



Safety Data Sheet

Better Chemistry. Better Business

SOLDER STRIPPER 1

Revised: 3/4/22

1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: SOLDER STRIPPER 1
Product Code :2701001
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:Industrial applications

Hubbard-Hall Inc.
563 South Leonard Street
Waterbury, CT 06708
Telephone: 203-756-5521
Fax number: 203-756-9017

Emergency Phone Number
CHEMTREC: 1 (800) 424-9300
International: 1 (703) 527-3887

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



Signal Word: DANGER

Hazard Category: Acute Toxicity-Oral Hazard Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Hazard Category 1B
Eye Damage/Irritation Hazard Category 1

Hazard Statements: Toxic if swallowed.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Causes serious eye damage.

Prevention: Do not breathe dust, fumes, gas, mist, vapors or spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves, chemical protective clothing, eye protective goggles and face shield for face protection.

Response: If swallowed: Immediately call poison center or doctor.
Rinse Mouth.
If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing Rinse skin with water/shower .
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable breathing. Get immediate medical attention.
Immediately call poison center or doctor and explain the type of exposure to the chemical(s) and provide the name of the chemical(s).

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, or international regulations.

3 COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Chemical Name	Common Name And Synonyms	CAS No. and other Unique identifiers	Concentration %
Ammonium Bifluoride	Ammonium hydrogen difluoride	1341-49-7	~15%
Hydrogen Peroxide	-	7722-84-1	~4%

4 FIRST AID

After Inhalation:

Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed.

After Eye Contact:

Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

After Ingestion:

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, have the conscious and alert person drink 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute. The decision to induce vomiting is debatable. Its corrosive nature may indicate gastric lavage or binding of the fluoride ion with milk, calcium gluconate, or calcium lactate.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects

Inhalation:

May cause irritation, possibly severe, of the respiratory tract. Respiratory stimulation occurs first, followed by depressed respirations. Death may occur from respiratory paralysis.

Eye:

Direct contact can cause corrosive ocular burns.

Skin:

Contact is irritating and may cause nausea and unusual, large, pustular skin rash that appears similar to ballooning of the skin. Hydrofluoric acid can cause serious burns. These burns do not appear serious at first, but may generate all the way to the bone.

Ingestion:

Symptoms include digestive tract irritation or corrosion, nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, muscle weakness and spasms, dehydration, convulsion, progressive CNS depression (fatigue, coma, and respiratory arrest, even in absence of circulatory failure), cardiac arrhythmias, and excessive potassium and calcium in the blood.

Chronic:

Repeated or prolonged exposure to and absorption of the fluoride ion can cause kidney damage as well as fluorosis (brittle bones, calcified ligaments and anemia).

Note to Physicians:

Administration of antacids (magnesium and aluminum) is suggested. Seizures may require Diazepam but can ultimately be corrected by electrolyte stabilization. Monitor EKG, electrolytes and vital signs. High concentrations of fluoride ion may be present in urine after skin contact. Sucralfate may be helpful in protecting the upper GI tract from acid injury. Consult with a poison control center on correct recommendations.

Special Precautions / Procedures:

Emergency personnel should protect against secondary contamination.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable and Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Avoid contact with water. Use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Nitrogen Oxides, Hydrogen Fluoride
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighter	Fire fighters should enter area only if they are protected from all contact with the material. Full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing apparatus, coat, pants, gloves, boots and bands around legs, arms, and waist, should be worn. No skin surfaces should be exposed.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, & Emergency Proc	Wear chemical goggle, gloves and face shield and protective clothing.
Methods and Materials for containment & cleaning up:	Neutralize spill with soda ash or lime under good ventilation. For an interior (inside a closed space) spill be aware that the use of Soda Ash, Lime will evolve heat and carbon dioxide thus the need for ventilation.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:	<p>Avoid breathing dust, fumes, gas, mist, vapors and sprays.</p> <p>Use in well ventilated area.</p> <p>Eating, drinking and smoking in the work area is prohibited.</p> <p>Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.</p> <p>Wear rubber protective gloves, chemical protective clothing, eye protective goggles and face shield for face protection.</p>
Conditions for safe storage, inc any incompatibilities:	Store locked up and away from incompatible chemicals.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	Std.	TWA-8hrs	STEL - 15 min.
Ammonium Bifluoride	ACGIH	2.5 mg/m ³ (F)	-
Hydrogen Peroxide	ACGIH	1 ppm	-

ACGIH - American Control of Governmental Hygenists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Ventilation:	Use local exhaust to keep personal exposures below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (s) (PEL) or the ACGIH threshold Limit Values (TLV)Time Weight Average (TWA).
Respiratory Protection:	A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI 788.2 or applicable federal requirements must be followed whenever work place conditions warrant respirator use. NIOSH's Respirator Decision Logic" may be useful in determining the suitability of various types of respirators.
Protective Gloves:	Acid resistant rubber.
Eye Protection:	Wear chemical safety goggles.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear colorless liquid
Odor:	Irritating odor.

Odor Threshold:	N/A
PH:	4-7
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	N/A
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	N/A
Flash Point:	None
Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Flammability (solid, gas):	N/A
Upper/Lower flammability or explosive limits:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Vapor Density:	N/A
Relative Density:	N/A
Solubility (ies):	Complete in water
Partition Coefficient; n-octanol/water:	N/A
Auto-ignition Temperature:	N/A
Decomposition Temperature:	N/A
Viscosity:	N/A

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions. In presence of moisture, it will etch glass, cement, and most metals. It may generate flammable hydrogen gas if exposed to moisture and metal at the same time.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Contact with incompatible materials
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizers and strong acids, water
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Fluorine, nitrogen oxide and ammonia gases.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral Administration:	LD50, rat, 60 - 130 mg/kg (Ammonium Fluoride)
Oral Administration:	Hydrogen Peroxide 60%, LD50, Rat(Male) -872 mg/kg, OECD Test Guidline 401
Dermal administration:	Ammonium Bifluoride-LD50-for the hydrolysis product-50-200 mg/kg
Dermal administration:	Hydrogen Peroxide 35% -LD50 Rabbit(Male/female) , >2000 mg/kg. US EPA Method
Long term exposure:	Bifluorides-chronic exposure at high concentrations can cause bone fluorosis.
Cancer Hazard:	Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH
Routes of Exposure	Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish, Oncorhynchus mykiss	Hydrofluoric Acid-LC50-107.5 mg/L-96 h
Daphnia Magna,	no data available
Persistence and Degradability:	Not Available
Abiotic degradability:	No data available
Biotic degradability:	No data available
Bioaccumulation potential:	Unlikely
Water result:	Disperses in water.
Soil/Sediment Result:	No data available

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: 2922
UN Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S. (HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AMMONIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE),
Transport Hazard Class (es): 6.1, (8)
Packing Group: II
ERG: 154

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

HMIS: Health: 2 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 1

Cercla Ammonium Bifluoride-RQ=100 lbs

Sara Hazard Classification Hydrogen Fluoride-SARA 313 listed

Proposition 65 No Proposition 65 listed components in this formula

TSCA Inventory Status All components of this product are on the TSCA inventory or are exempt from TSCA inventory requirements .

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer: The information is based on our knowledge to date but does not constitute an assurance of product properties and does not imply a legal contractual relationship.