



## 8341 No Clean Flux Paste

### Mektronics

Version No: 4.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 01/05/2018  
Revision Date: 12/05/2020  
L.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	8341
Synonyms	SDS Code: 8341; 8341-10ML; 8341B-10ML
Other means of identification	No Clean Flux Paste

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	For use with leaded and unleaded solder during soldering process
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Mektronics	MG Chemicals (Head office)
Address	Unit 3 8 Bonz Place, Seven Hills NSW 2147 Australia	9347 - 193 Street Surrey V4N 4E7 British Columbia Canada
Telephone	1300 788 701	+(1) 800-201-8822
Fax	1300 722 004	+(1) 800-708-9888
Website	www.mektronics.com.au	www.mgchemicals.com
Email	sales@mektronics.com.au	Info@mgchemicals.com

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Verisk 3E (Access Code: 335388)	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1 800 686 951	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 280363166	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8050-09-7	42	<u>rosin-colophony</u>
124-04-9	9	<u>adipic acid</u>
95-14-7	1	<u>1H-benzotriazole</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul> <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Decontaminate area around burn.</li> <li>▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.</li> </ul> <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.</li> <li>▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.</li> <li>▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.</li> <li>▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.</li> </ul> <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.</li> <li>▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.</li> </ul> <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lay the person flat.</li> <li>▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches.</li> <li>▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.</li> <li>▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical assistance.</li> </ul> <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.</li> <li>▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.</li> <li>▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.</li> <li>▶ To prevent shock see above.</li> <li>▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.</li> <li>▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up.</li> <li>▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.</li> </ul> <p>In case of burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.</b></li> <li>▶ Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.</li> <li>▶ For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.</li> <li>▶ Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.</li> <li>▶ Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.</li> <li>▶ Reassure.</li> <li>▶ Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ **Do NOT** direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited.            Combustion products include:            carbon monoxide (CO)            carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)            acrolein            other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.            May emit poisonous fumes.            May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>▶ Trowel up/scrape up.</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.</li> <li>▶ Flush spill area with water.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.  <b>CARE:</b> Absorbent materials wetted with occluded oil must be moistened with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite. Some oils slowly oxidise when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may autoxidise and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water.            Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li> <li>▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Adipic acid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, caustics, ammonia, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, isocyanates, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity</li> </ul> <p><b>HAZARD:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Although anti-oxidants may be present, in the original formulation, these may deplete over time as they come into contact with air.</li> <li>▶ Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction</li> <li>▶ Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.</li> </ul> <p>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</p>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
rosin-colophony	Rosin core solder decomposition products; (Colophony Gum)	72 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	790 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1H-benzotriazole	Benzotriazole	1.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	13 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	77 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
rosin-colophony	Not Available	Not Available
adipic acid	Not Available	Not Available
1H-benzotriazole	Not Available	Not Available

## MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- ▶ cause inflammation
- ▶ cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- ▶ lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- ▶ permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- ▶ acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

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## IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance

The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice. This is the self-regulating system of the industry, based on risk assessments carried out by an independent Expert Panel

## Exposure controls

<p><b>Appropriate engineering controls</b></p>	<p>For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!! Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment. <b>Care:</b> Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry.</p> <p>Requirements of State Authorities concerning conditions for tank entry must be met. Particularly with regard to training of crews for tank entry; work permits; sampling of atmosphere; provision of rescue harness and protective gear as needed Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 875 1489 1133"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1189 1489 1357"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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 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 solvents generated in a tank 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.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	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<p><b>Personal protection</b></p>																					
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>																				
<p><b>Skin protection</b></p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																				
<p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul>																				
<p><b>Body protection</b></p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>																				
<p><b>Other protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>																				

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▶ Eye wash unit.

## Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

For molten materials:

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow paste		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.0
Odour	Slight	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Applicable	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Continued...

## 8341 No Clean Flux Paste

	<p>Terpenes and their oxygen-containing counterparts, the terpenoids, produce a variety of physiological effects. Pine oil monoterpenes, for example, produce a haemorrhagic gastritis characterised by stomach pain and bleeding and vomiting. Systemic effects of pine oils include weakness and central nervous depression, excitement, loss of balance, headache, with hypothermia and respiratory failure.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>				
<p><b>Skin Contact</b></p>	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>It is likely that older pine oils become irritants from the build up of peroxides of delta-3-carene and limonene etc.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.</p>				
<p><b>Eye</b></p>	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>				
<p><b>Chronic</b></p>	<p>Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.</p> <p>Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.</p> <p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Rosin (colophony) has caused allergic contact dermatitis in solderers using resin flux-cored solders, can be a sensitizer for strings players, and has caused dermatitis after use in adhesive tapes [NIOSH/TEC]. It is found in many products that commonly come in contact with the skin, including cosmetics, sunscreens, veterinary medications, adhesives, sealants, polishes, paints and oils. Industrial use of rosins (both natural and modified) is common and they are found in such products as printing inks, cutting fluids, corrosion inhibitors and surface coatings. High-quality gloss paper may also be coated with rosin or its derivatives.</p> <p>The main component of rosin is abietic acid, which by itself is non-sensitising.</p> <p>Several allergens have been isolated from rosin; these include 15-hydroperoxyabietic acid (15-HPA) and 15-hydroperoxydehydroabietic acid (15-HPDA), a peroxide of dehydroabietic acid. In animal allergic-challenge testing, these two substances are cross-reactive despite differences in molecular weight and unsaturation. Both substances react via a radical mechanism generating structurally similar molecules which give rise to antigens producing the allergic reaction.</p> <p><i>Gafvert et al. Arch Dermatol Res 284; 1992; pp 409-413</i></p> <p>For a better understanding of the mechanisms of contact allergic reactions, the patterns of cross-reactivity between different resin acid oxidation products were studied.</p> <p>The 13,14(a)-epoxide and the 13,14(b)-epoxide of abietic acid and 15-HPDA are contact allergens in experimental studies. The b-epoxide of abietic acid has been detected in gum rosins.</p> <p>Cross reactivity has been observed between the a- and b- epoxides and also between the epoxides and 15-HPA (and also between 15-HPDA and 15-HPA). This can be explained if 15-HPA forms an epoxide which then reacts with skin protein to generate the complete antigen. Cross-reactivity between the two hydroperoxides might be preceded by the formation of similar alkoxy radicals which further react with skin protein. Cross-reactivity patterns of resin oxidation products indicate that 15-HPA may react with skin proteins either as a radical or as an epoxide, thus generating different antigens.</p> <p><i>Gafvert et al. Chemical Research in Toxicology; 1994; pp 260-266</i></p> <p>Esterification of rosin, with polyalcohols for example, reduces allergenic activity although some individuals still are allergic to the polyester. Reduced or diminished reaction to glycerol- and pentaerythritol- esterified rosins, is probably due to the formation of larger molecules (with reduced bioavailability).</p> <p>Methyl ester of rosins, however, have molecular weights of similar magnitude to the parent rosin and when both are tested in sensitised patients, there is little difference in reactivity.</p> <p><i>Shao et al. Contact Dermatitis 28; 1993; pp 229-234</i></p> <p>Patch tests conducted using methyl resinate produced a lower level of response than similar tests on the same resin allergic individuals, conducted with glycerol, pentaerythritol and propylene glycol esters of rosin. It was not possible to determine whether those individuals who were methyl resin positive were cross-sensitised or were reacting to a non-specific irritant effect</p> <p><i>Private Communication</i></p> <p>The main compound formed in glycerol-modified rosins is glyceryl triabietate; lesser amounts of the monoabietate and diabietate are also formed. Whilst the triabietate elicits no or low allergenic activity, the monoabietate has been identified as a contact allergen.</p> <p>Some individuals react to glycerol-modified rosins: both unmodified abietic acid and the monoabietate have been identified in these modified rosins.</p> <p><i>Gafvert et al. Contact Dermatitis; 31 1994; pp 11-17</i></p> <p>Rosin modified with fumaric acid or maleic anhydride is often used in paper size. A major product of the paper size in the modification of the rosin is fumaropimaric acid (FPA) which is formed by Diels-Alder addition of fumaric acid to levopimaric acid (l-abietic anhydride), another of the major components of rosin. The allergenic activity of isomers of FPA, tested in guinea pigs is low but maybe present. After prolonged heating, however, FPA is converted to maleopimaric acid (MPA). MPA has been shown to be a potent allergen in previous studies. MPA also forms when abietic acid and fumaric acid are heated together at 220 deg. C and is present in commercially available fumaric acid-modified rosins. Free abietic acid has also been detected in these modified rosins.</p> <p>Fumaric acid-modified rosins were shown to elicit positive test results in guinea pigs sensitised to MPA.</p> <p><i>Gafvert et al. Nordic Pulp and Paper Research Journal 10: 1995; 139-144</i></p> <p>Administration of adipic acid to experimental animals has produced patchy livers, irritation of directly exposed organs, haemorrhagic lungs and symptoms of acidosis. Subchronic exposures in rats produced symptoms of toxicity including depression, dyspnea, ataxia and convulsions.</p> <p>No evidence of toxicity was found on oral administration of 100 mg/kg adipic acid per day to human subjects.</p> <p>[Center for Chemical Hazard Assessment, Report SRC TR 81-519, 1981]</p> <p>Products of metabolism include urea, glutaminic acid, lactic acid, beta-keto adipic acid and citric acid. The presence of beta-keto adipic acid provides evidence for beta-oxidation mechanisms.</p> <p>[Rusoff et al, Toxicology Applied Pharmacology, 2, pp 316-330, 1960]</p> <p>Essential oils and isolates derived from the Pinacea family, including Pinus and Abies genera, should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practicable level, for instance by adding antioxidants at the time of production. Such products should have a peroxide value of less than 10 millimoles peroxide per liter. Based on the published literature mentioning sensitising properties when containing peroxides (Food and Chemical Toxicology 11,1053(1973); 16,843(1978); 16,853(1978).</p>				
<p><b>8341 No Clean Flux Paste</b></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="389 2078 938 2107">TOXICITY</th> <th data-bbox="938 2078 1498 2107">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="389 2107 938 2136">Not Available</td> <td data-bbox="938 2107 1498 2136">Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available
TOXICITY	IRRITATION				
Not Available	Not Available				



## 8341 No Clean Flux Paste

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>ROSIN-COLOPHONY</b>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p>
<b>ADIPIC ACID</b>	<p>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 mucus production.</p> <p>Adipic acid:</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> In limited studies in animals and humans it was shown that adipic acid is absorbed after oral administration, partially metabolized to various metabolites and CO<sub>2</sub> which are excreted via urine and breath, respiration. None of the studies was conducted according to GLP.</p> <p>Adipic acid is of very low acute toxicity. Clinical signs at lethal doses included acute dilatation of the heart and acute congestive hyperaemia, ulceration of glandular stomach (bleeding-corrosive gastritis), intestinal atony, pale liver and reddening of intestinal mucosa.</p> <p>In an inhalation test similar to OECD TG 403 in rats neither mortality nor symptoms were observed during and after 4 hour exposure to 7700 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of adipic acid.</p> <p>Reduced appetite and activity were the only effects reported following occlusive dermal administration of 7940 mg/kg bw of adipic acid to 2 rabbits for 24 hours.</p> <p>In rabbits, 50 % adipic acid suspensions were slightly irritating to the intact skin and moderately irritating to scarified skin. The neat material was a severe eye irritant in rabbits, with symptoms being reversible within 16 days.</p> <p>Respiratory irritation in animals is not sufficiently examined.</p> <p>Workers exposed over an extensive period (average. 9.2 years) complained of respiratory irritation at adipic acid concentrations of 0.47-0.79 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Due to the acidic character of the substance, a local irritation potential is plausible.</p> <p>Despite the wide dispersive use of adipic acid, only very few cases of skin or respiratory tract sensitisation reactions are reported in humans. A sensitisation study in animals according to validated guidelines is not available. Overall, sensitisation is not expected for adipic acid.</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> There is no repeated inhalation toxicity study with histopathological examination of the nose available. Systemic effects after repeated inhalation have not been investigated in fully valid studies. There are no studies on repeated dermal application available. In a limited 2-year oral study adipic acid was of low repeated dose toxicity, however it was not tested according to modern standards. The NOAEL was 1 % for male rats (approx. 750 mg/kg bw/day) and higher doses (3 and 5 %) caused body weight retardation with no indication of specific target organ toxicity. The NOAEL for female rats was 1 % (approx. 750 mg/kg bw/day), the highest dose tested in females. In one volunteer no overt toxic symptoms were seen after oral administration of 7 g adipic acid per day for 10 days.</p> <p><b>Genotoxicity:</b> A variety of mutagenicity tests in vitro and in vivo have failed to demonstrate that adipic acid possesses genotoxic potential. A number of good quality Ames tests in <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> similar to OECD TG 471 and an examination of chromosome damage in human lung cells in culture produced negative results. In gavage studies in male rats it did not induce chromosome damage in the bone marrow or dominant lethal mutations in a dose-response or time-trend pattern.</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Adipic acid was not carcinogenic in a limited two-years feeding study where male rats were fed with up to 5 % (3750 mg/kg bw/day) adipic acid and female rats with 1 % (750 mg/kg bw/day).</p> <p><b>Reproductive toxicity:</b> No specific studies on fertility have been conducted. In a two-year feeding study in rats histopathological examination of testes, ovaries, and uterus revealed no evidence of an adverse effect on the reproductive organs up to the highest doses tested (males approx. 3750 mg/kg bw/day, females approx. 750 mg/kg bw/day). Based on the available data there is no reason to expect specific reproductive toxicity of adipic acid.</p> <p><b>Developmental toxicity:</b> Adipic acid was not embryo- or foetotoxic and not teratogenic up to the highest tested doses of 288, 263, and 250 mg/kg bw/day via oral administration to rats, mice, and rabbits, respectively. In none of these studies signs of maternal toxicity have been observed and the highest dose was well below the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg bw which would be a precondition for a fully valid negative study. In view of the low systemic toxicity of the compound, however, this endpoint seems to be adequately covered despite the limitations of the studies</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Non-mutagenic* Draize Eye Irritation Test: Rabbit, Score 18.2/110 - moderately irritating. Skin irritation (rabbit): 4 hr (FSHA); 0.0 on an scale of 8.0 - non-irritating.* Non-sensitising to rabbit skin ** Supreme Resources MSDS</p>

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☹	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☹
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☹	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☹
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☹
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☹
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☹	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☹

**Legend:** ✖ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification  
☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

8341 No Clean Flux Paste	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

  

rosin-colophony	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	5.4mg/L	2

Continued...



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	EC50	48	Crustacea	=4.5mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=400mg/L	1
	EC0	24	Crustacea	=2.15mg/L	1

adipic acid	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	97mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=85.7mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	26.6mg/L	1
	EC100	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	56.9mg/L	1
	NOEC	96	Fish	=147mg/L	1

1H-benzotriazole	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**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

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and/or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and/or delayed, to the structure and/or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Toxic to soil organisms.

For adipic acid

log Kow: 0.08

Half-life (hr) air: 4.4

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 3.5

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 9.40E-07

BOD 5: 0.598,36%

COD: 1.38

ThOD: 1.423

**Environmental fate:**

pKa values of 4.34 and 5.44 indicate that under environmental conditions adipic acid is largely deprotonated.

Adipic acid is not expected to hydrolyse under environmental conditions.

According to a Mackay calculation level I the favorite target compartment of the substance (uncharged molecule) is water with 97 %. It has to be considered, that at very low concentrations of adipic acid expected in the environment, the substance is mostly present as anion (i.e. deprotonated). As anions are neither subject to volatilisation nor to adsorption, the hydrosphere is also the target compartment for the deprotonated molecule. The Henry's law constant of  $9.7 \times 10^{-7}$  Pa m<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> (Bond method) and of  $8.8 \times 10^{-2}$  Pa.m<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> (ratio of vapour pressure versus solubility) at 25 °C indicates that the compound has a low potential for volatilisation from surface waters. The calculated half-life of adipic acid in air due to indirect photodegradation is t<sub>1/2</sub> = 2.9 days.

Adipic acid is readily biodegradable (MITI, comparable to OECD TG 301C: biodegradation 68 - 90 % after 14 days, OECD TG 301B: 91 % after 28 days, closed bottle test OECD TG 301D: 83 % after 30 days).

The bioconcentration factor BCF = 3 for adipic acid calculated from the octanol-water partition coefficient indicates that there is only a low potential for bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms. With a calculated K<sub>oc</sub> value of 22, adipic acid can be regarded as a substance without geoaccumulation potential.

**Terrestrial Fate:** If released on land, adipic acid will leach into the ground and probably biodegrade. While adipic acid is readily biodegraded, no degradability data were found for soil systems.

**Aquatic Fate:** If released into water, adipic acid will readily biodegrade (half-life 3.5 days). Adsorption to sediment and volatilization should not be significant.

**Atmospheric Fate:** Due to its polar nature, adipic acid released into the atmosphere will be primarily associated with aerosols and subject to gravitational settling. Any vapor phase adipic acid will also degrade by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (vapor phase half-life 4.4 days).

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Anaerobic effects: sig degrad

Degradation Biological: readily degraded

processes Abiotic: dissociation, R<sub>xn</sub> OH<sup>+</sup>

**Ecotoxicity:**

Fish LC50 (96 h): 88-97 mg/l

Fish LC50 (96 h): Danio rerio >1000 mg/l (pH 7.4-7.7)

Daphnia magna EC50 (48 h): 85.6 mg/l

As the pH in the test solutions was in the range of 4 (500 mg/l) to 7.7 (15.6 mg/l), pH related effects on the daphnids cannot be excluded.

Algae EbC50 (96 h): *Desmodesmus subspicatus* 26.6 mg/l ;(72 h) was 31.3 mg/l. (growth inhibition)

The pH for the concentration of the EC50 was 6.0 at test begin and 8.2 after 96 h. Therefore, it can be concluded that the effects found in this study are likely not caused by pH effects.

No tests are available on chronic toxicity of adipic acid.

Expected to be biodegradable

Based on the acute aquatic toxicity data on three trophic levels (fish, *Daphnia*, algae), a Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNECaqua) can be calculated with an assessment factor of 1000.

Using the lowest acute effect concentration, the 96 h-EC50 of 26.6 mg/l of *Desmodesmus subspicatus*, a PNEC-aqua of 27 µg/l was determined.

Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and tall oil ester reaction product

Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-16-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG; MMT (2-EHMA)), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6), CAS RN: 57583-34-3) and methyltin reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered as a single category of compounds for the purpose of an environmental assessment.

All share a MMTC as a building block.

Environmental fate:

MMT(IOTG), MMT(EHTG), and TERP are sparingly soluble in water (0.6-10.7 mg/L). In water, these monomethyltin compounds undergo rapid degradation by hydrolysis. Although there is no stability data for MMT(EHTG)/(IOTG) or TERP, data for other organotin [DOTC, DBTL and DBT(EHTG)] indicate that the monomethyltin compounds are expected to hydrolyze within minutes to hours in water. The thioester ligands on MMT(EHTG)/(IOTG) will be rapidly displaced to form mono-methyltin hydroxide which eventually precipitates as the oxide. It is also possible that the labile ligands can be displaced by other anions in the medium. The displaced thioester ligands, EHTG/IOTG, can also undergo further hydrolysis of the ester linkage to form thioglycolic acid and ethylhexanol or isooctanol, respectively.

MMTC is a solid at room temperature and melts at 43 deg C, boils at 171 deg C, has a calculated vapour pressure of 1.7 hPa at 25 deg C, and is soluble in water (1038 g/L at 20 deg C). The measured log Kow is -0.9 and MMTC is not readily biodegradable. Atmospheric degradation occurs by photochemical induced hydroxyl radicals, with a half-life of 15.7 days. A Henry's Law constant of  $3.83 \times 10^{-7}$  atm-m<sup>3</sup>/mol predicts MMTC will volatilize from surface water (t<sub>1/2</sub> = 99 days and 3 years for model river and lake, respectively). If released to the environment, MMTC is expected to partition primarily into water (54%) and soil (43%).

In water, MMTC undergoes rapid degradation by hydrolysis and is expected to hydrolyze within minutes. It is expected that the chlorines in MMTC will be displaced to form mono-methyltin hydroxide which eventually precipitates as the oxide (the alkyltin moiety (MMT) was hydrolytically stable at pH 4, 7, and 9 (t<sub>1/2</sub> > 1 year at 25 deg C)).

