

CIGWELD TIN/LEAD SOLDER WIRE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 26-Dec-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 46923

Revision No:4

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CIGWELD TIN/LEAD SOLDER WIRE

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 322220, 322305, 322313, 322306, 322310, 322317, 322318, 322319,
"322222, Comweld 50/50 soft solder, 40/60 soft solder"

PRODUCT USE

General purpose solder for general sheetmetal work, plumbing and auto radiator repairs.

SUPPLIER

Company: CIGWELD Pty Ltd

Address:

71 Gower Street

Preston

VIC 3072

AUS

Telephone: (03) 9474 7400

Telephone: 1300 654 674

Emergency Tel: (03) 9474 7400

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of
NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

Danger of cumulative effects.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

May cause harm to the unborn child.

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

SAFETY

Keep locked up.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
solder wire alloy consisting of		
tin	7440-31-5	40-50 ^
lead	7439-92-1	50-60 ^
Resin- cored wire contains		
rosin- colophony	8050-09-7	^
Acid cored wire, in addition, contains		
zinc chloride	7646-85-7	^
In use produces soldering volatiles as		
zinc chloride fume	7646-85-7	
tin fume	7440-31-5	
lead fumes	7439-92-1	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

In case of burns:

- Quickly immerse affected area in cold running water for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Bandage lightly with a sterile dressing. Treat for shock if required.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Gastric acids solubilise lead and its salts and lead absorption occurs in the small bowel.
- Particles of less than 1 um diameter are substantially absorbed by the alveoli following inhalation.
- Lead is distributed to the red blood cells and has a half-life of 35 days. It is subsequently redistributed to soft tissue & bone-stores or eliminated. The kidney

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

accounts for 75% of daily lead loss; integumentary and alimentary losses account for the remainder.

- Neurasthenic symptoms are the most common symptoms of intoxication. Lead toxicity produces a classic motor neuropathy. Acute encephalopathy appears infrequently in adults. Diazepam is the best drug for seizures.

- Whole-blood lead is the best measure of recent exposure; free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) provides the best screening for chronic exposure. Obvious clinical symptoms occur in adults when whole-blood lead exceeds 80 ug/dL.

- British Anti-Lewisite is an effective antidote and enhances faecal and urinary excretion of lead. The onset of action of BAL is about 30 minutes and most of the chelated metal complex is excreted in 4-6 hours, primarily in the bile. Adverse reaction appears in up to 50% of patients given BAL in doses exceeding 5 mg/kg. CaNa₂EDTA has also been used alone or in concert with BAL as an antidote. D-penicillamine is the usual oral agent for mobilisation of bone lead; its use in the treatment of lead poisoning remains investigational. 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid (DMPS) and dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) are water soluble analogues of BAL and their effectiveness is undergoing review. As a rule, stop BAL if lead decreases below 50 ug/dL; stop CaNa₂EDTA if blood lead decreases below 40 ug/dL or urinary lead drops below 2 mg/24hrs.

[Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Lead in blood	30 ug/100 ml	Not Critical	
2. Lead in urine	150 ug/gm creatinine	Not Critical	B
3. Zinc protoporphyrin in blood	250 ug/100 ml erythrocytes OR 100 ug/100 ml blood	After 1 month exposure	B

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- In a fire may decompose on heating and produce toxic / corrosive fumes. Melts readily and may produce acrid fumes.

If involved in a fire emits toxic fumes of lead oxides from the solder, formaldehyde, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide from the resin core.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

No known incompatibility with normal range of industrial materials.

HAZCHEM: None

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Sweep up.

Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

tin 100 mg/m³

lead 100 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

tin 100 mg/m³

lead 0.25 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

tin 6 mg/m³

lead 0.15 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

tin 2 mg/m³

lead 0.05 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1% Toxic (T) >= 3.0%

R50 >= 0.25% Corrosive (C) >= 5.0%

R51 >= 2.5%

else >= 10%

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Multi-wall paper container NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc chloride fume (Zinc chloride fume)		1		2			
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc chloride fume (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	tin fume (Tin, metal)		2					
Australia Exposure Standards	tin fume (Tin, oxide & inorganic compounds, except SnH ₄ (as Sn))		2					
Australia Exposure Standards	lead fumes (Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb))		0.15					

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers

- CIGWELD Tin/Lead Solder Wire CW:46923
- lead fumes: No data available for CAS:7439-92-1

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
zinc chloride fume	50	
tin fume	100	
lead fumes	100	

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

ZINC CHLORIDE FUME:

Additional to effects produced by inhalation of the relatively inert zinc oxide, exposure to the chloride produces irritancy as a result of hydrolysis to hydrogen chloride in the pulmonary fluids.

Zinc chloride fume has caused death, chemical pneumonitis, alveolar and bronchiolar obliteration, and ulcerative damage to the mucous membranes of both the nasopharynx and respiratory tract. Acute pulmonary damage produces respiratory distress, gradual renal failure and combined respiratory and metabolic acidosis. These effects may be lethal. A pale grey cyanosis may be symptomatic. 30 minutes exposure at 4.8 mg/m³ produces mild, transient respiratory irritation whilst 0.4 mg/m³ is not irritating. The recommended TLV is thought to minimise the potential of respiratory irritation, pulmonary toxicity and the risk of damage to eyes and skin.

