or halogenated extinguishing media.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Fire or high temperatures create: Metal oxides.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
<b>Fire fighting equipment/instructions</b>	Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
<b>Specific methods</b>	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
<b>General fire hazards</b>	No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	There is no spilled material. Product has metal rods or wire form.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid release to the environment.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

## 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/m <sup>3</sup> 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and mist. Fume.
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)	PEL	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)	PEL	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Decomposition	Type	Value	Form
Zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2)	PEL	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume. Respirable fraction. Total dust.
Flux	Type	Value	Form
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	PEL	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

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

Flux	Type	Value	Form
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	TWA	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust.

### ACGIH

Components	Type	Value	Form
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and mist. Fume.

#### US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)	TWA	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and fume.
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Decomposition	Type	Value	Form
Zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2)	STEL	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.
	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.
Flux	Type	Value	Form
Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)	STEL	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction.
	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction.
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	TWA	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

#### US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust and mist.
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)	TWA	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust.
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Decomposition	Type	Value	Form
Zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2)	Ceiling	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dust.
	STEL	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume.
	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fume. Dust.

## US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

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. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. 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 appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier. 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 NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. 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. In case of inadequate ventilation or risk of inhalation of dust or fumes, use suitable respiratory equipment.

##### Thermal hazards

Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

#### 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.

<b>Flammability limit - upper (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapor density</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relative density</b>	Not available.
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Insoluble.
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available.
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive.
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	Not oxidizing.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases. Acetylene. Ammonia. Hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ). Chlorine. Bromine, iodine, turpentine, magnesium metal. Hydrogen sulfide. Ammonium nitrate.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	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

<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Dust may irritate skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. Exposure to hot material may cause thermal burns.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Fumes from heated material may cause eye irritation. Dust may irritate the eyes. Exposure to hot material may cause thermal burns.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not a likely route of exposure as the product is a solid metal wire or rod.

<b>Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics</b>	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.
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### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	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.
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### Toxicological data

<b>Flux</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Test Results</b>
Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)		
<b>Acute</b>		
<i>Dermal</i>		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg

Flux	Species	Test Results
Oral LD50	Rat	2660 mg/kg
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Dust may irritate skin.	
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Dust may irritate the eyes.	
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b>		
<b>Respiratory sensitization</b>	Not a respiratory sensitizer.	
<b>Skin sensitization</b>	This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.	
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	No data available.	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.	
<b>IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity</b>		
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.	
<b>OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)</b>		
Not listed.		
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	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.	
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b>	Not classified.	
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified.	
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Not an aspiration hazard.	
<b>Chronic effects</b>	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.	
<b>Further information</b>	No other specific acute or chronic health impact noted.	

## 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** These materials have not been tested for environmental effects.

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

\* Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Not known.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	No data available.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	No data available.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

## 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal instructions</b>	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
<b>Local disposal regulations</b>	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
<b>Hazardous waste code</b>	D011: Waste Silver The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
<b>Waste from residues / unused products</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions). 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. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

**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 a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 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	30 - 60
Copper	7440-50-8	20 - 40
Zinc	7440-66-6	15 - 30
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)  
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)  
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)  
Potassium tetraborate tetrahydrate (CAS 12045-78-2)  
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)  
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)  
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)  
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)  
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**

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

**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** 06-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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