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TERP is a liquid at room temperature, boils at 216 deg C, and has a calculated vapour pressure of 0.2 hPa at 25 deg C. TERP is slightly soluble in water (4.4 mg/L), highly hydrophobic (log Kow = 25.5), has low potential for bioaccumulation (log BCF = 2.0), and is readily biodegradable. It is degraded atmospherically by hydroxyl radicals and ozone, with a half-life of 0.5 hours. If released to the environment, TERP is predicted to partition primarily to sediment (99%).

MMT(EHTG) is a liquid at room temperature and has a freezing point of -85 to -65 deg C, decomposes at 260 deg C has a derived vapour pressure of 0.02 hPa at 25 deg C, a calculated log Kow of 10.98, is slightly soluble in water (1.8-6 mg/L), and is readily biodegradable. MMT(EHTG) is also degraded atmospherically, with a half-life of 6.3 hours. A Henry's Law constant of  $3.18 \times 10^{-4}$  atm-m<sup>3</sup>/mol predicts MMT(EHTG) will volatilize from surface water (t<sub>1/2</sub> = 8 hours and 11 days for a model river and lake, respectively). If released to the environment, MMT(EHTG) is expected to partition primarily into sediment (71%) and soil (25%).

**Bioavailability:**

The considerable difference in the structures of the labile ligands causes differences in water solubility between the alkyltin chloride and thioesters affecting their respective bioavailabilities and distribution in the environment. Furthermore, MMT(EHTG) and MMT(IOTG) will degrade in aqueous solution such that organisms will be exposed to the parent material and their different degradation products. MMTC is not an appropriate surrogate for the thioesters or TERP for the ecotoxicity and environmental fate endpoints.

**Ecotoxicity:**

In the ecotoxicity tests the organisms were most likely exposed to parent substance as well as hydrolysis/degradation products.

MMTC was not acutely toxic to zebra fish (*Brachydanio rerio*) (96-h LC50 > 102 mg/L) or *Daphnia magna* (48-h EC50 > 101 mg/L). MMTC inhibited the growth (72-h EC50 = 0.03 mg/L) and biomass (72-h EC50 = 0.02 mg/L) of the green alga *Scenedesmus subspicatus* (NOEC = 0.007 mg/L). MMTC was not acutely toxic to earthworms at nominal concentrations up to 1000 mg/kg. TERP was not acutely toxic to rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) (96-hr LC50 > 4.4 mg/L), inhibited *D. magna* survival and mobility (48-h EC50 = 0.27 mg/L), and inhibited growth of the freshwater green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (72-h EC50 = 0.64 mg/L; NOEC = 0.28 mg/L).

MMT(EHTG) was not acutely toxic to *B. rerio* (LC50 > 6 mg/L; NOEC = 3.6 mg/L) and did not inhibit the growth of *S. subspicatus* (72-h EC50 > 1.84 mg/L; NOEC = 0.6 mg/L). The 21-d EC50 for reproduction in a chronic *Daphnia magna* study was > 0.134 mg/L (NOEC = 0.134 mg/L).

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health. The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

