SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	**Leaded Solder with Acid Core**
Other means of identification	
SDS number	WC010
Product code	Varies
Recommended use	Solder.
Recommended restrictions	None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer/Supplier	Worthington Cylinder Corporation
Address	200 Old Wilson Bridge Road Columbus, OH 43085 United States
Email:	cylinders@worthingtonindustries.com
Telephone Number:	866-928-2657
CHEMTREC - 24 HOURS:	
Within US and Canada	800-424-9300
Outside US and Canada	+1 703-741-5970 (collect calls accepted)

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards		
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2
	Carcinogenicity	Category 2
	Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A
	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 1 (blood, kidney, nervous system)

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement	Suspected of causing genetic defects. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs (blood, kidney, nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statement	
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust/fume. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage	Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Lead	7439-92-1	30 - 70
Tin	7440-31-5	40 - 60
Zinc chloride	7646-85-7	1 - 3
Polyethylene glycol	Not applicable	0 - 3

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

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Immediately remove from further exposure. Get immediate medical assistance. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. Give supplemental oxygen, if available. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Skin contact Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. If skin rash or an allergic skin reaction develops, get medical attention.

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 Immediately rinse mouth and drink a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. Only induce vomiting at the instruction of medical personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed Dust and fumes may irritate eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract. Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Treat symptomatically. Exposure may aggravate pre-existing lungs, diseases of the blood and blood forming organs, kidneys, nervous, and possibly reproductive systems. 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 Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

General fire hazards Solid metal is not flammable; however, finely divided metallic dust or powder may form an explosive mixture with air.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Keep unnecessary personnel away. Avoid inhalation of dust from the spilled material. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this SDS. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up For a dry material spill, use a HEPA (high efficiency particle air) vacuum to collect material and place in a sealable container for disposal. Avoid dust formation. Recover and recycle, if practical. Keep out of water supplies and sewers.

Environmental precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water.
If release occurs in the U.S. and is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, notify the National Response Center at (800)424-8802 (USA) or (202)426-2675 (USA).

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Avoid inhalation of dust and fumes. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. 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. Follow special national provisions related to work with lead and its compounds. Pregnant women should not work with the product, if there is the least risk of lead exposure.

Any surface that comes in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated and rust free. Inadvertent contaminants to product such as moisture, ice, snow, grease, or oil can cause an explosion when charged to a molten metal bath or metal furnace (preheating metal will remove moisture from product).

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 out of reach of children. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Components	Type	Value
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3

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

Components	Type	Value	Form
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)	PEL	2 mg/m3	
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)	PEL	1 mg/m3	Fume.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)	TWA	2 mg/m3	
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)	STEL	2 mg/m3	Fume.
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Fume.

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)	TWA	2 mg/m3	
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)	STEL	2 mg/m3	Fume.
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Fume.

US. Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL) Guides

Components	Type	Value	Form
Polyethylene glycol (CAS Not applicable)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Particulate.

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	300 µg/l	Lead	Blood	*

* - 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. Keep melting/soldering temperatures as low as possible to minimize the generation of fume. 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). Wear a face shield when working with molten material.
Skin protection	
Hand protection	Wear protective gloves (i.e. latex, nitrile, neoprene).
Other	Chemical resistant clothing is recommended.
Respiratory protection	Use a respirator when local exhaust or ventilation is not adequate to keep exposures below the OEL. 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.
Thermal hazards	Heat resistant/insulated gloves and clothing are recommended when working with molten material.
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	Silver-gray metal in wire form with acid core.
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Wire.
Color	Silver to gray.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available
Melting point/freezing point	361.4 - 460.4 °F (183 - 238 °C) Depending on composition
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non flammable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available
Vapor density	Not available
Relative density	8 - 11 g/cm3 Depending on composition.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Not soluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Other information	
Flammability	Not flammable.
Percent volatile	0 - 4 %

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is 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. Avoid molten metal contact with water.

