BOSSWELD WELD LIKE A BOSS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name	Bossweld Copper & Brass Flux - 250g Jar
Part Number	FLUX303350
SDS Document Number	SDS_Bossweld_Copper & Brass Flux 303_V1.1_130121
Issue Date	19/01/21

1 Product identifier & identity for the chemical

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: Bossweld Copper & Brass Flux 303

Part Numbers: FLUX303350

Synonyms: N/A

1.2 Other means of identification

N/A

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

A copper and brass brazing flux. Not to be used for any other purpose.

1.4 Suppliers name, address and phone number

Supplier Name: Dynaweld Industrial Supplies Pty Ltd

Address: Building 2, 10 Jessica Place, Prestons NSW 2214, Australia

Phone: +61 2 8761 6500

Email: sales@dynaweld.com.au

Web Site: https://www.dynaweld.com.au

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency Phone: +61 2 8761 6500 (Australia)

2 Hazard Identification

2.1 Classification of the hazardous chemical

This product is classified as Hazardous Chemical – Non-Dangerous Goods according to Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS).

2.2 Label elements, including precautionary statements

Signal Word: DANGER

Symbols:

Hazard Statements:

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statements Prevention:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

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Precautionary Statements Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

Precautionary Statements Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary Statements Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

No other information provided.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Identity of chemical ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration Range (%)
Boric Acid	(10043-35-3)	≥ 60
Sodium Metaborate	(7775-19-1)	10-30

3.2 CAS number and other unique identifiers

Note: See section 3.1

3.3 Concentration of ingredients

Note: See section 3.1

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4 First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

General: If exposed or concerned get medical advice / attention.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Eye contact: Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
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; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin contact: 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

Inhalation: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses 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, without delay

Ingestion: **If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.**
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
Observe the patient carefully.
Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice..

4.2 Symptoms caused by exposure

Note: Refer to Section 11 for further information.

4.3 Medical Attention and Special Treatment

The material may induce methaemoglobinaemia following exposure.

Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.

Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.

Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.

Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

For acute or repeated short term exposures to boron and its compounds:

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and epigastric pain, haematemesis and blue-green discolouration of both faeces and vomitus characterise adult boron intoxication.

Access and correct any abnormalities found in airway and circulation.

A tidal volume of 10-15 mg/kg should be maintained.

Emesis should be induced unless the patient is in coma, is experiencing seizures or has lost the gag reflex. If any of these are present, gastric lavage should be performed with a large-bore tube after endotracheal intubation or in the presence of continuous respiratory action.

Activated charcoal is probably not of value though its use might be indicated following gastric evacuation. Catharsis might be useful to eliminate any borates remaining in the gastro-intestinal tract (magnesium sulfate: adults, 30 gms: children 250 mg/kg).

Peritoneal dialysis and haemodialysis remove some borates.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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5 Fire Fighting Measures

As shipped, this product is non-flammable. However, welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammable products. Read and understand *WTIA Technical Note No. 7 Health and Safety in Welding* before using this product.

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

There is no unsuitable extinguishing media known. Use fire extinguishing methods suitable to surrounding conditions.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Not considered a significant fire risk as not combustible. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

Special protective equipment:	Follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Special precautions:	Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire and prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. May produce toxic fumes of metal oxides, poisonous fumes and corrosive fumes.

6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Refer to recommendations in Section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Refer to recommendations in Section 12.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. **CAUTION**: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. **IF DRY**: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Note/s: For further information, see Section 8. Refer to Section 13 for proper disposal.

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7 Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe Handling	• Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. • **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. • **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. • Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other Information	• Store in original containers. • Keep containers securely sealed. • Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. • Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. • Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS For major quantities: • Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}. • Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable Container	for boric acid: Storage bins should have a 60-degree sloping cone bottom with a provision to prevent the entry of water. For DRY storage: • Plastic drum • Polyethylene or polypropylene container • Steel drum • Aluminium drum For MOIST conditions: • Stainless steel drum • Polyethylene or polypropylene container. • Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage Incompatibility	Boric acid: • is a weak acid • is incompatible with alkali carbonates, hydroxides (forming borate salts), strong reducing agents and alkali metals • reacts violently with potassium metal • forms heat-sensitive explosive compound on contact with acetic anhydride • Segregate from alcohol, water. • Avoid strong bases.

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8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters – exposure standards, biological monitoring

Use industrial hygiene monitoring equipment to ensure that exposure does not exceed the applicable national exposure limits.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Boric Acid	(10043-35-3)	6 mg/m^3	23 mg/m^3	830 mg/m^3
Sodium Metaborate	(7775-19-1)	6.8 mg/m^3	77 mg/m^3	460 mg/m^3

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ventilation: Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases below the exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone, and the general area. Keep exposure as low as possible.

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 exposures are not below limits.

Note: See WTI Technical Note 7 – Health and Safety in Welding for further information / guidance.

8.3 Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye & Face Protection		Wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles. Soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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. Provide protective screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others.
Hand protection:		Wear protective gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.
Protective Clothing		Wear hand, head, and body protection that will help to prevent injury from using this product. At a minimum this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Wear dry gloves free of holes or split seams.
Respiratory protection:		Keep your head out of fumes. Use enough ventilation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. Use respirable fume respirator, or air-supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below exposure limits.
Hygiene measures:		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.

Note: See WTI Technical Note 7 – Health and Safety in Welding for further information / guidance.