Source of unsaturated substances	Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions)	Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.
Occupants (exhaled breath, ski oils, personal care products)	Isoprene, nitric oxide, squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other unsaturated fatty acids, unsaturated oxidation products	Methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, nitrogen dioxide, acetone, 6MHQ, geranyl acetone, 4OPA, formaldehyde, nonanal, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid.
Soft woods, wood flooring, including cypress, cedar and silver fir boards, houseplants	Isoprene, limonene, alpha-pinene, other terpenes and sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinoaldehyde, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Carpets and carpet backing	4-Phenylcyclohexene, 4-vinylcyclohexene, styrene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, unsaturated fatty acids and esters	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, nonanal, 2-nonenal
Linoleum and paints/polishes containing linseed oil	Linoleic acid, linolenic acid	Propanal, hexanal, nonanal, 2-heptenal, 2-nonenal, 2-decanal, 1-pentene-3-one, propionic acid, n-butyric acid
Latex paint	Residual monomers	Formaldehyde
Certain cleaning products, polishes, waxes, air fresheners	Limone, alpha-pinene, terpinolene, alpha-terpineol, linalool, linalyl acetate and other terpenoids, longifolene and other sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, glycoaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid, hydrogen and organic peroxides, acetone, benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-ol, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)-furanone, 4-AMC, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Natural rubber adhesive	Isoprene, terpenes	Formaldehyde, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone
Photocopier toner, printed paper, styrene polymers	Styrene	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde
Environmental tobacco smoke	Styrene, acrolein, nicotine	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, glyoxal, N-methylformamide, nicotinaldehyde, cotinine
Soiled clothing, fabrics, bedding	Squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other saturated fatty acids	Acetone, geranyl acetone, 6MHO, 4OPA, formaldehyde, nonanal, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid
Soiled particle filters	Unsaturated fatty acids from plant waxes, leaf litter, and other vegetative debris; soot; diesel particles	Formaldehyde, nonanal, and other aldehydes; azelaic acid; nonanoic acid; 9-oxo-nonanoic acid and other oxo-acids; compounds with mixed functional groups (=O, -OH, and -COOH)
Ventilation ducts and duct liners	Unsaturated fatty acids and esters, unsaturated oils, neoprene	C5 to C10 aldehydes
'Urban grime'	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Oxidized polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Perfumes, colognes, essential oils (e.g. lavender, eucalyptus, tea tree)	Limone, alpha-pinene, linalool, linalyl acetate, terpinene-4-ol, gamma-terpinene	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, acetone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-ol, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H) furanone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Overall home emissions	Limone, alpha-pinene, styrene	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinoaldehyde, acetone, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, benzaldehyde, SOAs including ultrafine particles

Abbreviations: 4-AMC, 4-acetyl-1-methylcyclohexene; 6MHQ, 6-methyl-5-heptene-2-one, 4OPA, 4-oxopentanal, SOA, Secondary Organic Aerosols

Reference: Charles J Weschler; Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol 114, October 2006 for rosins:

**Environmental fate:**

Resin (rosin) acids, a class of wood extractives, are potential toxic constituents in many pulp and paper mill effluents. The rosin acid components are principally (~70%) composed of the abietic-type (e.g., abietic, dehydroabietic, neoabietic acids) and pimaric-type carboxylic acids (simplified chemical formulas C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>29</sub>COOH). Commercially, the manufacture of wood pulp grade chemical cellulose using the Kraft chemical pulping processes releases these resin acid constituents from rosin. Laboratory and field studies evaluating pulp mill waste streams confirm that the wood-derived resin acids will readily biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions in water and sediments, although the rate of degradation appears quite variable depending on site conditions.

In water, the complete biodegradation of abietic acid was shown to occur within a 7 day period. Resin acids in both river waters and sediment associated with a pulp mill were measured, and results indicated variable amounts of degradation of abietic, isopimaric, and pimaric acids, among others. Variations in the water column distributions reflected both degradation of the more labile resin acids and redistribution of the resin acids between aqueous, colloid and sediment phases. Resin acids (RA) and their aromatised derivative retene can be long-lasting sources to expose benthic biota. Dredging or other human actions can liberate these potential toxicants, even from deep sediments, to an aqueous phase with harmful consequences to aquatic species.

**Ecotoxicity:**

Fish 96 h 100-200 mg/l

*Daphnia magna* EC50 (48 h) 238-479 mg/l

Algae EC50 (72 h): *Selenastrum capricornutum* 185-217 mg/l

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
rosin-colophony	HIGH	HIGH
adipic acid	LOW	LOW
1H-benzotriazole	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
rosin-colophony	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.4607)

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adipic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.08)
1H-benzotriazole	LOW (BCF = 15)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
rosin-colophony	LOW (KOC = 21990)
adipic acid	LOW (KOC = 21.48)
1H-benzotriazole	LOW (KOC = 996.2)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

## ROSIN-COLOPHONY(8050-09-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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## ADIPIC ACID(124-04-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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## 1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE(95-14-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (rosin-colophony; 1H-benzotriazole; adipic acid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (rosin-colophony)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

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## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	12/05/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	26/04/2018

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
1H-benzotriazole	95-14-7, 25377-81-5, 27556-51-0, 28880-01-5, 70644-74-5, 94160-69-7, 115773-98-3, 116421-31-9, 197463-08-4

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index