

CIGWELD COMWELD SILVER BRAZING FLUX NO. 2

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Oct-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 20992

Revision No:2

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CIGWELD COMWELD SILVER BRAZING FLUX NO. 2

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 321840, 321841, 321843"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

POTASSIUM HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDE

PRODUCT USE

Used with Comweld Silver Brazing Alloys 245, 235, 242 and 250 for silver brazing of steels and dissimilar metals, ie. carbon steel, stainless steel, nickel alloys and copper and brass.

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. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

RISK

Toxic if swallowed.

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

SAFETY

Avoid contact with eyes.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

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

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.

In case of accident or if you feel unwell

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible). This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
potassium bifluoride	7789-29-9	30-59
potassium borate - K ₂ B ₄ O ₇	12712-38-8	30-59
potassium chloride	7447-40-7	1-9
water	7732-18-5	balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If there is evidence of severe skin irritation or skin burns:

- Avoid further contact. Immediately remove contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin under running water for 15 minutes.
- Avoiding contamination of the hands, massage calcium gluconate gel into affected areas, pay particular attention to creases in skin.
- Contact the Poisons Information Centre.
- Continue gel application for at least 15 minutes after burning sensation ceases.
- If pain recurs, repeat application of calcium gluconate gel or apply every 20 minutes.
- If no gel is available, continue washing for at least 15 minutes, using soap if available. If patient is conscious, give six calcium gluconate or calcium carbonate tablets in water by mouth.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, urgently.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to fluorides:

- Fluoride absorption from gastro-intestinal tract may be retarded by calcium salts, milk or antacids.
- Fluoride particulates or fume may be absorbed through the respiratory tract with 20-30% deposited at alveolar level.
- Peak serum levels are reached 30 mins. post-exposure; 50% appears in the urine within 24 hours.
- For acute poisoning (endotracheal intubation if inadequate tidal volume), monitor breathing and evaluate/monitor blood pressure and pulse frequently since shock may supervene with little warning. Monitor ECG immediately; watch for arrhythmias and evidence of Q-T prolongation or T-wave changes. Maintain monitor. Treat shock vigorously with isotonic saline (in 5% glucose) to restore blood volume and enhance renal excretion.
- Where evidence of hypocalcaemic or normocalcaemic tetany exists, calcium gluconate (10 ml of a 10% solution) is injected to avoid tachycardia.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Fluorides in urine	3 mg/gm creatinine	Prior to shift	B, NS
	10mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	B, NS

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

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other exposures.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
 - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic/ irritating fumes.
 - May emit acrid smoke.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic and corrosive fumes of fluorides.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: 2X

Personal Protective Equipment

- Breathing apparatus.
 - Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
 - Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set30 mins.
-

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- Flush spill area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

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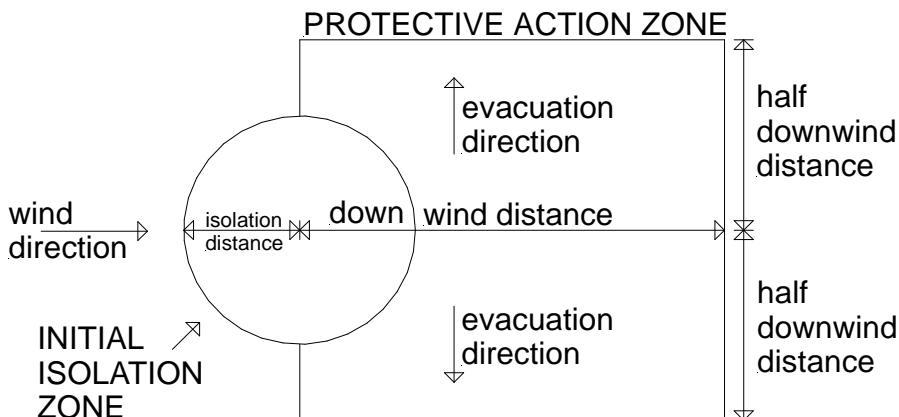
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	250 metres
IERG Number	37

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

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.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/ can
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.

Reacts with metals producing flammable / explosive hydrogen gas.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- 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	potassium bifluoride (Fluorides (as F))		2.5					
Australia Exposure Standards	potassium chloride (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS

- potassium bifluoride: CAS:7789-29-9
- potassium borate - K₂B₄O₇: CAS:12712-38-8 CAS:1332-77-0
- potassium chloride: CAS:7447-40-7
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

POTASSIUM BIFLUORIDE:

Based on a study in which the threshold for minimum increase in bone density due to fluoride exposure was 3.38 mg/m³ (as fluoride), the present TLV-TWA has been adopted to prevent irritant effects and disabling bone changes. There is also support for the proposition that occupational exposure below the TLV will have no adverse effect on pregnant women or off-spring. IARC has classified fluorides in drinking water as Group 3 carcinogens; i.e. Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity (osteosarcoma) has been found in male rats administered sodium fluoride in drinking water. (0-175 ppm) Evidence was not found in female rats or in male or female mice.

POTASSIUM BORATE - K₂B₄O₇:

CEL TWA: 5 mg/m³ (compare TLV TWA: sodium tetraborate)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

For each of the following
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE:
WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Welding mask, goggles, hand shield.

HANDS/FEET

Welding Gloves
Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.

- Eyewash unit.

Aprons, sleeves, shoulder covers, leggings or spats of pliable flame resistant leather or other suitable materials may also be required in positions where these areas of the body will encounter hot metal.

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.

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

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White odourless paste; mixes with water. Corrodes most common metals. Does not react with plastic or rubber. Does not decompose on exposure to air or water

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): 450 approx.

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1) : 1.6

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Fluoride causes severe loss of calcium in the blood, with symptoms appearing several hours later including painful and rigid muscle contractions of the limbs. Cardiovascular collapse can occur and may cause death with increased heart rate and other heart rhythm irregularities. The brain and kidneys may be affected. Other toxic effects include headache, increased saliva output, jerking of the eyeball and dilated pupils, lethargy, stupor, coma and rarely, convulsions.

EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

SKIN

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fluorides are easily absorbed through the skin and cause death of soft tissue and erode bone. Healing is delayed and death of tissue may continue to spread beneath skin.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of small amounts of dust or fume over long periods may cause poisoning.

Acute effects of fluoride inhalation include irritation of nose and throat, coughing and chest discomfort. A single acute over-exposure may even cause nose bleed. Pre-existing respiratory conditions such as emphysema, bronchitis may be aggravated by exposure. Occupational asthma may result from exposure.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

Extended exposure to inorganic fluorides causes fluorosis, which includes signs of joint pain and stiffness, tooth discolouration, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhoea or constipation, weight loss, anaemia, weakness and general unwellness. There may also be frequent urination and thirst. Redness, itchiness and allergy-like inflammation of the skin and mouth cavity can occur. The central nervous system may be involved.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

POTASSIUM BIFLUORIDE:

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucous production.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTASSIUM BORATE - K₂B₄O₇:

for sodium tetraborate (borax)

Oral (man) LDLo: 709 mg/kg

Nil reported

Oral (rat) LD50: 2660 mg/kg

Reproductive effector in rats.

Mutagenic towards bacteria.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (man) LDLo: 20 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

Oral (woman) TDLo: 60 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

POTASSIUM BIFLUORIDE:

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE:

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



Labels Required: CORROSIVE, TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:

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Subrisk:

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number: 1811 Packing Group: II
Shipping Name: POTASSIUM HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDE SOLID

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: 6.1
UN/ID Number: 1811 Packing Group: II
ERG Code: 8P
Shipping Name: Potassium hydrogendifluoride, solid

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: 6.1
UN Number: 1811 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F- A, S- B
Shipping Name: POTASSIUM HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDE SOLID

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S6

REGULATIONS

potassium bifluoride (CAS: 7789-29-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Dangerous Goods Code Draft 7th Edition - List of Common Pesticides with Corresponding UN Numbers
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory
Australia Poisons Schedule
The Australia Group Export Control List: Chemical Weapons Precursors

potassium borate - K2B4O7 (CAS: 12712-38-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory

potassium borate - K2B4O7 (CAS: 1332-77-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory

potassium chloride (CAS: 7447-40-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1 Permitted uses of food additives by food type
Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 2 Miscellaneous additives permitted in accordance with GMP in processed foods specified in Schedule 1

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation water quality standards - Inorganic chemicals
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (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 High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
potassium borate - K2B4O7	12712- 38- 8, 1332- 77- 0

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