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9 Physical and chemical properties

	Property	Product description
9.1	Appearance	Pink, fine granular powder
9.2	Odour	Odourless
9.3	Odour threshold	No further relevant information available
9.4	pH	No further relevant information available
9.5	Melting point/freezing point	635 - 645 °C.
9.6	Boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
9.7	Flash point	Not applicable
9.8	Evaporation rate	Not applicable
9.9	Flammability	No further relevant information available
9.10	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
9.11	Vapour pressure	Not applicable
9.12	Vapour density	Not applicable
9.13	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.8
9.14	Solubility(ies)	Miscible
9.15	Partition coefficient: (n-octanol/water)	No further relevant information available
9.16	Auto-ignition temperature	No further relevant information available
9.17	Decomposition temperature	No further relevant information available
9.18	Viscosity	Not applicable
9.19	Specific heat value	No further relevant information available
9.20	Particle size	No further relevant information available
9.21	Volatile organic compounds content	No further relevant information available
9.22	% volatile	No further relevant information available
9.23	Saturated vapour concentration	No further relevant information available
9.24	Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases	No further relevant information available
	Additional parameters	
9.25	Shape and aspect ratio	No further relevant information available
9.26	Crystallinity	No further relevant information available
9.27	Dustiness	No further relevant information available
9.28	Surface area	No further relevant information available
9.29	Degree of aggregation or agglomeration	No further relevant information available
9.30	Ionisation (redox potential)	No further relevant information available
9.31	Biodurability or biopersistence	No further relevant information available

10 Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Note: See Section 7.

10.2 Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3 Conditions to avoid

Note: See Section 7.

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10.4 Incompatible materials and possible hazardous reactions

Note: See Section 7.

10.5 Hazardous decomposition products

Note: See Section 5.

11 Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity: Harmful if swallowed

Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified

Serious eye damage/irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or skin sensitization: Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer

Reproductive toxicity: Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): May caused drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure .

Aspiration hazard: Not classified

11.1 Information on routes of exposure

Inhaled: The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
Borates may act as simple airway irritants. Dryness of the mouth, nose or throat, dry cough, nose bleeds, sore throat, productive cough, shortness of breath, chest tightness and difficulty breathing were related to higher dose long term exposures.
Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Inhalation of small amounts of dust or fume over long periods may cause poisoning.

Ingestion: Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).
Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure.
At about 15% concentration of blood methaemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes.
Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion.
Borate poisoning causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and pain in the upper abdomen. Often persistent vomiting occurs, and there may be blood in the faeces.
Ingestion or skin absorption of boric acid causes nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and profuse vomiting which may be blood stained, headache, weakness, reddened lesions on the skin. In severe cases, it may cause shock, with fall in blood pressure, increase in heart rate, blue skin colour, brain and nervous irritation, reduced urine volume or even absence of urine

Skin Contact: The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Boric acid is not absorbed via intact skin but absorbed on broken or inflamed skin.
Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye: This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

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Chronic: Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.
Chronic boric acid poisoning is characterized by mild gastrointestinal irritation, loss of appetite, disturbed digestion, nausea, possibly vomiting and a hard irregular and discoloured rash. Dryness of skin, reddening of tongue, loss of hair, inflammation of conjunctiva, and kidney injury have also been reported.
Borate can accumulate in the testes and deplete germ cells and cause withering of the testicles, according to animal testing. Hair loss, skin inflammation, stomach ulcer and anaemia can all occur.

11.2 Symptoms related to exposure

Chronic: The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Sodium Metaborate: Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. anhydrous: for octahydrate

11.3 Numerical measures of toxicity

No further information available

11.4 Immediate, delayed and chronic health effects from exposure

Note: See Section 11.1

11.5 Exposure Levels

Note: See Section 11.1

11.6 Interactive effects

Note: See Section 11.1

11.7 Data limitations

No further information available.

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12 Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity

CA 303 Flux

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

boric acid

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	74mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	133mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.4mg/L	2
NOEC	768	Fish	0.009mg/L	2

sodium metaborate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	74mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.4mg/L	2
EC10	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	24mg/L	2
NOEC	2688	Algae or other aquatic plants	4mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
boric acid	LOW	LOW

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
boric acid	LOW (BCF = 0)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
boric acid	LOW (KOC = 35.04)

12.5 Other adverse effects

No further information available.

13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Safe handling and disposal methods

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:
If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

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

13.2 Disposal of any contaminated packaging

Dispose of non-recyclable products in accordance with all applicable National, State, and Local requirements.

13.3 Environmental regulations

Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to National, State, or Local requirements.

14 Transport information

No international regulations or restrictions are applicable.

14.1 UN number

No further relevant information available

14.2 Proper shipping name

No further relevant information available

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

No further relevant information available

14.4 Packing group

No further relevant information available

14.5 Environmental hazards

No further relevant information available

14.6 Special precautions during transport

No further relevant information available

14.7 Hazchem Code

Hazchem code not relevant to this product

15 Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Regulations of each country are applied to substances / mixtures.

15.2 Poisons Schedule number

A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

16 Other information

Training advice: Ensure that user is aware of the potential hazards and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency.

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16.1 Date of preparation or review

19th January, 2021

16.2 Key abbreviations or acronyms used

BEI - Biological Exposure Indices

GHS - Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

NTP - National Toxicology Program

PPE - Personal Protection Equipment

SUSMP - Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

TEEL - Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

TLVs - Threshold Limit Value

WTIA – Welding Technology Institute of Australia

Dynaweld Industrial Supplies Pty Ltd requires that all customers read this safety data sheet carefully so as to be informed about the risks implied in the use of the product, and provide any person involved with a copy of the same and/or adequate training on the use of the product.

Whilst Dynaweld Industrial Supplies Pty Ltd has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, Dynaweld Industrial Supplies accepts no liability for loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in the SDS,

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET