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Safety Data Sheet acc. to OSHA GHS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Printing date 08/12/2015

Reviewed on 08/12/2015

1 Identification

· Product identifier

· Trade name: Harris 600 Bronze Brazing Flux · Product size: Variable

· Other means of identification · SDS Number: 0098

· Recommended use and restriction on use

· Recommended use: Metal Brazing

· Restrictions on use: No further relevant information available.

· Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information · Manufacturer/Supplier: Harris Products Group 4501 Quality Place Mason, Ohio 45040 US 513-754-2000

· Safety Data Sheet Questions: salesinfo@jwharris.com · Arc Welding Safety Information: www.lincolnelectric.com/safety

· 24-Hour Emergency Response Telephone Numbers: 1-866-519-4752 (USA, Canada, Mexico only)

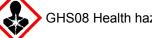
(+) 1-760-476-3962

· 3E Company Access Code: 333895

2 Hazard(s) identification

Classified according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations.

Classification of the substance or mixture



GHS08 Health hazard

Repr. 1B H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child. Additional information:

0 percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

There are no other hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified.

· Label elements

· GHS label elements

The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

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(Contd. of page 1) · Hazard pictograms · Signal word Danger · Hazard-determining components of labeling: boric acid, disodium salt boric acid · Hazard statements H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child. **Precautionary statements** Obtain special instructions before use. P201 P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection. P280 P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. · Additional information: · Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification: Heat rays (infrared radiation) from flame or hot metal can injure eyes. Overexposure to brazing fumes and gases can be hazardous. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using this product. **3** Composition/information on ingredients Chemical characterization: Mixtures · **Description:** Mixture: consisting of the following components.

· Dangerous components:

Dungereue			
1330-43-4	boric acid, disodium salt	35-65%	
10043-35-3	boric acid	35-65%	

Additional information:

For the listed ingredient(s), the identity and exact percentage(s) are being withheld as a trade secret. • **Composition comments:**

The term "Hazardous Ingredients" should be interpreted as a term defined in Hazard Communication standards and does not necessarily imply the existence of a hazard. The product may contain additional nonhazardous ingredients or may form additional compounds under the condition of use. Refer to Sections 2 and 8 for more information.

4 First-aid measures

· Description of first aid measures

 \cdot General information: No special measures required.

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Printing date 08/12/2015 Reviewed on 08/12/2015 Trade name: Harris 600 Bronze Brazing Flux (Contd. of page 2) · After inhalation: Move to fresh air if breathing is difficult. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance at once. • After skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, or thermal burns, obtain medical assistance at once. After eye contact: Dust or fume from this product should be flushed from the eves with copious amounts of clean, tepid water until transported to an emergency medical facility. Do not allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly closed. Obtain medical assistance at once. • After swallowing: Rinse out mouth and then drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting; immediately call for medical help. · Information for doctor: · Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed Gastric or intestinal disorders when ingested. Breathing difficulty Coughing · Danger Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Brazing hazards are complex and may include physical and health hazards such as but not limited to infrared radiation from flame or hot metal, physical strains, thermal burns due to hot metal or spatter and potential health effects of overexposure to brazing fume or dust. Refer to Section 11 for more information. · Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Treat symptomatically. 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

• Suitable extinguishing agents:

As shipped, the product will not burn. In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing agent.

For metal fires: Use specific agents only.

- For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: For metal fires: Use specific agents only.
- Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Infrared radiation from flame or hot metal can ignite combustibles and flammable products.

- Advice for firefighters
- Special fire fighting procedures:

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

· Protective equipment:

Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.

- Wear fully protective suit.
- Additional information

Read and understand American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" and National Fire rotection Association NFPA 51B, "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work" before using this product.

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6 Accidental release measures

• Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If airborne dust and/or fume is present, use adequate engineering controls and, if needed, personal protection to prevent overexposure. Refer to recommendations in Section 8.

Environmental precautions:

Avoid release to the environment.

Damp down dust with water spray.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the personal protective equipment in Section 8. Avoid generating dust. Prevent product from entering any drains, sewers or water sources.

Pick up mechanically.

Send for recovery or disposal in suitable receptacles.

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

7 Handling and storage

· Handling:

· Precautions for safe handling

Avoid breathing dust.

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

Any deposit of dust which cannot be avoided must be regularly removed.

Read and understand the manufacturer's instruction and the precautionary label on the product. Refer to Lincoln Safety Publications at www.lincolnelectric.com/safety. See American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" published by the American Welding Society, http:// pubs.aws.org and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, www.gpo.gov.

· Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

· Storage:

• Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

Store in closed original container in a dry place. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

· Information about storage in one common storage facility: No special requirements.

• Further information about storage conditions: No special requirements.

• Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

• Additional information about design of technical systems: No further data; see item 7.

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Control parameters · Exposure Guidelines: Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are values published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). ACGIH Statement of Positions Regarding the TLVs® and BEIs® states that the TLV-TWA should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and should not be used to indicate a fine line between safe and dangerous exposures. See Sections 2, 3, 8, 10, and 11 for information on potential fume constituents of health interest. Threshold Limit Values are figures published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists. Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace: These components may be present 1330-43-4 boric acid, disodium salt Long-term value: 1 mg/m³ REL (USA) anhydrous TLV (USA) Short-term value: 6* mg/m³ Long-term value: 2* mg/m³ *as inhalable fraction EL (Canada) Short-term value: 6 mg/m³ Long-term value: 2 mg/m³ Short-term value: 6 mg/m³ EV (Canada) Long-term value: 2 mg/m³ inorganic, inhalable LMPE (Mexico) Short-term value: 6* mg/m³ Long-term value: 2* mg/m³ A4, *fracción inhalable 10043-35-3 boric acid TLV (USA) Short-term value: 6* mg/m³ Long-term value: 2* mg/m³ *as inhalable fraction EL (Canada) Short-term value: 6 mg/m³ Long-term value: 2 mg/m³ Short-term value: 6 mg/m³ EV (Canada) Long-term value: 2 mg/m³ inorganic, inhalable Short-term value: 6* mg/m³ LMPE (Mexico) Long-term value: 2* mg/m³ A4;*fracción inhalable • Additional information: The lists that were valid during the creation were used as basis. · Exposure controls · Personal protective equipment: General protective and hygienic measures: The usual precautionary measures for handling chemicals should be followed. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. 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. Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an

air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if (Contd. on page 6)

(Contd. of page 5 51.1, F1.2, F1.3 and F1.5, available from the American ation available. flame or heat source, or both to keep the fumes and general area. Train the operator to keep his head out o ation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from approved respirator should be used unless exposure rrne particles.
F1.1, F1.2, F1.3 and F1.5, available from the America ation available. flame or heat source, or both to keep the fumes and general area. Train the operator to keep his head out of ation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from approved respirator should be used unless exposure rne particles.
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· Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined.	
· Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.	
· Auto igniting:	Product is not self-igniting.	
Danger of explosion:	Product does not present an explosion hazard.	
Explosion limits:		
Lower:	Not determined.	
Upper:	Not determined.	
· Vapor pressure:	Not applicable.	
Density:	1.55 (water = 1)	
Relative density	Not determined.	
Vapour density	Not applicable.	
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.	
Solubility in / Miscibility with		
Water:	Partly soluble.	
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/wa	iter): Not determined.	
· Viscosity:		
Dynamic:	Not applicable.	
Kinematic:	Not applicable.	
· Other information	No further relevant information available.	

10 Stability and reactivity

· Reactivity The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

- · Chemical stability Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
- Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:
- No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with strong acids and alkali.

Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.

As the product is supplied it is not capable of dust explosion; however enrichment with fine dust causes risk of dust explosion.

· Conditions to avoid Avoid heat or contamination.

- · Incompatible materials: No further relevant information available.
- Hazardous decomposition products:

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Brazing fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and products: quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being joined, the process, procedure and filler metals and flux used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being joined (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of operators and the volume of the worker area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the operator's head with respect to the fume and fumes from chemical fluxes used in some brazing operations.

1 Toxicological information	
 Information on likely routes of exposure Ingestion: Unlikely route of exposure. Inhalation: 	
Potential chronic health hazards related to the use of welding consumables are most inhalation route of exposure.	t applicable to th
 Skin Contact: Heat rays can burn skin. Eye Contact: Heat rays (infrared radiation from flame) or hot metal can injure eyes. Information on toxicological effects 	
 Inhalation Short-term (acute) overexposure to brazing fumes may result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-ep problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to brazing f siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pull Acute toxicity: 	existing respirator fumes can lead t
· LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:	
10043-35-3 boric acid	
Oral LD50 2660 mg/kg (rat)	
 Primary irritant effect: on the skin: No irritant effect. on the eye: No irritating effect. in the respiratory system: No irritating effect. Sensitization: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Additional toxicological information: 	
Organic polymers may be used in the manufacture of various welding consumables. Over decomposition byproducts may result in a condition known as polymer fume fever. Poly usually occurs within 4 to 8 hours of exposure with the presentation of flu like symptotic pulmonary irritation with or without an increase in body temperature. Signs of exposu- increase in white blood cell count. Resolution of symptoms typically occurs quickly, to longer than 48 hours.	olymer fume feve ms, including mi ire can include a
· Carcinogenic categories	
· IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· NTP (National Toxicology Program)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
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OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)

None of the ingredients is listed.