For each of the following

TIN FUME:

LEAD FUMES:

Not available

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Wear physical protective gloves, eg. leather.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

Ensure ready access to a burns first aid kit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

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Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	E- AUS	-
1000	50	-	E- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	E- 2
10000	100	-	E- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For brazing or soldering the nature of ventilation is determined by the location of the work.

- For outdoor work, natural ventilation is generally sufficient.

- For indoor work, conducted in either open or limited spaces, use mechanical (general exhaust or plenum) ventilation. (Open work spaces exceed 300 cubic meters per welder)

For work conducted in confined spaces, mechanical ventilation, using local exhaust systems, is required. (In confined spaces always check that oxygen has not been depleted by excessive rusting of steel or snowflake corrosion of aluminium) Mechanical or local exhaust ventilation may not be required where the process working time does not exceed 24 mins. (in an 8 hr. shift) provided the work is intermittent (a maximum of 5 mins. every hour). Local exhaust systems must be designed to provide a minimum capture velocity at the fume source, away from the worker, of 0.5 metre/sec.

Special ventilation requirements apply for processes which result in the generation of barium, chromium, lead, or nickel fume and in those processes which generate ozone.

The use of mechanical ventilation by local exhaust systems is required as a minimum in all circumstances (including outdoor work). (In confined spaces always check that oxygen has not been depleted by excessive rusting of steel or snowflake corrosion of aluminium) Local exhaust systems must be designed to provide a minimum capture velocity at the fume source, away from the worker, of 0.5 metre/sec. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
welding, brazing fumes (released at relatively low velocity into moderately still air)

Air Speed:
0.5- 1.0 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of welding or brazing fumes generated 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

If risk of inhalation or overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator or work in fume hood.

Excessively hot soldering irons with overuse of flux will cause generation of irritant fume. Control measures in form of thermostat controlled irons and the use of wire with correct type and amount of flux may be required.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Silver white alloy wires.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Melting Range (°C): 212 50/50; 234 40/60

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable

State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 8.9-9.3

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Viscosity: Not Applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

EYE

Molten material is capable of causing severe burns.

The vapour from heated material is discomforting if exposure is prolonged.

SKIN

Molten material is capable of causing severe thermal burns.

Skin contact does not normally present a hazard, though it is always possible that occasionally individuals may be found who react to substances usually regarded as inert.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

Lead fume is toxic and acts as a cumulative poison. Regular blood testing should be considered for workers who are regularly exposed.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Lead, in large amounts, can affect the blood, nervous system, heart, glands, immune system and digestive system. Anaemia may occur. If untreated muscles may become paralysed and there may be brain damage. Symptoms include joint and muscle pain, weakness in the back of the forearm and wrist and in the shin muscles, headaches, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhoea or constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on gums, sleep disturbance and a metallic taste in the mouth. The pressure in the brain may increase with high doses and cause brain damage, coma, and death. Early signs include loss of appetite and weight, constipation, tiredness and irritability, headache, weakness. Later there may be vomiting, nervousness, and muscle pains in the arms and legs. Serious cases cause severe vomiting, inco-ordination, stupor, permanent eye damage, high blood pressure, multiple nerve disorders of the head resulting in paralysis and loss of reflexes, delirium, convulsions and coma. The kidneys may become irreversibly damaged, and the nervous system may become affected causing mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and jerks and seizures. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

At normal reflow temperatures the amount of lead in the fume is low.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

ZINC CHLORIDE FUME:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 1960 mg/m³/10m

IRRITATION

TIN FUME:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

LEAD FUMES:

TOXICITY

Oral (woman) TDLo: 450 mg/kg/6 years

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 0.01 mg/m³

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

The substance has been investigated as a tumorigen, a mutagen and reproductive effector.

WARNING: Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause abortion and intellectual impairment to unborn children of pregnant workers.

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

zinc chloride fume
lead fumes

IARC: NTPB

ILOEI
ILOM ILOEI

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

reproduction: zinc chloride fume

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: lead fumes

Category:

CARCINOGEN

NTPB: US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 11th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen: lead fumes Category:

REPROTOXIN

ILOM: ILO Agents toxic to the male reproductive system: lead fumes

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: lead fumes

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for CIGWELD Tin/Lead Solder Wire.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ZINC CHLORIDE FUME:

The material is classified as an ecotoxin* because the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993

Commission of the European Communities.

TIN FUME:

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

zinc chloride fume (CAS: 7646-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted microbial nutrients and microbial nutrient adjuncts

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Poisons Schedule

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule

2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule

4

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

tin fume (CAS: 7440-31-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Maximum levels of specified contaminants and natural toxicants in nominated foods

Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

lead fumes (CAS: 7439-92-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Maximum levels of specified contaminants and natural toxicants in nominated foods

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Poisons Schedule

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 4 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
- 6 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water
-

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
zinc chloride	7646- 85- 7, 21351- 91- 7

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Issue Date: 26-Dec-2006

Print Date: 26-Dec-2006