Incompatible materials	Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents. Reducing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Toxic metal oxides are emitted when heated above the melting point. Lead oxide fumes may be formed at elevated temperatures.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract.
Skin contact	Dust may irritate skin.
Eye contact	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to the eye.
Ingestion	May cause discomfort if swallowed.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to the eye, mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity High concentrations of freshly formed fumes/dusts of metal oxides can produce symptoms of metal fume fever. When heated, the vapors/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation. Exposure to high levels of zinc chloride fume may cause pulmonary edema. Overexposure to Lead may lead to central nervous system disorders, characterized by drowsiness, seizures, coma and death. It should be recognized that exposures of this magnitude in an industrial setting are extremely unlikely. Overexposure of Tin can cause irritation of the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and respiratory system.

Components	Species	Test Results
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Mouse	350 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation	Dust may irritate skin.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form dust and fumes which may be irritating to the eye.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	
Respiratory sensitization	No sensitizing effects known.
Skin sensitization	No sensitizing effects known.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity	May damage fertility or the unborn child. Lead is a teratogen. Elevated lead exposure of either parent before pregnancy may increase the changes of miscarriage or birth defects. Continuous exposure may result in decreased fertility. Exposure of the mother during pregnancy may cause birth defects.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs (blood, kidney, nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	Not relevant, due to the form of the product.

Chronic effects Prolonged and repeated overexposure to dust and fumes can lead to benign pneumoconiosis (stannosis). Overexposure to Lead can lead to systemic lead poisoning with symptoms of metallic taste, anemia, insomnia, weakness, constipation, abdominal pain, gastrointestinal disorders, joint and muscle pains, and muscular weakness, and may cause damage to the blood forming, nervous, kidneys and reproductive systems. Damage may include reduced fertility in both men and women, damage to the fetus of the exposed pregnant woman, anemia, muscular weakness and kidney dysfunction. Overexposure to Tin can result in benign pneumoconiosis (stannous). This form of pneumoconiosis produces progressive x-ray changes of the lungs as long as exposure exists, but there is no distinctive fibrosis, no evidence of disability and no special complicating factors.

Further information Lead is accumulated in the body and may cause damage to the brain and nervous system after prolonged exposure.

12. Ecological information

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

Components		Species	Test Results
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	American or virginia oyster (Crassostrea virginica)	0.1511 - 0.2782 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	0.101 - 0.197 mg/l, 96 hours

Persistence and degradability The product is not biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential No data available.

Mobility in soil Alloys in massive forms are not mobile in the environment.

Other adverse effects None expected.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code Product contains lead a hazardous waste constituent regulated under 40 CFR 261.24.

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 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.

US Clean Water Act Notice: The use of this solder in making joints or fittings in any private or public drinking water supply system is prohibited by the Clean Water Act.

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

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	Reproductive toxicity Central nervous system

Kidney
Blood
Acute toxicity

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)	LISTED
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)	LISTED

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories
Immediate Hazard - No
Delayed Hazard - Yes
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.
Lead	7439-92-1	30 - 70
Zinc chloride	7646-85-7	1 - 3

Other federal regulations

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

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)

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 WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)

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

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)

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

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)
Zinc chloride (CAS 7646-85-7)

US. California Proposition 65

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance

Lead (CAS 7439-92-1)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	No
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
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 30-June-2015

Revision date -

Version # 01

Further information See U.S. OSHA Lead Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1025 for specific guidance, medical evaluation requirements and other information related to the handling of this product.

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A HMIS® Health rating including an * indicates a chronic hazard.

HMIS® ratings
Health: 1*
Flammability: 0
Physical hazard: 0

NFPA ratings

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

Disclaimer All information in this Material Safety Data Sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind is made with regard to the accuracy of information or the suitability of the recommendations contained herein. It is the user's responsibility to assess the safety and toxicity of this product under their own conditions of use and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.