Other information relevant to carcinogenicity

Cancerous lesions have been reported in persons exposed to arc rays.

· Repeated Dose Toxicity: Danger of very serious irreversible effects.

CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction):

Repr. 1B

Germ cell mutagenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

• Carcinogenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

- · Reproductive toxicity May damage fertility or the unborn child.
- STOT-single exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · STOT-repeated exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Aspiration hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12 Ecological information

- Persistence and degradability No further relevant information available.
- · Behavior in environmental systems:
- · Bioaccumulative potential No further relevant information available.
- Mobility in soil No further relevant information available.
- Additional ecological information:
- · General notes:

Negative ecological effects are, according to the current state of knowledge, not expected.

Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

- Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- **PBT:** Not applicable.
- · vPvB: Not applicable.
- Other adverse effects No further relevant information available.

13 Disposal considerations

· Waste treatment methods

· Recommendation:

The user of this material has the responsibility to dispose of unused material, residues and containers in compliance with all relevant local, state and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment, storage and disposal for hazardous and nonhazardous wastes.

Uncleaned packagings:

• Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

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14 Transport information		
· UN-Number · DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA	Not Regulated	
 UN proper shipping name DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA 	Not Regulated	
· Transport hazard class(es)		
· DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA · Class	Not Regulated	
 Packing group DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA 	Not Regulated	
 Environmental hazards: Marine pollutant: 	No	
· Special precautions for user	Not applicable.	
 Transport in bulk according to Annex MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code 	x II of Not applicable.	
· UN "Model Regulation":	Not Regulated	

15 Regulatory information	
· Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substan	ce or mixture
· US Federal Regulations	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)	
None present or none present in regulated quantities.	
SARA	
· Section 302 (extremely hazardous substances)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· Section 304 (emergency release notification)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· Sections 311/312 (hazardous chemical threshold planning quantity in pounds)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· Section 313 (TRI reporting)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances):	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
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Trade name: Harris 600 Bronze Brazing Flux (Contd. of page 10) • TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act): All ingredients are listed. Clean Water Act Section 311 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 117.3) None present or none present in regulated quantities. Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130): None present or none present in regulated quantities. · Proposition 65 (California) · Chemicals known to cause cancer: None of the ingredients are listed. · Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females: None of the ingredients are listed. Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males: None of the ingredients is listed. Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity: None of the ingredients is listed. · Carcinogenic categories EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 1330-43-4 boric acid, disodium salt I (oral) 10043-35-3 boric acid I (oral) TLV (Threshold Limit Value established by ACGIH) 1330-43-4 boric acid, disodium salt A4 10043-35-3 boric acid A4 NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) None of the ingredients is listed. State Right to Know Listings US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act None of the ingredients is listed. · US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List None of the ingredients is listed. · US. Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances None of the ingredients is listed. · US. Rhode Island RTK None of the ingredients is listed. · Canada · Canadian Controlled Products Regulations: Not hazardous under WHMIS. · Canadian substance listings: · Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) All ingredients are listed. · Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) None of the ingredients is listed. (Contd. on page 12)

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Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 0.1%)

None of the ingredients is listed.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 1%)

All ingredients are listed.

· Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16 Other information

· Date of preparation / last revision 08/12/2015 / -

· Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

DOT: US Department of Transportation IATA: International Air Transport Association

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Repr. 1B: Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1B

Sources

SDS Prepared by: ChemTel Inc. 1305 North Florida Avenue Tampa, Florida USA 33602-2902 Toll Free North America 1-888-255-3924 Intl. +01 813-248-0573 Website: www.chemtelinc.com

Disclaimer:

We urge each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. If necessary consult an industrial hygienist or other expert to understand this information and safeguard the environment and protect workers from potential hazards associated with the handling or use of this product.

Harris Products Group cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for use, handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.